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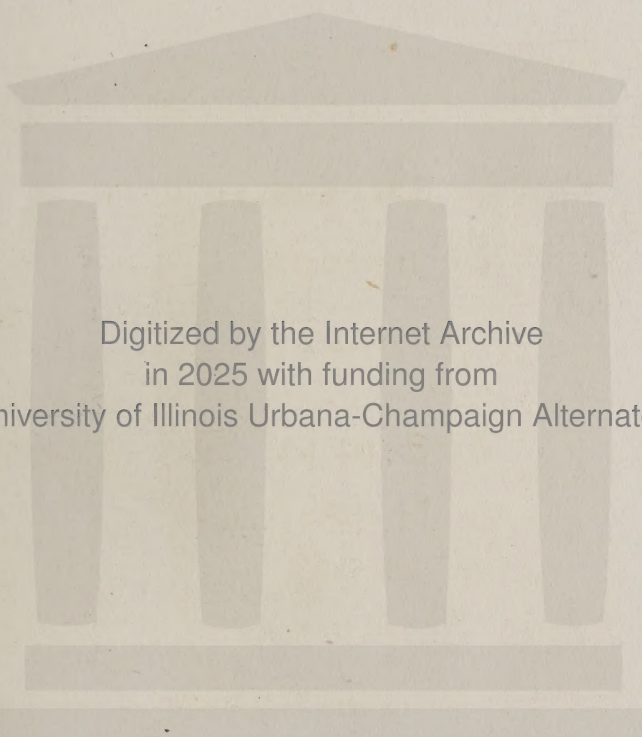
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DOCUMENTS
OF THE
ASSEMBLY

OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH SESSION
1907.

VOL. XIV.—No. 56.—PART I.



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1907

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DOCUMENT

OF THE

ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH SESSION

1907

Vol. XIV—No. 1—Part I



ALBANY
J. B. LEE COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS
1907

New York State Education Department

328.7474

N48

1907 14 ph 1

New York State Library

89th ANNUAL REPORT

1906

VOLUME I

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE APRIL 29, 1907

ALBANY

NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

1907
273706

STATE OF NEW YORK EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Regents of the University

With years when terms expire

1913	WITELAW REID M.A. LL.D. <i>Chancellor</i>	New York
1917	ST CLAIR MCKELWAY M.A. LL.D. <i>Vice Chancellor</i>	Brooklyn
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1914	PLINY T. SEXTON LL.B. LL.D.	Palmyra
1912	T. GUILFORD SMITH M.A. C.E. LL.D.	Buffalo
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1915	ALBERT VANDER VEER M.D. M.A. Ph.D. LL.D.	Albany
1911	EDWARD LAUTERBACH M.A. LL.D.	New York
1909	EUGENE A. PHILBIN LL.B. LL.D.	New York
1916	LUCIAN L. SHEDDEN LL.B.	Plattsburg

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Visual Instruction, DELANCEY M. ELLIS

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 56

IN ASSEMBLY

APRIL 29, 1907

89th ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

*Hon. James W. Wadsworth jr, Speaker of the Assembly
Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y.*

Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 378 of the laws of 1892, the 89th Annual Report of the State Library is herewith submitted to the Legislature.

Very respectfully yours

ST CLAIR MCKELWAY

Vice Chancellor of the University

ANDREW S. DRAPER

Commissioner of Education

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Summary	5	Use	33
New Education Building	6	Extension of work.....	34
Accession section	8	Address list.....	34
Growth, 1902-1906.....	8	Educational Extension.....	35
Growth of special collections..	9	Public libraries	35
Important additions	10	Libraries in cities.....	35
Gifts	10	New library buildings.....	36
Serials	12	Traveling libraries.....	36
Duplicates	12	House libraries	36
Binding	12	Traveling pictures	36
Catalogue section.....	13	Study clubs	37
Classification	13		
Cataloguing	13	Appendixes	
Uncatalogued books	13	1 Additions by sources.....	38
Serial catalogue	13	2 Total number of volumes in	
Printed cards	14	each class and number added	
Index to classed catalogue....	14	during the year.....	39
Shelf section	15	3 Binding account.....	40
Shelflists	15	4 Publications	40
Shelves	15	5 Serials added to the subscrip-	
Bibliography section.....	15	tion list	41
Card bibliographies	15	6 Serials dropped from the sub-	
Universal catalogue	16	scription list	43
Reference section	16	7 Bibliographies printed during	
Loans	17	the year.....	44
Education collection.....	17	8 Bibliographies in preparation..	45
History and genealogy.....	17	9 Balances, appropriations and	
Manuscript section	18	expenditures	46
Van Rensselaer Bowier mss....	18		
Rensselaerswyck mss.....	18	Supplements	
Provincial militia	20	1 Report on public libraries, travel-	
Assembly documents.....	22	ing libraries, traveling pictures	
Miscellaneous additions.....	22	and study clubs, 1906 (Public	
Medical Library.....	23	Libraries bulletin no. 16)	
Legislative reference section...	24	2 20th annual report of New York	
Indexes	24	State Library School, 1906	
Reference lists	24	(Library School bulletin no. 24)	
Law Library	24	3 United States government docu-	
Availability and use	25	ments (Library School bulletin	
Removal of legislative docu-		no. 21)	
ments and rearrangement...	26	4 Best books of 1905 (Bibliography	
Cooperation in legislative refer-		bulletin no. 40)	
ence work.....	26	5 Reading list on Florence (Bibli-	
Rooms and furniture.....	26	ography bulletin no. 41)	
Purchase of law reports, text-			
books and statutes.....	27	VOLUME 2	
Publications and printing.....	28	6 Legislative reference lists, 1906	
Bibliography bulletins	28	(Legislation bulletin no. 30)	
Library School bulletins	29	7 Digest of governors messages, 1906	
Indexes	29	(Legislation bulletin no. 31)	
Finances	29	8 Index of legislation, 1906 (Legis-	
Staff	30	lation bulletin no. 32)	
Library School.....	30	9 Review of legislation, 1906 (Legis-	
Summer school.....	31	lation bulletin no. 33)	
Library for the Blind.....	31	10 Compulsory attendance and child	
Growth	31	labor laws (Legislation bulletin	
Publications	31	no. 34)	
Gifts and exchanges.....	32		
Serials	32		

New York State Library

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR 1906

To the Regents of the University and the Commissioner of Education of the State of New York

I have the honor to submit the following report on the work of the New York State Library for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1906. The present Director came into office January 1, 1906, and his administration therefore covers only the last nine months of the fiscal year. This report also summarizes the work of the Library School and the Division of Educational Extension, though their full reports are published separately. The work of the Division of Educational Extension, however, was not under the supervision of the Director of the State Library during the period covered by this report.

Summary

Important facts about the State Library, Library School and Educational Extension are summarized below. Fuller details may be found on later pages.

Total number of volumes, September 30, 1906.....	417 804
" pamphlets " about	136 789
" manuscripts " about	265 000
Books added to collections during the year.....	22 103
Books bound during the year.....	6 170
Books lent from general, medical and law libraries.	32 460
" Library for the Blind.....	6 936
Books sent out from traveling libraries.....	34 528
Applicants to whom traveling libraries were sent.....	660
Active study clubs.....	635
Students in Library School.....	44
Employees on staff.....	89
Appropriations.....	\$136 488 ..
Expenditures	
Salaries.....	\$73 269 42
Books, pictures, serials and binding....	29 480 43
Grants to libraries.....	27 000 18 129 750 03

Public libraries in New York State

Number of libraries inspected during the year.....	363
Total number of chartered or registered libraries...	395
Total number of libraries reporting (including school and college libraries).....	1 266
Number of free lending libraries reporting.....	678
Volumes in ".....	3 645 662
Circulation of ".....	13 835 639
Number of libraries receiving cash grants.....	298
New library buildings occupied during the year....	14

New Education Building

Chapter 678 of the laws of 1906, relating to the erection of a new State Education building, reads as follows:

An act providing for the acquisition of a site and for the erection of a State Education Building, providing for the State Library, State Museum, and making an appropriation therefor.

Became a law, May 31, 1906, with the approval of the Governor.

Passed, by a two thirds vote.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1 The trustees of public buildings are hereby empowered to determine upon a suitable site near the Capitol for a building for the use of the State Education Department, including the State Library, the State Museum of Natural History, and to acquire the same either by condemnation under the power of eminent domain through proceedings instituted by the Attorney General, or by negotiation and agreement with the present owner or owners as to the just value thereof, and also to proceed to the erection of a suitable building thereon for the purposes provided herein.

§ 2 The State Architect under the direction of the trustees of public buildings, a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York to be selected by the Board, and the Commissioner of Education, shall prepare floor plans of the building showing in a general way the present requirements of the various departments to be housed therein and so designed as to permit of future additions thereto and providing accommodations for the officers and employees of the Education Department with suitable accommodations for the safe and proper care of the collections of every description belonging to the State Library and the State Museum, suitable rooms for the Board of Regents as well as for an assembly hall.

§ 3 When such plans as provided for in section 2 shall have been prepared the trustees of public buildings shall give notice by advertisement in at least two and not more than five daily newspapers published in the State that the furnishing of designs, plans and

specifications for the construction of such building, which shall be of modern fireproof construction and not to cost in the aggregate more than three million, five hundred thousand dollars, and intended to meet the requirements as indicated in section 2, is open to public competition. Said trustees shall make such rules and regulations governing such competition as in their judgment are necessary.

§ 4 The trustees of public buildings, the designated member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, the Commissioner of Education and the State Architect shall constitute a board to which all plans shall be submitted. No plan shall bear the name or any distinguishing mark of the architect but shall be accompanied with a sealed envelope containing the name and post-office address of the architect. Plans and sealed envelopes so received shall be numbered in duplicate and in the numerical order in which they are received. The said board shall examine all plans submitted to them and shall select therefrom their first, second and third choice and so designate by number. When such selection is made the envelope number corresponding to the number of the plans shall be opened and the board shall notify the designer that he has been awarded first, second or third place as the case might be. The plans so selected shall be the absolute property of the State.

§ 5 When such plans and specifications have been made and approved as herein provided, the trustees of public buildings shall advertise in not less than five nor more than ten daily newspapers of the State for tenders from contractors and builders setting forth the terms upon which they will undertake the erection of said building according to said plans and specifications. Said tenders shall be accompanied by such guaranty bond or cash deposit as shall be required by said trustees of public buildings and shall satisfy said trustees that the person, firm, or corporation proposing to erect the whole or some part of said building will enter into contract and complete the work proposed to be done according to the terms of the propositions presented. Said trustees may, in their discretion, call for tenders upon the erection of the whole of said building by one contracting party, or for the performance of different parts of the work by different parties.

§ 6 The said trustees of public buildings shall, on or before January fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, transmit to the Legislature all plans, specifications and bids for the construction of said building together with such recommendations in the premises as they see fit to make in relation to the construction of said building.

§ 7 The sum of four hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of the site for said Education Building and for any expenses incidental thereto and also for the awards to be made by said board under the provisions of section 4, which amount shall not exceed in the aggregate twenty thousand dollars or for any other expenses approved by the Governor. The money shall be paid by the Treasurer upon the warrant of the Comptroller upon the certificate of approval by the Governor.

§ 8 This act shall take effect immediately.

Acting under the authority and directions of this act the Trustees of Public Buildings have determined upon the two blocks in the city of Albany bounded by Washington avenue, Hawk, Elk and Swan streets, with the exception of so much of the more northern block as is occupied by the State heating station and the Cathedral of All Saints, as a suitable site for the State Education Building.

A printed outline of the requirements for the first architectural competition was published August 30, 1906. From this competition, which closes November 30, 1906, ten architects will be selected for the final competition.

Accession section

The work of this section comprises the ordering and accessioning of books and the care of gifts, serials, exchanges, duplicates and binding.

Growth of the library 1902-1906

	TOTAL VOLUMES IN LIBRARY					VOLUMES ADDED IN 1906
	Sept. 30, 1902	Sept. 30, 1903	Sept. 30, 1904	Sept. 30, 1905	Sept. 30, 1906	
General library	203 772	214 247	230 474	242 349	253 369	11 020
Law Library	68 196	70 627	73 708	75 778	78 567	2 789
Total, State Library proper...	271 968	284 874	304 182	318 127	331 936	13 809
Library School collection.....	1 959	2 155	2 225	2 272	2 308	36
Library for the Blind.....	793	943	1 168	1 377	1 685	308
Traveling libraries.....	62 159	64 309	67 753	73 925	81 875	7 950
Grand total.....	336 879	352 281	375 328	395 701	417 804	22 103

On September 30, 1906 the library contained 417,804 volumes, an increase of 22,103 volumes during the year. The general library contained 253,369 volumes, the Law Library 78,567 volumes, the Library School collection 2,308 volumes, the Library for the Blind 1,685 volumes and the traveling libraries 81,875 volumes. There was also a duplicate collection of 170,822 volumes.

The above figures are taken from the last entries in the accession books at the close of the year, as has been the custom in this library. Heretofore no deductions have been made for lost books, worn out volumes, and other books withdrawn from the collections. These withdrawals are roughly estimated at 6,000 volumes, but no accurate figures can be given since no systematic record of withdrawals has been kept. Withdrawal books should be opened, a careful count of the volumes on the shelves should be made, and shelf lists in some

form provided for the unshelflisted portions of the library in order that a complete inventory may be taken periodically. A more accurate statement of the number of volumes in the library will be given in the next report.

Appendix 1 on page 38 shows the number of books, pamphlets and other additions received during the year and the sources from which they came. The number of volumes added in each class is shown in Appendix 2 on page 39.

Growth of special collections. The following table shows the present number of volumes in a few important subjects and the growth during the past two years.

CLASSES	TOTAL VOLUMES	VOLUMES ADDED	
		1905	1906
Bibliography.....	6 939	335	280
Library economy.....	2 298	129	151
Sociology ¹	50 435	2 524	2 918
Law ²	58 771	1 900	2 444
Civil service.....	290	14	12
Local government.....	4 776	268	268
Military science.....	1 345	52	136
Charities and corrections.....	2 169	227	69
Education.....	10 007	689	776
Geology.....	2 725	117	95
Paleontology.....	616	12	9
Botany.....	1 261	60	74
Entomology.....	643	70	35
Medicine.....	16 340	974	1 167
Agriculture.....	4 632	287	246
Genealogy.....	5 432	485	198
United States general history.....	4 553	253	74
United States local history.....	5 503	103	100
New York history.....	1 039	28	130
Other special collections			
Woman's library ³	2 602	.....	.....
Library for the Blind.....	1 685	209	308
Library School.....	2 308	47	36
Traveling libraries.....	81 875	6 172	7 950

¹ Including United States, state, municipal and foreign documents, but excluding law and education.

² Excluding documents kept in the Law Library, which are classed in this table under sociology.

³ From the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

Important additions. The following is a list of 13 of the most important works added to the general library during the year, the price of none of them being less than \$50 and together (exclusive of *The Bishop Collection*) representing a total value of nearly \$2,000. For important additions to the Law Library see page 28.

Ayrshire and Galloway archaeological association. Publications. 18 vol.

Beiträge zur pathologischen Anatomie und zur allgemeinen Pathologie. vol. 1, 3, 5-28 and sup. vol. 1-3. 1886-1900

Completes State Library set.

Bibliorum ss. Graecorum codex vaticanus 1209 (cod. B). pt 1, vol. 2, p. 395-944

Bishop. Bishop collection; investigations and studies in jade. 2 vol.

Buel. Louisiana and the fair. 10 vol.

Deutsches Archiv für klinische Medizin. vol. 1-78. 1866-1903

Completes State Library set.

Dioscorides. Dioscurides; codex Aniciae Iulianae. 2 vol.

Hulbert. Crown collection of photographs of American maps. vol. 2

Journal of anatomy and physiology. vol. 1-8, 10-15, 29, and index to vol. 1-20. 1867-95

New York (province)—Militia. Returns, 1745-60. 39 mss

Nothnagel. Encyclopedia of practical medicine. vol. 1-11

Parker. Legends etc. concerning the Iroquois Indians [manuscript]. 7 instalments

Practitioner. vol. 1-7, 18-55. 1868-95

Completes State Library set.

Gifts. The total number of gifts received during the year included 7,765 volumes, 56,680 pamphlets, 129 maps and 2,676 miscellaneous items. In addition to the above, 2,455 of the volumes bound were serials that had been given to the library. A few of the larger gifts received are listed in the following table.

GIVERS	VOLUMES	PAMPHLETS	OTHER
Albany (N. Y.) Y. M. C. A.....	1	2 015	.....
H. A. Allen.....	.....	322	.....
American Book Company.....	108	.....	.....
American Unitarian Association.....	.....	287	15
Herman Bendell.....	.....	87	.....
Berlin University Library.....	.....	252	.....
Grace E. Bodey.....	.....	15	343
Boston Medical Library.....	31	97	.....
Brookline (Mass.) Public Library....	173	327	.....

GIVERS	VOLUMES	PAMPHLETS	OTHER
Cotrell & Leonard.....		2 291	.....
Great Britain Patent Office.....		18 157	.....
Illinois State Library.....	98	81	.....
New York State Adjutant General...	558	445	1
New York State Board of Charities...	9	85	.....
New York State Court of Appeals...		2 064	.....
New York State Education Department.....	1 068	186	7
New York State Health Department...	10	535	.....
New York State Labor Department...	51	1 674	.....
New York State Museum.....	48	515	.....
New York State Supreme Court.....		8 827	.....
Richard M. Pearce.....	5	221	5
F. W. Putnam.....	12	175	10
Rostock (Ger.) University.....		139	.....
May Seymour.....	3	156	116
Clement F. Theisen.....		465	.....
United States Bureau of Education...	4	283	6
Utica (N. Y.) Public Library.....	603	8	.....
Wilmington (Del.) Institute.....	579	1 453	9

According to the will of the late Heber R. Bishop, the State Library, in January, came into possession of a copy of a magnificent work entitled *The Bishop Collection; Investigations and Studies in Jade*. Mr Bishop, who gave his rare collection of jades to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, spent much of his time for many years in the preparation of a treatise on jade and a catalogue illustrating the collection. This work is printed in two large folio volumes, sumptuously bound by Stikeman & Company of New York, and profusely and richly illustrated by American, European and Chinese artists. Of the limited edition of 100 copies, 74 were presented to libraries in the United States, Canada, Europe, Japan, Australia and Mexico. Descriptions of the book may be found in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art's *Occasional Notes*, no. 2, May 1906, and in the *Library Journal*, February 1906, page 104.

Bronze medals commemorating the following events were also received:

Laying of the corner stone of the National Library at Rio de Janeiro. 1905

Bi-centenary of the Chateau de Ramezay; medal designed for the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal. 1906

250th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States.

1906

Serials. The library received 17,109 sequents, of which 15,862 were gifts and exchanges and 1,247 were purchases.

The serials check list includes all serials except annuals, biennials, etc. received by gift. On September 30, 1906 this check list contained 3,255 titles, of which 1,247 were purchased, 1,485 were given and 523 came as exchanges.

A list of the 51 serials added by purchase during the past year is given in Appendix 5 on page 41, while Appendix 6 on page 43 is a list of the serials dropped from the subscription list during the same period.

Duplicates. At the close of the year the duplicate collection contained about 170,822 volumes and 337,161 pamphlets. The duplicates received during the past year comprised 2,365 miscellaneous volumes, 11,777 miscellaneous pamphlets, and 3,816 volumes of legislative documents and laws. 24 volumes and 20 pamphlets were withdrawn for exchange or sale.

Most of the duplicate collection is in an old malt house some distance from the Capitol. There are no arrangements for heating the building and it is therefore impossible to work there during at least six months of the year. Neither is there room to spread out the collection in order to make a check list, which is an essential preliminary to making sales and exchanges. There is little prospect of being able to do much with the collection until the new Education Building is completed.

The collection includes many miscellaneous volumes, but consists mainly of State department reports and legislative documents and laws.

Binding. The library bindery turned out 6,063 volumes of new binding at a cost of \$5,005.40, besides 107 volumes bound for the Library for the Blind at a cost of \$133.75. Repairing, gilding of call numbers, and other work brought the total cost up to \$6,999.06. Of this total \$6,823.82 was for the State Library, \$48.59 for the Division of Educational Extension and \$126.65 for other divisions of the Education Department. A full statement of the bindery account is given in Appendix 3 on page 40.

Catalogue section

Classification. Only 200 volumes of recent accessions remained unclassified September 30, 1906. The arrears in the classification of comparatively unimportant material (to be shelved without cataloguing) were brought to date during the year.

On September 30, 1906 there were still 7,678 miscellaneous volumes on the regular shelves awaiting classification. There were also about 27,000 printed cards analyzing sets on special subjects, to which class numbers will be assigned as soon as the fuller scheme of classification is completed.

Cataloguing. Besides the large amount of work in cataloguing unbound serials and the many entries added to cards already in the catalogue, 23,905 new cards were added to the main catalogue. These include 11,149 author cards, 2,474 title cards and 10,282 subject cards. 1,736 of these cards were for books in the Division of Educational Extension. 92 notes cards were also filed in the classed catalogue and temporary slips for unbound pamphlets to the number of 4,068 in the name catalogue. In addition to the work mentioned above many corrections were made in the catalogue during the year. On September 30, 1906 the catalogue contained 509,333 cards and slips.

Although there were many changes in the cataloguing staff the cataloguing has more than kept pace with the accessions during the year, there being a gain of 977 on the arrears.

Uncatalogued books. About 700 pamphlets in binders, mostly foreign university theses, and about 800 volumes in sets were catalogued during the year, thus reducing the number of bound recent accessions still uncatalogued to approximately 8,500 volumes. These consist largely either of sets, reports of state, county or city departments, and directories, or of miscellaneous unimportant titles, added editions, etc. There were also, at the close of the year, about 500 unbound continuations to be added to cards.

On September 30, 1906 there were still about 14,405 uncatalogued volumes on the regular shelves, which with the 8,500 uncatalogued recent accessions noted above made a total of approximately 22,905 uncatalogued volumes in the general library.

Serial catalogue. In February 1906 a separate catalogue of serials was begun. This catalogue has one full entry, and one only, for each serial, arranged in alphabetical order. It includes only entries which are subject to change. It will probably never include all

serial titles in the library, as cards now in the main catalogue for imperfect sets will not be transferred to the serial catalogue until additions or corrections are to be made. Besides the one full entry in the serial catalogue, there are reference cards in both name and classed catalogues, for every serial title (including changed titles). These reference cards contain the call numbers and refer the inquirer to the serial catalogue for fuller information. Editor cards for serials will be placed in the name catalogue as heretofore. This plan effects a great saving in the cataloguing of serials and is proving most satisfactory.

Printed cards. During the year 4,177 sets of printed cards were received from the Library of Congress at a cost of \$183.94. Of these, 3,252 sets were for the general library catalogue and 925 sets for the legislative reference section.

The *Library Journal* for June 1906 contained a statement prepared by Mr W. S. Biscoe, showing the use made in the New York State Library of the printed cards issued by the Library of Congress.

Printed cards from other sources, to be added to the catalogue or to card bibliographies, were received as follows:

American Library Association—Publishing Board. Periodicals and society publications.....		23 128
Concilium Bibliographicum, Zurich.....		24 058
Index botanique universel.....		3 600
U. S.—Department of Agriculture		
Card index to publications.....		2 067
Subject index of literature of agricultural experiment stations.....		1 000
U. S.—Superintendent of Documents. Cards for government documents.....		103
Total.....		53 956

Index to classed catalogue. This alphabetic index aims to cover all subjects represented in the classed catalogue. It is based on the printed index to the *Decimal Classification* and is already fairly complete as regards geographic names. Entries for other subjects are being added as rapidly as possible. During the past year the work of typewriting and filing the entries from the printed subject index to Additions bulletin number 1 (1891) was completed.

Shelf section

Shelflists. There were 11,962 volumes shelflisted during the year and on September 30, 1906 the new shelflist contained entries for 227,401 volumes. The work of rewriting overcrowded shelflist sheets is still in arrears. The adoption of new book numbers in certain subjects, the arrangement of books in special collections, and the removal of oversize books to a new location have made much extra work for the shelflister, since all of these changes involve alterations in the call numbers on book plates, shelflists and cards.

Shelves. The shelf curator and his assistants deserve credit for the amount of work accomplished under trying conditions. Besides the regular work of caring for the shelves and replacing books, constant shifting of books was necessary because of the crowded condition of the shelves. The books on travel and biography and the oversize books formerly shelved in the Senate committee rooms were shelved elsewhere and their places filled by books seldom used, in order that the committees might have uninterrupted use of their rooms during the legislative session. The heavy manuscript volumes of the New York State census reports were moved to room 61 and each census arranged alphabetically by counties. Many other changes of less importance were made and considerable time was spent in revising the location sheets and guide boards. 18,157 British patents were received and filed during the year.

Bibliography section

At the close of the year the library contained 6,939 volumes classed in bibliography, of which 5,785 were in the general library and 1,154 in the Library School collection.

A list of the 18 bibliographies printed during the year is given in Appendix 7 on page 44. The *Best Books of 1905* and the *Reading List on Florence* were printed as Bibliography bulletins 40 and 41 and form Supplements 4 and 5 of this report.

A list of 71 manuscript bibliographies and indexes in the State Library was printed as table P2 in the Report for 1905, page 31. 53 of these bibliographies are in card form.

Appendix 8 on page 45 gives a list of 12 new bibliographies in preparation.

Card bibliographies. The card index to scientific literature issued by the Concilium Bibliographicum at Zurich numbered about

175,000 cards and filled 143 trays at the close of the year. 24,058 of these cards were received and filed during the year. 1,000 cards were added to the printed card bibliography of agricultural experiment station literature, making a total of about 26,000 cards. 3,600 cards were also added to the *Index botanique universel*.

The collection of card bibliographies was increased by 13 graduation bibliographies of Library School students as follows:

Bacon, Corinne. Immortality

Barr, C. J. Dryden

Cook, W. B., Jr. Bibliography of hereditary patriotic societies of the United States

Eaton, A. T. Children's reading list on art and artists

Gamwell, L. M. Gardens and gardening

Gilson, M. L. George John Romanes

Henry, E. M. Child labor

Hiss, S. K. Esperanto

Knowlton, J. C. Reading list on popular zoology

Mann, O. L. Bibliography of the blind

Nelson, Esther. Bibliography of Mormonism

Solis-Cohen, L. M. Radio-activity and radium; a partial bibliography

Walter, F. K. Select list of books and pamphlets printed in and relating to Northampton, Mass. 1671-1904

Universal catalogue. The universal catalogue, which was described in the 1904 report, has proved increasingly useful as an aid in the classification, cataloguing and identification of books. About 50,000 titles were inserted during the year, including about 3,000 from the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Geological Survey. A large part of the cards issued by the Publishing Board of the American Library Association between 1893 and 1901 still remain to be filed. This universal catalogue includes the cards for the Library of Congress depository catalogue, which now covers about 250,000 titles.

Reference section

INCLUDING EDUCATION, HISTORY AND LOANS

It is through the reference section that the State Library performs the greater part of its direct personal service to the people of the State. It is unfortunate that no satisfactory statistics can be kept to show the scope of this service. Much of it is apparent in the

large reading rooms, which are open 14 hours daily and are filled during many of these hours by State officers and employees, students from Albany and vicinity, and by individual workers from all quarters, attracted by the facilities offered for research and the various special collections.

Another part of this reference work, scarcely less in volume and importance, is carried on by correspondence. Hundreds of letters annually from all over the country bring requests for information. It is the policy of the library to answer all reasonable requests of this kind no matter whence they come.

Loans. During the past year 32,460 volumes were lent from the State Library to 1,881 borrowers. These borrowers consist chiefly of libraries, schools, State employees, study clubs and special students. Since this is distinctly a reference library it is possible to extend the borrowing privilege only to a limited number having special claim on its facilities.

In addition to the loans from the main collection the Library for the Blind had a circulation of 6,936 volumes.

The traveling libraries also sent out 34,528 volumes. These traveling library books remain out for six months and though they are counted but once in the above total, their actual circulation is probably many times larger. It has been found impracticable to keep statistics of the actual circulation of books in traveling libraries.

Education collection. At the close of the year the education collection contained 10,007 volumes. Of the 776 volumes added during the year, 303 were gifts. 7,404 pamphlets were also added to the collection.

Frequent calls having been made for class records and class books of colleges, which often contain biographical information not available elsewhere, the work of collecting such volumes was begun and 74 class histories have already been received.

Many books of travel contain the most available information on educational topics in certain countries. This material is being made more accessible by inserting references to such books in the main classed catalogue.

History and genealogy. The history collection, at the end of the year, contained 61,941 volumes, of which 1,863 had been added since the last report. These totals cover ancient and modern, general and local history, travel, genealogy and heraldry. There were 4,553 volumes of United States general history, 5,503 of United States local history and 5,432 volumes of genealogy. Of those on United States local history 1,039 related to New York.

The American history collection, especially local history and genealogy, is perhaps the most notable single collection in the general library. The present book fund, however, does not permit of extensive purchases in this line and the library is forced to depend largely on the generosity of authors and publishers. Many valuable additions have been received from these sources.

Manuscript section

Van Rensselaer Bowier mss. The translation of the van Rensselaer Bowier papers has been completed and the greater part revised, but much work still remains to be done to insure the accuracy of detail so important in the publication of historical sources. These papers abound in legal terms, obsolete weights and measures and allusions to trade regulations, the explanation of which requires much time and study.

Rensselaerswyck mss. In the hope of finding the originals of letters and papers sent by the first patroon, drafts of letters written from the colony or supplementary material throwing light on obscure points in the Bowier manuscripts, considerable time was given to the examination of the Rensselaerswyck papers in the Albany county clerk's office. While very little material was found which had immediate value for the above purpose, the examination has led to the transfer to the State Library of the following books and documents. With the exception of a number of account books, some bundles of receipts and a few packages of land papers which remain in the county clerk's office, they constitute all that could be found of the early papers of the colony of Rensselaerswyck.

Books

Debit and credit accounts with colonists, 1634-38. 56f.

Book of monthly wages (*Maentgelt Boeck*), 1638-44. 70f.

Account of grain furnished by colonists, 1638-43. 8f.

Ordinances, 1639-58. 31p.

Mutilated.

Record of contracts and important events in the colony, kept by Antonio de Hooges and entitled *Copije van eenige acten & andere aenmerckelijcke notitien*, 1643-48. 86p.

Proceedings of the court of Rensselaerswyck, 1648-52. 115f.

Leases and contracts, 1648-52. 22p.

Resolution book, entitled *Resolutie boeck vande Gecommitteerde der Colon: Rensselaerswyck*, 1652-64. 20 (+250 blank) p.

Defence of Brant van Slichtenhorst, 1653. 23p.

Account book of Robbert Vastrick, Jan van Twiller and J. B. van Rensselaer, 1657-80. 83p.

- Copies of letters of Jeremias van Rensselaer, 1657-59. 16p.
 Letter book of Jeremias van Rensselaer, 1660-74. 163p.+ 7p. of
 accounts
 Deeds, powers of attorney, etc. 1660-65. 25p.
 Minutes of the General Assembly of the Province of New York,
 2d session, 8 Sept. 1691-2 Feb. 1692. 15p.
 Assessment roll of the manor of Rensselaerswyck, 8 Dec. 1710. 5p.
 List of freeholders of the city and county of Albany, 1741. 17p.

Papers

Bundle marked "Manor papers, 1630-72." 62 papers

Contents: Payments and expenditures of Kiliaen van Rensselaer, 1630-32

Translation in E. B. O'Callaghan's *History of New Netherland*, 1846-48, 1:429-32.

Notice to private traders entitled *Insinuatie, Protestatie, ende Presentatie*, 8 Sept. 1643

Translation in E. B. O'Callaghan's *History of New Netherland*, 1846-48, 1:466-67.

Order to restrain Adriaen van der Donck from buying land at Katskill, 10 Sept. 1643

Translation in E. B. O'Callaghan's *History of New Netherland*, 1846-48, 1:338-40.

Contract with and instructions to Gerrit Swart as schout of the colony, 24 April-8 May 1652

Contract of Jeremias van Rensselaer with Teunis teunisz van loen and Jan van Gouw, masons, concerning the erection of a dwelling, 8 Sept. 1659

Order of Richard Nicolls, 18 Oct. 1664

Translated into Dutch.

Letter from the Duke of York to Richard Nicolls, 8 May 1666

Translated into Dutch.

Specifications for a house to be erected at Watervliet, 2 Feb. 1668 (23 Jan. 1667 old style)

Catalogue of books sent to the colony

Translation in E. B. O'Callaghan's *History of New Netherland*, 1846-48, 1:454.

Lists of cattle, contracts with farm laborers and other miscellaneous papers

Bundle marked "Miscellaneous Papers, 1637-1743." 26 papers

Contents: Contract with Burger Jorissen, 26 May 1637

Sentence of banishment of Adriaen Willemsen, 13 Aug. 1644

Translation in E. B. O'Callaghan's *History of New Netherland*, 1846-48, 1:320-21.

Account of supplies sold in 1654-55

Account of provisions furnished by Col. Killiaen Van Renslaar towards expedition to Canada, 1711

Various bills of sale, notes of hand and accounts

Bundle marked "Public Papers, 1641-99." 73 papers

Contents: Papers relating to Pieter Wyncoop's trouble with the authorities at New Amsterdam respecting the cargo of Het Wapen van Rensselaerswyck, 1644

Papers relating to the question of jurisdiction of the colony, 1652

Warrants from the Duke of York to Governors Lovelace and Andros, and other papers relative to the granting of letters patent to the colony, 1673-78

Mostly Dutch translations.

Settlement of the estate of Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt, 1684.

Bills of lading, 1655-1749. 19 papers

Accounts of the building of the fort at Albany, 1736. 70 papers

Provincial militia. Another notable addition is the following series of returns of provincial militia, 1745-60, purchased in 1903 by John Skinner, an Albany book dealer, as part of the Glen-Sanders collection and bought by the State from Mr Skinner with an appropriation of \$500 included in the last supply bill.

- 1 Return of the first battalion of Albany county militia under command of Col. William Johnson

Gives places of the companies and names of the 63 commissioned officers. Date of latest commission, 5 Dec. 1753.

- 2 "Memorandum of the Men Rais'd out of the first & Second Battⁿ of the Albany Regiment of Militia in April 1760"

Contains names of the 35 captains, number of men in each company and the quota of the company.

- 3 "Memorandum." n.d.

Contains names of 34 captains of Albany county militia with the number of men in their companies.

- 4 *Albany*. Capt. John B. Van Rensselaer's troop. 68 names. 28 April 1760

- 5 ——— Capt. John B. Van Rensselaer's troop. 70 names. n.d.

- 6 *Canajoharie*. Capt. Peter Wagner's [Waggoner's] company. March 1759

Names of the four commissioned officers only.

- 7 ——— Capt. Willem Warmoot's [Wormwood's] company. 61 names. n.d.

- 8 *Catskill*. Capt. Cornelus Dubois' company. 165 names. n.d.

- 9 *Cherry Valley*. Capt. John Wells' company. 32 names. n.d.

- 10 *Claverack*. Capt. Johannis Van Hoesen's company. 73 names. 26 March 1759

- 11 *Corsackie*. Capt. Jacob Halenbeck's company. 92 names. 2 April 1759

- 12 ——— Capt. Marten Halenbeck's company. 83 names. 4 April 1759

- 13 *East Camp*. Capt. Frederick Kortz' company. 60 names. 26 March 1759

- 14 *German Flatts*. Capt. Marcus Petrie's company. 62 names. n.d.

- 15 ——— Capt. Thomas Schumacker's company. 111 names. n.d.

- 16 *Kinderhook*. Capt. Jacobus Van Alen's company. 119 names. n.d.

- 17 *Kingsborough*. Capt. Peter Servos' company. 45 names. 2 April 1759

- 18 *Livingston, Manor of.* Capt. Robert Livingston Jun's company.
465 names. 25 April 1760
- 19 *Mohawk.* Capt. Peter Conyn's company. 91 names. 24 April
1758
- 20 ——— Capt. Nicklaes Hansen's company. 115 names. 24 April
1758
- 21 *Rensselaerswyck, Manor of.* Capt. Abraham Van Arnam's com-
pany. 77 names. n.d.
- 22 ———(?) Capt. Mindert Veeder's company. 178 names. n.d.
- 23 *Schaghticoke and Saratoga.* Capt. Harmen Knickerbacker's
company. 45 names. April 1759
- 24 *Schenectady.* Capt. Daniel Camble's [Campbell's] company.
80 names. 14 Feb. 1758
- 25 ——— Capt. Daniel Camble's company of militia at the alarm,
2 May 1758. 63 names
A return of the names of those who were mustered at Canajoharie,
those who went part way and those who stayed at home.
- 26 ——— Capt. Abraham Glen's company. 59 names. n.d.
- 27 ——— Capt. Alexander Lansing's company. 59 names. 13 Dec.
1745
- 28 ——— Capt. Alexander Lansing's company. 79 names. June
1754
- 29 ——— Capt. Alexander Lansing's company. n.d.
List of 8 men who deserted (die weg Gelopen Syn) and 7 who re-
mained at home (die thuy's Gebleven Syn).
- 30 ——— Capt. John Sanders' company. - 26 names. n.d.
- 31 ——— Capt. Heelmes [Wilhelmus in New York colonial mss,
70:71] Veeder's company. 61 names. 16 Dec. 1745
- 32 *Schoharie.* Capt. Thomas Ackerson's company. 118 names.
30 March 1759
- 33 ——— Capt. Jacob Sternbergh's company. 78 names. 25 April
1758
- 34 ——— Capt. Jacob Swart's company. 86 names. 3 July 1757
- 35 *Stone Arabia.* "An Acc. of the Commands Done by Capt Suf-
frienis Deygert of Stone Raby and the militia Company under
His Command On Allarms, By orders of Sir Will^m Johnson
Barr^t Coll^o of the militia for the City and County of Albany."
Alarms, Feb. 1758 to July 1759
Document dated "Schonectady Sep^r 2: 1761." No names.
- 36 ——— Capt. Soeffrienis Deygert's company. 1 April [year not
given]
A return of the number only, names not given.

- 37 *Miscellaneous*. "Sundry Waggoners employ'd in Carrying Stores to Ft Edward in the Winter 1757." 23 names
Also indorsed "List of Jacob Vrooman & Comp^y for the Artillery Stores."
- 38 — "Liest Van Dan Naamen." 58 names
Neither date nor any indication of the meaning of this list.
- 39 — "List of Schenectady company book of John Sanders."
78 names
Apparently a purely mercantile account.

Assembly documents. From the Clerk of the Assembly 227 volumes of the records of that body were received as follows:

Assembly bills; introductory book, 1885, 1887-1900. 15 vol.

" 2d reading book, 1897-1904. 8 vol.

" 3d " " 8 vol.

" 2d and 3d reading book, 1904-5. 2 vol.

Summary of procedure of Assembly bills, 1897, 1899-1901, 1904.
5 vol.

Index to Assembly bills, 1880, 1882-85, 1887, 1889-94, 1899.
13 vol.

Document room [index to] Assembly bills, 1897-1903, 1905. 8 vol.

Subject index, 1896-99, 1901-3. 7 vol.

Numerical book, index clerk, 1897-1904. 8 vol.

Members' book, 1886-1900. 15 vol.

Receipt book of bills delivered to Senate, 1897-1905. 9 vol.

Governor's receipt book, 1897-1904. 8 vol.

Record of Assembly bills transmitted to mayors of cities, 1896-1904. 9 vol.

[Index to] Senate bills, 1900. 1 vol.

Document room [index to] Senate bills, 1897-1903, 1905. 8 vol.

Senate bills; reception book, 1883, 1887-89, 1891-1904. 18 vol.

Senators' book, 1890-1900. 11 vol.

Committee books, 1897-1904. 66 vol.

Committee clerks' receipt books, 1897, 1903, 1905. 3 vol.

Members' warrants, 1903. 1 vol.

Officers' receipts, 1904. 1 vol.

" warrants, 1905. 1 vol.

Printer's receipt book, 1905. 1 vol.

Express book, n.d. 1 vol.

Miscellaneous additions. Other additions during the year were as follows:

Letter book of John Porteous of the firm of Phyn, Ellice & Porteous [of Albany?]. 250p.F. Detroit 1769-75

Account of the state of the weather, 1830-35. 94p.F.

Order book and letter book kept at headquarters of the 72d regiment of infantry, N. Y. state volunteers (3d reg't, Excelsior brigade), 1861-64. 2 vol.F.

Given by Henri LeF. Brown, secretary 72d regiment, New York volunteers.

Cornish, Rev. J. M. History of the Old Stone Church, Coeymans Patent, Albany Co. N. Y. 20p.Q.

Written in 1883.

Zeisberger, David & Sensemann, Gottlob. Journey to Onondaga and Cajuga, Oct. 1766. 32f.sq.O.

This and the following journal translated by A. H. Leibert from manuscripts in the Moravian archives at Bethlehem, Pa.

Zeisberger, David & Indian brethren Anton, Johannes, Abraham & Jacob. Account of the message to the Chief in Cajuga, 30 April 1766. 19f.sq.O.

Papers relating to the transfer to Caleb Brown of Martin Shier's interest in Lispenard Patent, Otsego Co. N. Y. through George Stanton and George Robson, attorneys for Martin Shier, of Halifax, N. S. 1797-1812. 5 papers

Given by Dr William Austin Macy.

Memoir of Col. William Silliman, 26th reg't, U. S. C. T., 1837-64. 139p.sq.O.

Written by his mother.

Medical Library

The additions to the Medical Library numbered 1,167 volumes, making the total number of volumes at the close of the year 16,340. The collection also contained about 7,750 pamphlets and received regularly 543 serial publications.

Dr Richard M. Pearce, director of the Bender Hygienic Laboratory, has been added to the Medical Library council, which now includes Doctors Albert Vander Veer, Samuel B. Ward, Henry Hun, George E. Gorham, Arthur W. Elting and Richard M. Pearce.

Realizing that the strength of a medical library is in its periodicals, it has been the policy of the council to devote the small sum left from the appropriation, after paying for subscriptions to current serials and for binding, to completing the sets of periodicals, buying only such new books as seemed absolutely necessary. During the year the following sets have been completed.

Association of American physicians. Transactions

Beiträge zur pathologischen Anatomie und zur allgemeinen Pathologie

Charité-annalen

Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift

Deutsches Archiv für klinische Medizin

Fortschritte der Medizin

Monatsschrift für Geburtshülfe und Gynäkologie

Practitioner

A large number of important sets are still incomplete and must continue so until the appropriation is increased.

Copies of the new catalogue of medical periodicals issued during the year were sent to the secretaries of all the county medical societies in the State.

Legislative reference section

The library now contains 50,435 volumes classed in sociology, 2,918 volumes having been added during the year.

Indexes. The revision of the card index covering the legislation of the states from 1890 to date was completed during the year and it is now of the greatest help in legislative reference work. It indexes the general laws of all the states for a period of 16 years and contains references to 52,760 separate enactments.

An index to important recent books on public affairs was begun during the year. It is made chiefly of printed cards from the Library of Congress and is arranged according to the classification used in the annual *Index of Legislation*. It will prove a valuable supplement to the existing files and indexes of material relating to state legislation and administration.

Reference lists. Legislative reference lists were published during the year on *Corrupt Practices*, *Life Insurance* and *Direct Nominations*. Similar lists on current legislative problems are being issued in other states. Several of the state libraries have recently established distinct legislative reference departments. Owing to the mutual cooperation and assistance of these departments every increase in their number adds to the usefulness and efficiency of those already established.

Law Library

Mr Frank B. Gilbert, who entered upon his duties as law librarian January 1, 1906, submits the following report:

The number of volumes in the Law Library September 30, 1906 was 78,567, showing an increase during the year of 2,789, of which

1,899 were acquired by gift or exchange and 890 by purchase. 2,290 were continuations of sets already on the shelves.

The Law Library owes the completeness and value of its collections largely to the industry and rare judgment of Mr Stephen B. Griswold, who served as law librarian for over 36 years. The administrative methods in vogue in the library were for the most part the result of his ripened experience. The staff of assistants remains the same and the routine work of the Law Library has been continued upon substantially the same lines as before. A few changes have been made and others are under consideration, but it has been deemed advisable to act upon them only after careful thought.

Mr Griswold's long administration has resulted in practically completing the collections for which the Law Library is specially used. It may be considered advisable to make new collections along other lines and to specialize in new fields, but these should be secondary to the more important duty of keeping existing collections up to date.

Availability and use. The Law Library serves the legislative and administrative departments of the State government, the judges of the courts and the lawyers practising therein. The Legislature and those interested in its proceedings may properly seek here for material pertaining to statutory law in all its phases. It is therefore desirable to supplement the work of the legislative reference section by making easily available the session laws of all the states and countries and the compilations, treatises and discussions bearing upon the construction, preparation and effect of legislative action, in every jurisdiction.

It is the purpose of the librarian to comply with the reasonable requests of State officers in respect to the use of law books. All the facilities of the Law Library are placed at their disposal and they are aided in their researches as much as possible. Suggestions are invited from State officers as to law books which will aid them in the performance of their duties.

This library contains a number of collections not found in other law libraries. Perhaps the most important of these are the cases and briefs of counsel in the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The collection of cases in the Court of Appeals is complete, beginning with the first sitting of that court in 1847. The Supreme Court cases include the cases and briefs of counsel used in arguments in the general term and appellate division of the Supreme Court from the year 1874. These two collections are of inesti-

mable value because it is practically impossible to duplicate them. By communication with the several bar associations throughout the State, and in other ways, the library has indicated its desire to place these collections at the disposal of practising attorneys. It is often possible to extract from the cases the part desired by attorneys and under certain conditions volumes are lent from the library to be used in open court.

Removal of legislative documents and rearrangement. For a number of years reports of State departments to the Legislature and other legislative documents were accumulated in the Law Library, and the staff had for one of its duties the supervising of the exchange system. Many thousands of documents were sent annually from the Law Library to state and foreign libraries. During the past year all of this work except the sending of law publications to law libraries has been transferred to another section. This transfer made it possible to remove a great mass of duplicate documents to the storehouse, which gives increased shelf space for the law collection. Because of the former crowded condition of the library many series of reports and statutes were badly located and disconnected in arrangement. During the past year all of the collections have been rearranged upon the shelves, resulting in a more logical and convenient classification and a pronounced improvement in administration, although the room for growth is still limited.

Cooperation in legislative reference work. One of the primary purposes of the Law Library is efficient legislative service. For this reason every possible aid has been given to the work of Dr Whitten in the legislative reference section. A large part of the work of this section pertains directly to the law. With a view to increasing the efficiency of this section and of rendering even more available to the Legislature the resources of the Law Library, a room has been specially equipped with New York session laws, statutes, reports and legislative documents for the use of members of the Legislature and those interested in legislation. It is proposed to maintain this room as an adjunct to the legislative reference section.

Rooms and furniture. The business of the Law Library and the law cataloguing had been done for a number of years in room 36. This room was ill adapted for the purpose, and the desks of the law librarian and law cataloguer were moved into room 39A. As a result it is possible to provide for the ever increasing number of law students without hindrance to attorneys and others having

a better right to the facilities of the Law Library. The change has also proved convenient from the administrative point of view.

20 sections of metal shelving have been placed in room 39A to provide for the increase in the law reports of the several states; 8 sections of such shelving were also placed in room 38² for the special sets of New York law reports and statutes to be used by the legislative reference section. A new card catalogue cabinet of 60 trays has been added, giving ample space for the rapid growth of the subject catalogue.

Purchase of law reports, textbooks and statutes. The number of law publications has materially increased during recent years. The books required to maintain existing collections are increasing in number from year to year with a correspondingly heavy drain upon the library's financial resources. A liberal policy of exchange has helped to keep up the official court reports of the several states. Publishers are constantly adding special series of selected cases on particular subjects, many of them valuable, but all of them of such a character that this library can not afford to be without them. There has been of course the same regular increase in the so called textbook law, some of which has little, except local, value, and need not be considered.

Court-made law, i. e. reported opinions of judges, however published, must be given place on the shelves. The usefulness of a modern law library depends upon its resources in this department. Digests, cyclopedias, textbooks and annotations point the way to the reported cases. Lawyers and judges, public officers and departments may surround themselves with extensive collections of law material of special value to them in their respective fields, but few if any private collections contain all the reported cases. They properly expect this library to supplement what they have; they should find here the case referred to in digest, cyclopedia or textbook. During the past year the collections of law reports have been enlarged by adding continuations and new series and by supplying omissions when possible to obtain them. A number of volumes of English and Irish law cases were purchased, including Duncan's *Mercantile Reports* (1885-1886) 2 vol.; *Real Property and Conveyancing Cases* (1843-1848) 2 vol.; Fawcett's *Referee Cases* (1865) 1 vol.; and Dillon & Kehoe's *Irish Land Cases*, 1 vol. A few other English and Irish reports were on the list for purchase, but either could not be found or were held at excessively high prices.

It was deemed advisable to extend the scope of the collection of English textbook law. Nearly 100 English treatises have therefore

been added, bearing upon subjects of practical importance to the legal profession or the State Legislature. The English and Colonial statute law has extended more rapidly into the domain of the common law than has the statute law of this country. There is less reluctance there to codify the common law, and consequently many of the important English, Canadian and Australian textbooks are based upon the statute law. They show the legislative trend and indicate possible fields for legislation in this country. Many of these books should be on the shelves, some of them in all editions.

In addition to the books already referred to, special mention should be made of the following additions to the Law Library during the past year:

Ceylon — Supreme Court. New law reports. 7 vol. Colombo 1896-1904

Georgia — General convention, 1833. Journal. 1 vol. Milledgeville 1833

Great Britain — Parliament. Public general statutes affecting Scotland, 1707-1900. 57 vol. Edin. 1848-1900

New Brunswick — General Assembly. Acts, [1786]-1841. 2 vol. Fredericton 1838-41

Publications and printing

There were printed during the year 47 books, bulletins and hand-books, 109 blank forms (not including stationery) and 35 circulars, a total of 191 different issues. The annual list of more important publications printed during the year is given in Appendix 4 on page 40. The five legislative bulletins in the *Yearbook* for 1906, and the reports of the Library School and the Division of Educational Extension are included with the following bulletins as supplements to this report.

Bibliography bulletins. The *Best Books of 1905*, issued as Bibliography bulletin number 40, completes the third volume in this series and follows the plan of earlier years in being limited to 250 titles chosen with reference to the needs of the smaller public libraries of the State. Selections of 20, 50 and 100 titles are indicated to aid libraries of varying resources. For convenience of reference the books are arranged under 23 subject divisions with an author index added. Each title is fully annotated, the note often including a comparison with other good books dealing with the same subject. This bulletin is sent free to all the public libraries in the State, and is in large demand outside.

Bibliography bulletin number 41 is a *Reading List on Florence*, compiled by Mr Everett Robbins Perry and submitted as a con-

dition for graduation in the Library School. The 200 and more references are classified under history, government and society, description, art, painting, sculpture and architecture, literature, fiction and poetry. An index to authors and subjects of biographies makes reference to a particular book easy. Critical and descriptive notes increase its usefulness, either for the individual reader or for a club desiring a selection of the best books and articles. The list is of particular value as a guide to Florentine art.

Library School bulletins. Library School bulletin number 21, published in March 1906, covers the puzzling and important question of *United States Government Documents*. The text of this bulletin is practically that of the alumni lectures given to the Library School in 1905 by James Ingersoll Wyer, Jr, now vice director of the Library School, but librarian of Nebraska University at the time these lectures were given. The subject is considered very fully under five main headings: production and nature, acquisition, arrangement and classification, cataloguing, and use, with one appendix outlining the practice work that should be required of a class and another giving a bibliography of the subject. The need for such a manual has been fully proved by the requests for it from library schools, training classes and library workers, and the edition of 2,000 copies is almost exhausted. Favorable reviews of this bulletin were published in the *Library Journal* and the *Dial* for May 1906.

Indexes. 35 printed indexes were prepared, including 8 for the State Library, 2 for the Division of Educational Extension, 14 for the State Museum and 11 for other divisions of the Education Department. Aside from these, the card index to the Journal of Regents Meetings was kept to date and a card index to the Official Action of Regents was made, including material not found in the Regents Minutes.

Finances

Appendix 9 on page 46 is a general financial statement showing balances on hand at the beginning of the year, receipts from appropriations, expenditures in various accounts, and balances remaining at the close of the year. The total expenditures amounted to \$129,750.03, of which \$73,269.42 was for salaries, \$29,480.43 for books, pictures, serials and binding, and \$27,000.18 for grants to libraries.

This does not include temporary services, transportation charges, printing, office expenses and care of rooms, since these items are included in a general appropriation for the Education Department.

Staff

There were 63 members of the staff in the State Library proper, 5 in the Library School and 21 in the Division of Educational Extension, a total of 89.

Of this staff, 32 had received previous library training or experience, 35 had taken one or more courses in the Library School since they were appointed on the staff and 22 had received no professional library training.

This library was represented by 3 staff members at the bi-state meeting of librarians, held at Atlantic City, N. J. March 9-10, 1906; also by 18 at the conference of the American Library Association at Narragansett Pier, R. I. June 29 to July 6, 1906; and by 12 at the meeting of the New York Library Association at Twilight Park in the Catskills, September 24-29, 1906.

4 members of the staff also took part in library round tables held throughout the State in April, May and June 1906.

Library School

The full report of the Library School for 1906 is printed separately as usual, and only a brief summary is given here. The following table shows in a general way the original place of residence of the students attending in 1905 and 1906, and of all students from the beginning of the school. It also shows the number and general location of the positions filled by the students.

Statistics of students and positions 1887-1906

	1905	1906	TOTAL FROM BEGINNING
Number of students from New York	12	21	157
" " other states	30	22	303
" " foreign countries.. .....	.....	1	13
Total	42	44	473
Number of states represented	19	16	29
" foreign countries represented .....	.....	1	7
" colleges represented	37	36	114
Positions filled in New York	28	43	574
" " other states	67	55	762
" " Washington, D. C.	6	5	58
" " 5 foreign countries .....	.....	.....	12
Total	101	103	1 406

Summer school. No session of the summer school was held in 1906. A summer session of six weeks is planned for 1907 covering subjects specially helpful to workers in small libraries in New York State, to whom instruction is free.

Requests for information about a correspondence course in library work are frequently received at this library. There is no correspondence course in connection with the New York State Library School.

Library for the Blind

Growth. During the year 308 volumes were added to the Library for the Blind. On September 30, 1906 the collection contained 1,685 volumes in five different types as follows:

TYPE	BOOKS	MUSIC
New York point.....	951	191
American Braille.....	170	123
Line letter.....	170	5
Moon.....	67	...
English Braille.....	8	...
Total.....	1 366	319

There were also, at the close of the year, 715 numbers of unbound serials.

Publications. The seven books named below were printed in New York point for the New York State Library during the year.

AUTHOR	TITLE	PRICE
Aldrich.....	Selected stories. 2 vol.....	\$5 ..
Clement.....	Handbook of modern Japan. 2 vol.....	6 ..
Parkman.....	Oregon trail. 2 vol.....	7 ..
Rhoades.....	That Preston girl. (Given by Miss Rhoades)	3 50
Smith.....	Colonel Carter of Cartersville.....	3 ..
Wiggin.....	Rebecca of Sunnybrook farm. 2 vol.....	6 ..
Wister.....	The Virginian. 3 vol.....	9 ..

Stereotype plates were made for these books and 25 copies of each were printed. 5 of these copies were placed in circulation while the remaining 20 are held in reserve for sale or exchange. These extra copies are sold to other libraries and to individuals at the cost prices listed above. 41 titles have been printed in this way since 1900.

Gifts and exchanges. The following table shows the number of gifts received during the year, most of them from blind readers.

Gifts Oct. 1, 1905–Sept. 30, 1906

GIVERS	VOLUMES	PAMPHLETS
Christian Record office.....	.....	24
Mary A. Cogswell (blind).....	4	.....
Mrs Esther Crosby (blind).....	9	.....
John C. Fowler (blind).....	.....	17
Frank Kent (blind).....	.....	35
Marie A. M. Kurtz (blind).....	2	.....
George A. Loomis (blind).....	20	21
Adelaide E. C. Moon.....	.....	1
New York Public Library.....	1	.....
New York State School for the Blind.....	10	.....
Lena Perry (blind).....	.....	12
Nina Rhoades (blind).....	25	.....
Sophie Staab (blind).....	2	.....
Etta Thomas (blind).....	.....	16
W. H. Wintersmith (blind).....	.....	1
Xavier Free Publication Society.....	9	9
Total.....	82	136

The State School for the Blind also gave one piece of music.

In addition 44 volumes were received from the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, in exchange for New York State Library publications.

Miss Nina Rhoades's gift for the year was the printing of one of her own stories, *That Preston Girl*, in accordance with a suggestion that a book by a blind author would have an added interest for blind readers. This proved true, since the book circulated 12 times in the first two months.

Acknowledgments are also due to Miss Marie A. M. Kurtz, a blind reader in New York city, for two volumes of selected hymns in New York point which she copied and gave to the library.

Serials. The following serials in embossed print were regularly received at the library, the first two being gifts:

Catholic transcript, monthly, in New York point

Christian record, monthly (two copies) in New York point

Milwaukee weekly review (three copies) in New York point

Progress, monthly, in English Braille

Extra copies of the above and of the following magazines were also received irregularly from borrowers:

Point print standard, in New York point

Kneass' Philadelphia magazine, in line letter

Hora jucunda, in English Braille

Appreciation of these magazines is shown by the fact that the 715 numbers had a circulation of 2,644 for the year.

A list of borrowers was sent to Mr Walter J. Holmes, 1931 Broadway, New York, in order that they might receive as soon as issued the monthly magazine in New York point and American Braille which is to be printed and distributed free to the blind through the generosity of Mrs William Ziegler.

Use. The circulation of books and magazines during the year amounted to 6,936, as against 4,141 for the year 1905. Since this work was begun eight years ago, 20,754 volumes have been lent to 549 different readers. The circulation is always largest during July, August and September, when the students from the two State schools for the blind are at home for vacation. Three borrowers are taking college or university work and one a course in a conservatory of music. These four readers depend upon this library for many textbooks and books for reference. There has been considerable demand from general readers for beginners' books in French and German and for general literature in German.

Books with largest circulation, Oct. 1, 1905 - Sept. 30, 1906

Books printed for the State Library are indicated by imprint date following title. Books in different kinds of embossed type are included as well as different copies in the same type.

AUTHOR AND TITLE	NUMBER OF TIMES CIRCULATED		NUMBER OF COPIES
	1905	1906	
Six short stories. 1904.....	31	46	6
Sherwood. Daphne. 1905.....	^a 15	40	5
Holmes. Our hundred days in Europe. 1905.....	^a 16	32	5
Pierson. How to knit and crochet. 1905.....	^a 4	32	^b 10
Eliot. Silas Marner. 1905.....	^a 14	29	7
Glasgow. Battle-ground. 1903.....	32	29	5
Hale. Man without a country. 1901.....	32	29	6
Davis. Bar sinister. 1904.....	27	28	5
Grahame. Golden age. 1905.....	^a 10	28	5

^a Circulated only part of the year.

^b Books to which new copies were added since 1905 report.

Books with largest circulation (*concluded*)

AUTHOR AND TITLE	NUMBER OF TIMES CIRCULATED		NUMBER OF COPIES
	1905	1906	
Muir. Adventure with a dog and a glacier. 1901...	25	28	5
Crawford. Via crucis. 1901.....	23	27	5
Ollivant. Bob, son of Battle. 1902.....	32	27	5
Roosevelt. Strenuous life. 1903.....	15	27	5
Phillips. Paolo and Francesca. 1904.....	15	26	5
Jewett. Queen's twin and other stories. 1901...	12	25	5
Keller. Story of my life. 1903.....	18	25	b6
Longfellow. Evangeline.....	16	24	b4
Stevenson. Treasure Island. 1904.....	26	24	5
Van Dyke. Fisherman's luck. 1904.....	13	23	5
Washington. Up from slavery. 1903.....	22	22	5
Cooper. Pilot.....	27	19	3
Watson. Beside the bonnie brier bush. 1900.....	19	19	4
Kipling. Jungle book.....	11	18	2
Scott. Ivanhoe.....	21	18	4
Brown. Little Miss Phoebe Gay. 1901.....	21	17	5
Capella. Tales and legends of the middle ages.....	11	17	3
Schurz. Abraham Lincoln. 1904.....	9	17	5
Alexander. Hidden servants.....	a	16	3
Scott. Lady of the lake.....	7	16	b2
Hawthorne. House of the seven gables.....	15	15	2
Keller. Optimism. 1904.....	3	15	b6
Ruskin. King of the Golden River.....	14	15	2

a Not in circulation in 1905.

b Books to which new copies were added since 1905 report.

Extension of work. Although the Library for the Blind has already met with marked success, it is desired that its use shall be still further extended throughout the State. To do this the co-operation of local libraries and of individuals is needed, the former to bring the facilities of the library to the attention of the blind in their neighborhoods and to serve as headquarters for local work, and the latter to teach the blind to read, alphabets and primers being furnished free by this library. Over 80% of the blind are reported to have lost their sight when past school age and therefore are without the advantage of instruction in the State institutions for the blind.

Address list. During the year the names and addresses of the blind in New York State, as collected by the United States census of 1900, were typewritten on printed statistics cards. These cards are arranged by names of places and contain any additional information obtainable about the individual. This address list will be

still further enlarged and brought up to date by means of the register now being compiled by a State commission, of which Dr F. Park Lewis, 454 Franklin street, Buffalo, is chairman. This commission was authorized by chapter 671 of the laws of New York for 1906 and provides for the preparation of a complete register of the blind in the State of New York.

Educational Extension

Public libraries. At the close of the year the University roll showed a total of 254 chartered and 141 registered libraries or 395 in all, an increase of 17 for the year. Of these, 133 were in cities, 228 in other places of over 300 population and 34 in smaller communities. During the year two inspectors and one assistant visited 363 libraries in 57 counties.

Allotments of public money amounting to \$27,000.18 were made to 298 libraries, the amount of each grant being limited to \$100. In order to grant all approved applications up to the original limit of \$200, an additional sum of \$6,777.85 would have been required. The number of libraries receiving aid was 27 more than last year and the amount \$2,760.27 greater.

Certificates of approved circulation were issued to 10 libraries to enable them to obtain local subsidies.

Besides the 395 chartered or registered public libraries there were 305 school libraries free for public circulation, which are under school inspection. From these two classes combined, with a few other libraries wholly independent of State supervision, there were reports from 678 free libraries, containing a total of 3,645,662 volumes, and circulating for the year 13,835,639 books. This shows an average circulation of 1,715 for each 1,000 inhabitants of the State and a total increase of 1,748,823, or 14%, over the circulation of the preceding year.

The general summary shows reports from 1,266 libraries, free and limited, containing 8,890,485 books. The additions for the year numbered 552,292 volumes.

In the free libraries each book is issued on an average $3\frac{3}{4}$ times a year, and in the City of New York, with a total free circulation of 8,171,069, or 59% of that of the entire State, the average issue of a book is $5\frac{1}{4}$ times a year.

Libraries in cities. An examination of library conditions in the 45 cities of the State, containing 5,700,675 inhabitants or 70% of the total population, shows 2,499,408 books in the free lending

libraries, an average of 100 books for every 228 inhabitants. In 11 cities, including New York, the supply of books is below this average. In 34 cities it is above the average. In 7 cities, Corning, Cortland, Geneva, Hudson, Jamestown, Rochester and Watervliet, nothing was reported as paid by taxation during the year for public library purposes. In 4 other cities the library tax was \$400 or less.

The library circulation in all cities was 11,741,573, a gain of 16% for the year. This shows that the 70% of the population of the State living in cities used 84% of the books and the remaining 30% living in the country are to be credited with the remaining 16% of the circulation. In the cities each inhabitant on an average read two books during the year, while in the country each read less than one.

New library buildings. New library buildings were completed and occupied during the year at Dunkirk, Fulton, Gloversville, Ticonderoga and Warsaw, besides 4 new branches of the New York Public Library, 4 new branches of the Brooklyn Public Library, and 1 new branch of the Queens Borough Library at Elmhurst. Thus 9 Carnegie buildings were added in Greater New York, making a total of 32 for that city. Others are in course of construction.

Adding the 32 completed buildings in New York to 23 others in the State, there are now 55 buildings in use which were given by Mr Andrew Carnegie. 7 others and 33 more branches in New York city, or 40 gifts in all from the same generous hand are in prospect.

Traveling libraries. There were 81,875 books on the traveling library accession books at the close of the year. The additions for the year were 7,950 volumes, of which 1,006 were supplied from the special fund of \$1,200 for traveling libraries for charitable institutions.

The number of books sent out directly from the Extension Division was 34,528, besides a large number lent through the State Library. The number of applications was 660, divided as follows: study clubs, 395; schools, 88; public libraries, 24; State charitable institutions, 20; other recorded organizations, 48; groups of taxpayers, 16; individuals, 69.

House libraries. The system of house libraries started two years ago has made some advance, 69 collections of 10 volumes each having been sent out. It is not yet popular in the farming districts for which it was intended, but has been used mainly by students remote from large libraries.

Traveling pictures. On March 1, 1906 the entire collection of 36,099 slides and 14 lanterns was transferred to the Division of

Visual Instruction. Up to March 1, there were circulated 22,633 slides to 224 borrowers and 42 lanterns to 25 places. At the close of the year the picture collection contained 1,645 wall pictures and 24,199 photographs. 54 wall pictures and 2,533 photographs had been added during the year, and 2 wall pictures and 61 photographs withdrawn. 782 wall pictures were lent to 75 borrowers and 12,380 photographs to 179 borrowers.

Study clubs. Of the total of 765 registered study clubs about 635 were active in 1906. A growing tendency toward more serious study of limited periods of history, literature, art and science is evident. Assistance is given by advice, suggestions for programs, book lists and syllabuses as well as by direct loans of books and pictures. These loans for the year included 19,157 books to 395 clubs, 5,557 photographs to 92 clubs, 10 wall pictures to 2 clubs, 3,379 lantern slides to 31 clubs and 7 lanterns to 5 clubs.

Respectfully submitted

EDWIN H. ANDERSON

Director

March 12, 1907

Appendix I

Additions by sources

Showing comparison with previous year

	1905	1906
<i>Volumes added</i>		
By purchase from regular agents.....	4 801	7 080
By purchase from auctions.....	320	248
By purchase from other sources.....	1 556	1 149
By binding serials purchased.....	1 525	1 706
Total number purchased	8 202	10 192
By binding pamphlets.....	1 777	1 589
By binding serials given.....	2 557	2 455
By gift.....	7 496	7 765
By exchange.....	341	102
Total number except purchases.....	12 171	11 911
Grand total of volumes added	20 373	22 103
<i>Pamphlets received</i>		
By purchase.....	68 586	1 043
By gift and exchange.....	361	56 680
Total number of pamphlets received including duplicates	68 947	57 723
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
Maps purchased.....	25	1
Maps given.....	257	129
Manuscripts purchased.....	9	54
Pictures purchased.....	7 037	4 070
Pictures given.....	410	.....
Other gifts.....	3 184	2 676

Appendix 2

Showing total number of volumes in each class and number of volumes added during the year. This table does not include traveling libraries.

CLASS NUMBERS	DIVISIONS OF CLASSIFICATION	VOLUMES ADDED OCT. 1, 1905 TO SEPT. 30, 1906	TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUMES SEPT. 30, 1906 (APPROXIMATED)	CLASS NUMBERS	DIVISIONS OF CLASSIFICATION	VOLUMES ADDED OCT. 1, 1905 TO SEPT. 30, 1906	TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUMES SEPT. 30, 1906 (APPROXIMATED)
000	General works			500	Natural science.....	169	4 582
010	Bibliography.....	280	6 930	510	Mathematics.....	31	1 168
020	Library economy.....	151	2 298	520	Astronomy.....	33	1 460
030	Cyclopedias.....	9	1 030	530	Physics.....	53	821
040	Collections.....		2 563	540	Chemistry.....	202	1 398
050	Periodicals.....	273	11 897	550	Geology.....	95	2 725
060	Societies.....	36	1 580	560	Paleontology.....	9	616
070	Newspapers.....	352	3 014	570	Biology.....	41	962
080	Polygraphy.....	1	337	580	Botany.....	74	1 261
090	Book rarities.....	4	131	590	Zoology.....	135	3 001
	000 Total.....	1 106	29 798		500 Total.....	842	17 994
100	Philosophy	8	272	600	Useful arts	173	7 741
110	Metaphysics.....	3	67	610	Medicine.....	1 167	16 340
120	Special met. topics.....	3	68	620	Engineering.....	278	4 303
130	Mind and body.....	22	720	630	Agriculture.....	246	4 632
140	Systems.....		23	640	Domestic economy.....	32	423
150	Psychology.....	27	402	650	Communication.....	72	1 399
160	Logic.....	4	69	660	Chemical technology.....	34	616
170	Ethics.....	41	1 212	670	Manufactures.....	18	387
180	Ancient philosophy.....	8	115	680	Mechanic trades.....	10	154
190	Modern philosophy.....	9	336	690	Building.....	13	257
	100 Total.....	125	3 284		600 Total.....	2 043	36 252
200	Religion.....	180	4 383	700	Fine arts.....	47	1 076
210	Natural theology.....	7	385	710	Landscape gardening.....	30	347
220	Bible.....	52	1 926	720	Architecture.....	76	1 375
230	Doctrinal.....	20	1 386	730	Sculpture.....	11	435
240	Devotional.....	53	1 970	740	Drawing.....	26	473
250	Parochial.....	16	1 077	750	Painting.....	14	384
260	Institutions.....	86	2 322	760	Engraving.....	2	161
270	Religious history.....	21	1 072	770	Photography.....	14	192
280	Churches.....	149	3 825	780	Music.....	119	1 440
290	Non-Christian.....	41	801	790	Amusements.....	44	1 007
	200 Total.....	625	19 147		700 Total.....	383	6 890
300	Sociology.....	63	1 773	800	Literature.....	40	920
310	Statistics.....	115	2 069	810	American.....	396	7 611
320	Political science.....	891	22 322	820	English.....	258	8 740
330	Political economy.....	491	7 300	830	German.....	45	1 454
340	Law.....	2 444	58 771	840	French.....	84	2 659
350	Administration.....	739	8 232	850	Italian.....	8	428
360	Associations.....	366	4 672	860	Spanish.....	4	198
370	Education.....	776	10 007	870	Latin.....	21	983
380	Commerce.....	215	3 075	880	Greek.....	25	922
390	Customs, etc.....	38	992	890	Minor languages.....	10	416
	300 Total.....	6 138	119 213		800 Total.....	891	24 331
400	Philology.....	8	271	900	History.....	27	1 565
410	Comparative.....	1	115	910	Geography.....	444	17 632
420	English.....	57	1 365	920	Biography.....	680	20 815
430	German.....	20	364	930	Ancient history.....	24	763
440	French.....	14	357	940	Modern { Europe.....	248	7 998
450	Italian.....	5	63	950	{ Asia.....	18	403
460	Spanish.....	6	87	960	{ Africa.....	4	236
470	Latin.....	5	395	970	{ North America.....	396	12 001
480	Greek.....	8	218	980	{ South America.....	1	292
490	Minor languages.....	13	683	990	{ Oceanica.....	21	146
	400 Total.....	137	3 918		900 Total.....	1 863	61 941

Appendix 3

Binding account

NEW BINDING	NUMBER OF VOLUMES	COST
Half morocco ¹	2 150	\$2 164 65
Half duck ¹	1 797	1 744 55
Cloth.....	1 732	799 50
Half American russia.....	384	296 70
Total new binding.....	6 063	\$5 005 40

OTHER WORK

660 volumes rebacked at 40c.....	\$264 ..
272¾ hours extra work.....	115 80
38,451 lines of call numbers or extra lettering at 3c.....	1 153 53
800 pamphlet binders at 7½ to 8½c ²	63 ..
107 volumes for the blind bound at \$1.25 ²	133 75
221 lines of extra lettering on books for the blind at 3c ² ..	6 63
Miscellaneous items.....	130 30
Work for other divisions of the Education Department..	126 65

Total cost of other work..... \$1 993 66

Grand total..... \$6 999 06

Appendix 4

Publications, Oct. 1, 1905-Sept. 30, 1906

State Library	Copies	Pages
Director's report, 1904.....	700	122
Yearbook of legislation, 1904.....	1 400	618
Library for Blind; finding list.....	2 000	64
New York State Library rules.....	1 500	12

BULLETINS

Additions

No. 5, Subject index of law additions, January 1, 1894- December 31, 1903.....	3 500	272
" 6, Medical serials.....	3 000	46
Bibliography		
No. 40, Best books of 1905.....	3 000	46
" 41, Reading list on Florence.....	1 500	44

¹The items for half morocco and half duck include the oversize books, which are numerous in this library.

²Library work charged to expenses account of Education Department.

Legislation

No. 25, Review of legislation, 1904.....	900	206
" 26, Index of New York governors messages, 1777-1901.....	1 500	168
" 27, Digest of governors messages, 1905.....	800	220
" 28, Index of legislation, 1905.....	850	430
Library School		
No. 21, United States government documents.....	2 000	80

REFERENCE LISTS

No. 12, Corrupt practices.....	1 000	8
Life insurance.....	1 000	16
Direct nominations.....	900	6

Educational Extension

Aids to study clubs.....	500	6
Lantern slide sets.....	200	10

BULLETINS

No. 44, Report on public libraries, 1904.....	1 200	54
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CIRCULARS

No. 38, Traveling pictures, photographs and slides.....	500	4
" 39, Traveling libraries.....	700	4
" 40, Wall pictures.....	2 700	12
" 45, House libraries.....	200	4
" 47, Public library allotments.....	2 000	12

TRAVELING LIBRARY FINDING LISTS; ANNOTATED

Two miscellaneous lists 50 volumes each and one young people's list	9 000	30
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Appendix 5**Serials added to the subscription list, Oct. 1, 1905 - Sept. 30, 1906**

In general the first volume of the library's continuous set is given.

Albany and Troy blue book. 1903		
Archiv für Städtekunde. vol.1, no.7. 1906		
Archives of physiological therapy. vol.1. 1905		
Archives of the Röntgen ray. vol.10, no.8. 1906		
Bench and bar. vol.1. 1905		
Brown's directory of American gas companies. 1904		
Canadian railway cases. vol.4. 1905		
Central station list and buyers' manual. 1905		
Classical journal. vol.1. 1905		
Collier's. vol.36. 1905		
Cream of the law. vol.1. 1905		
Dublin, Parish register society. Publications. vol.1. 1906		
Eastern law reporter. vol.1. 1906		
Engineers' society of western Pennsylvania. Proceedings. vol.21. 1905		
Fitchburg historical society. Proceedings and papers. vol.1. 1895		

- Great Britain — Public records, Commissioners on. Report of the deputy keeper of the public records in Ireland. vol.13. 1881
- Handbook of Jamaica. vol.26. 1906
- Illinois law review. vol.1. 1906
- Institut colonial international. Compte rendu de la session. 1904
- Juvenile court record. New series, vol.7. 1906
- Kentucky state historical society. Register. vol.3. 1905
- Leaflets of botanical observation and criticism. vol.1. 1903
- London, Institute of actuaries. Journal. vol.40. 1906
- London university. Calendar. 1905-6
- Manual arts, Council of supervisors of. Yearbook. vol.3. 1903
- Medizinische Klinik. vol.2. 1906
- Mississippi — Archives and history, Dep't of. Mississippi territorial archives. vol.1. 1905
- National society for the scientific study of education. Yearbook. vol.1. 1902
- North Central association of colleges and secondary schools. Proceedings. vol.1. 1896
- Orange River Colony. High court reports. 1903
- Paton's list of schools and tutors. vol.8. 1905
- Patterson's college and school directory of the United States and Canada. 1904
- Pennsylvania-German. vol.7. 1906
- Public schools year book. vol.13. 1902
- Putnam's monthly. vol.1. 1906
- Real estate record and builders guide. vol.77. 1906
- Religious education association. Proceedings. vol.1. 1903
- Revue de droit international privé et de droit pénal international. vol.1. 1905
- Schenectady directory. vol.29. 1906
- Schoolmasters yearbook and directory. vol.2. 1904
- Société des textes français modernes. Publications. 1905
- State board journal of America. vol.1. 1905
- Surgery, gynecology and obstetrics. vol.1. 1905
- Surrey (Eng.) parish register society. Publications. vol.1. 1903
- Teachers college. Contributions to education. no.1. 1905
- Test sheets of life insurance economy. 1904
- Thomson's educational directory. vol.5. 1905-6
- Twentieth century quarterly. vol.1. 1906
- Voter. vol.3, no.33. 1906
- What's in the magazines? vol.1. 1906
- Zeitschrift für experimentelle Pathologie und Therapie. vol.1. 1905

Appendix 6

Serials dropped from the subscription list

Chiefly serials no longer published.

American homes
 Architectural annual
 Art interchange
 Biblia
 Combined with the *American antiquarian*.
 Book and news dealer
 Book wants
 Commons
 Combined with *Charities*.
 Country calendar
 Combined with *Country life in America*.
 Critic
 Combined with *Putnam's monthly*.
 Dedham historical register
 Documente des Socialismus
 Electricity
 Era
 Gunton's magazine
 Household words
 Journal of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology
 Lawyers' reports annotated
 Leisure hour
 Longman's magazine
 Masters in music
 Medical news
 Combined with *New York medical journal*.
 Municipal court review
 National new era
 New era
 New York times weekly quotation supplement
 Pittonia
 Problem
 Public opinion
 Combined with *Literary digest*.
 Public policy
 Sunday magazine
 Combined with *Good words*.
 Topical architecture monthly
 Combined with the *American architect*.
 Vermont antiquarian
 White family quarterly

Appendix 7

List of bibliographies printed during the year

Bascom, Elva Lucile. Arbor day list. 16p.O. Bost. 1906

Reprinted from the *A. L. A. booklist*, March 1906.

Brown, Charles Harvey. List of titles on municipal government, with special reference to city charters and to local conditions in Chicago. 51p.O. Chic. 1906. (City Club of Chicago. Publication no. 3)

A select, annotated list of material specially bearing on the *structure* of city government, prepared for the City Club of Chicago for the Chicago charter convention and submitted to the New York State Library School as the compiler's graduation bibliography. It includes charters of the most important American cities and recent charters of a number of comparatively small cities, the most valuable treatises on municipal government and a number of special reports or investigations of city problems.

Bunnell, Ada. Medical serials, with Bibliography of cerebro-spinal meningitis. p.405-50,Q. Alb. 1905. (Additions bulletin no. 6)

Includes periodicals, society transactions and reports, public health reports and vital statistics currently received by the library. It also contains a list of the complete sets of periodicals no longer published and the longer of the incomplete sets which have either stopped publication or for other reasons are not now regularly received.

Cole, Theodore Lee. Bibliographic notes on session laws, revisions and constitutional convention publications, January 1 to December 31, 1905. (*see* Legislation bulletin no.29h. 1906. p.140-42) Also in *Review of legislation*, 1905.

Digest of governors messages, 1905; including related topics in the president's message, October 1, 1904 to October 1, 1905. unp.O. Alb. 1906. (Legislation bulletin no.27)

Direct nominations. p.21-26,O. Alb. 1906. (Legislation bulletin no.30b)

A partial list of material in the New York State Library relating to choice of party candidates by direct vote at primary elections. Annotated.

Goodrich, Nathaniel Lewis. Prose fiction. (*see* Bulletin of bibliography, July 1906-)

Library School graduation bibliography. A list of books and essays in English relating to the theory of prose fiction in general and to the history of English and American fiction from 1579 to 1906.

Index of legislation, 1905, October 1, 1904 to October 1, 1905. unp.O. Alb. 1906. (Legislation bulletin no.28)

Library for Blind; finding list. Ed.2. 64p.nar.T. Alb. 1905

Life insurance. p.1-20,O. Alb. 1906. (Legislation bulletin no.30a)

Annotated.

Perry, Everett Robbins. Reading list on Florence. p.1-44,O. Alb. 1906. (Bibliography bulletin no.41)

Library School graduation bibliography.

Selection from the best books of 1905; with notes. p.547-92,O.

Alb. 1906. (Bibliography bulletin no.40)

The first 20, 50 and 100 books are indicated by *a*, *b* and *c*.

Subject index of law additions, January 1, 1894-December 31, 1903.

p.133-404,Q. Alb. 1905. (Additions bulletin no.5)

Tentative selection from best books of 1905; 980 books. 46p.O.

Alb. 1906. (Bibliography bulletin no.40, preliminary ed.)

List of leading books published in 1905, submitted for an expression of opinion respecting the best 50 books of the year for a village library.

Whitten, Robert Harvey. Corrupt practices. 7p.nar.T. Alb. 1905.

(Reference list no.12)

Select list of material in the library on campaign funds and corrupt practices at elections.

Wyer, James Ingersoll, Jr. United States government documents.

p.1-80,O. Alb. 1906. (Library School bulletin no.21)

Pages 71-72 contain a short bibliography on the subject.

— & Leonard, Mabel E. Bibliography of education for 1905.

89p.O. n.t-p. Rahway, N. J. 1906

Reprinted from the *Educational review*, September-October 1906.

Wyer, Malcolm Glenn & Groves, Charlotte Elizabeth. Index of New York governors messages, 1777-1901. unp.O. Alb. 1906.

(Legislation bulletin no.26)

Library School graduation bibliography.

Appendix 8

List of bibliographies in preparation Sept. 30, 1906

Supplementary to list of Sept. 30, 1905, in report for 1905, page 37

Bibliographies entered under the personal name are chiefly Library School graduation bibliographies.

Bailey, Louis Jonathan. Bibliography of printers

Brief list of useful books on library economy

Coulter, Edith Margaret. Holidays: (select list)

Digest of governors messages, 1906

Dinsmoor, Kate Elizabeth. Bibliography of theses submitted for the master's or doctor's degree in selected American universities in 1906

Index of legislation, 1906

Kildal, Arne. Complete annotated bibliography of modern Norwegian literature as represented in English translations and works

Lewis, George Lothrop. Vermont local history

Metz, Corinne Ann. Annotated list of books for girls

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Wyer, James Ingersoll, Jr. Recent educational bibliography

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— & Brown, Mary Gilbert. Bibliography of education for 1906

Appendix 9

Balances, appropriations and expenditures, Oct. 1, 1905-Sept. 30, 1906
Including State Library, Educational Extension and Library School

ACCOUNTS	BALANCES OCT. 1, 1905	APPROPRIA- TIONS AVAILABLE OCT. 1, 1905	TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	EXPENDITURES	BALANCES SEPT. 30, 1906	
					Lapsed to treasury	Available
Salaries.....	.....	\$77 720 ..	\$77 720 ..	\$73 269 42	\$4 450 58	.....
Books { .....	.....	20 000 ..	20 007 96	18 479 91	.....	\$1 528 05
Serials { .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binding { .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Library.....	424 15	2 000 ..	2 424 15	2 423 26	.....	89
Books for the blind.....	85 84	1 000 ..	1 085 84	981 ..	.....	104 84
Grants to libraries.....	.....	27 768 ..	27 768 ..	27 000 18	.....	767 82
Traveling books and pictures.....	.....	8 000 ..	8 000 ..	7 596 26	.....	403 74
Total	\$517 95	\$136 488 ..	\$137 005 95	\$129 750 03	\$4 450 58	\$2 805 34

INDEX

Accession section, 8-12

Additions, 8; bulletins, 40; classified, 9; important, 10; to Law Library, 27-28; to Library for the Blind, 31; to Medical Library, 23; pamphlets, 38; to public libraries, 35; serials, 41-42; to traveling libraries, 36; tables, 38; tables by 100 divisions, 39. *See also* Gifts

Appropriations, 5; tables, 46

Assembly documents, 22-23

Balances, tables, 46

Bibliographies, printed during year, 44-45; in preparation, 45

Bibliography bulletins, 28-29, 40

Bibliography section, 15-16

Binding, 5, 12; account, 40; appropriations and expenditures, 46

Bishop Collection, 11

Blind, Library for, 31-35; appropriations and expenditures, 46; loans, 5; volumes in, 8, 9, 31

Books, appropriations and expenditures, 46. *See also* Additions; Duplicates; Volumes

Bronze medals, 11

Building for Education Department, 6-8

Bulletins published, 40-41

Card bibliographies, 15-16

Cards, added to catalogue, 13; printed, 14

Catalogue, universal, 16

Catalogue section, 13-14

Circulation, *see* Loans

Cities, libraries in, 35-36

Classes, additions by, tables, 39

Classification, 13

Collections, special, growth of, 9

Duplicates, 8, 12

Education building, 6-8

Education collection, 17

Educational Extension Division, 5, 35-37; publications, 41

Employees, 5, 30

Expenditures, 5; tables, 46

Finances, 29; tables, 46

Genealogy collection, 17-18

Gifts, 10-12; for the blind, 32; to education collection, 17; to Law Library, 25; serials, 12

Grants to libraries, 5, 35, 46

Griswold, Stephen B., appreciation of services, 25

History collection, 17-18

House libraries, 36

Index to classed catalogue, 14

Indexes, 29; legislative reference section, 24

Jade, investigations and studies in, 11

Lanterns and slides, loans, 37

Law Library, 24-28; additions, 27-28; volumes, 8

Legislation bulletins, 41

Legislative documents, removal and rearrangement, 26

Legislative reference section, 24

Library buildings, new, 36

Library of Congress depository catalogue, 14

Library School, 30-31; bulletins, 29, 41; collection, 8, 9; students, 5

- Loans, 5, 17; Library for the Blind, 5, 33-34; from public libraries, 35; to study clubs, 37; traveling libraries, 5, 17
- Manuscript** section, 18-23
- Manuscripts, total number, 5
- Medical Library, 23-24; appropriations and expenditures, 46
- Medical Library council, 23
- Pamphlets**, additions, 38; duplicates, 12; in education collection, 17; in Medical Library, 23; total number, 5
- Periodicals, *see* Serials
- Pictures, *see* Traveling pictures
- Printed cards, 14
- Printing, 28-29
- Provincial militia, series of returns, 20-22
- Public libraries, 6, 35
- Publications, 28-29, 40-41; Library for the Blind, 31
- Reference** lists, legislative reference section, 24, 41
- Reference section, 16-18
- Rensselaerswyck mss, 18-20
- Salaries**, expenditures, 5; appropriations and payments, 46
- Serial catalogue, 13-14
- Serials, 12; in Medical Library, 23; in Library for the Blind, 32-33; added to subscription list, 41-42; dropped from subscription list, 43; appropriations and expenditures, 46
- Shelf section, 15
- Special collections, additions, 5, 9
- Staff, 5, 30
- Study clubs, 5, 37
- Traveling** libraries, 17, 36; loans, 5; volumes in, 8, 9; finding lists, 41; and pictures, appropriations and expenditures, 46
- Traveling pictures, 36-37; loans, 37
- Uncatalogued** books, 13
- Universal catalogue, 16
- Van Rensselaer** Bowier mss, 18
- Volumes, additions, 8, 9; additions, tables, 38; tables of additions by 100 subject divisions, 39; in bibliography section, 15; duplicates, 12; in education collection, 17; in history and genealogy, 17; in Law Library, 8, 24; in Library for the Blind, 8, 31; in Library School collection, 8, 15; in Medical Library, 23; in public libraries, 35; in traveling libraries, 8, 36; total number, 5, 8, 9. *See also* Books; Gifts; Loans
- Withdrawals**, 8
- Woman's library, 9

Supplement 1

Published monthly by the
New York State Education Department

BULLETIN 416

SEPTEMBER 1907

New York State Library

Division of Educational Extension

Bulletin 46

PUBLIC LIBRARIES 16

REPORT ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES, TRAVELING LIBRARIES, TRAVELING PICTURES AND STUDY CLUBS

1906

PAGE	PAGE
Organization, staff and expenditures	Study clubs
Libraries under State supervision	Library progress
Inspection	Legislation 1906
Money allotments	Library meetings
Traveling libraries	New York Library Association
Traveling pictures	Local associations
	Index

State Library, Albany, N. Y. May 21, 1907

Hon. Andrew S. Draper

Commissioner of Education

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith and recommend for publication the annual report of the Chief of the Division of Educational Extension for the year ending September 30, 1906. This division was not under my supervision during the period covered by the report, but for the sake of continuity in the series it seems best to issue it as a supplement to the report of the State Library.

Very respectfully

EDWIN H. ANDERSON

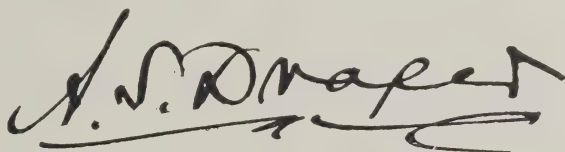
Director

State of New York

Education Department

COMMISSIONER'S ROOM

Approved for publication this 17th day of June 1907

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A. S. Draper'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Commissioner of Education

New York State Library

Division of Educational Extension

Bulletin 46

PUBLIC LIBRARIES 16

REPORT ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES, TRAVELING LIBRARIES, TRAVELING PICTURES AND STUDY CLUBS

1906

As Chief of the Division of Educational Extension, I report on public libraries, traveling libraries, traveling pictures and study clubs for the year ending September 30, 1906 as follows:

Organization, staff and expenditures

Till December 31, 1905 the work of the division was in charge of Melvil Dewey as Director. From that time the work for public libraries was under my immediate charge as inspector and that for traveling libraries, pictures and study clubs, under Myrtilla Avery, assistant; both sections being under the general supervision of First Assistant Commissioner of Education, Howard J. Rogers.

Asa Wynkoop was appointed July 1, 1905 subinspector of public libraries. Two of our clerks were transferred to the Division of Visual Instruction with the collection of lantern slides March 1, 1906. With these exceptions the staff was the same as the previous year. Expenditures for this division were as follows: cash grants to public libraries, \$27,000.18, books, binding, pictures, lanterns and slides, \$7596.26. In addition \$938.82 was spent for books from the special appropriation for traveling libraries for charitable institutions.

Libraries under State supervision

Charters and transfers. During the year 1 provisional and 6 absolute library charters were granted. 10 provisional charters previously granted were made absolute. 3 charters were amended, one by placing the power to elect trustees in the hands of members of the corporation instead of an outside body and two by changing the corporate name. 3 library transfers were approved.

The following tables give details regarding each library:

Library charters Oct. 1, 1905-Sept. 30, 1906

No.	Postoffice	Corporate name	Volumes	Property
<i>Absolute charters</i>				
1	Bronxville.....	Bronxville Public Library..	1 700	\$1 000 ..
2	Lake George....	Caldwell-Lake George Li- brary.....	1 800	5 650 ..
3	Pine Hill.....	Henry and Clara W. Morton Memorial Library.....	1 675	9 525 ..
4	Rouse Point....	Rouses Point Dodge Memo- rial Library.....	.....	11 500 ..
5	Upper Jay.....	Wells Memorial Library....	.....	1 280 ..
6	Wallkill.....	Wallkill Public Library.....	1 300	1 143 10
<i>Provisional charters made absolute</i>				
1	Alden.....	Alden Free Library.....	1 700	1 368 37
2	Aurora.....	Aurora Public Library.....	2 596	2 661 90
3	Bolton Landing.	Bolton Free Library.....	2 000	3 664 20
4	Canaseraga.....	Essential Club Free Library.	1 071	1 274 ..
5	Essex.....	Essex Free Library.....	1 898	1 994 16
6	Fairport.....	Fairport Public Library....	1 893	1 771 47
7	Frankfort.....	Frankfort Free Library.....	2 524	2 409 90
8	Lowville.....	Lowville Free Library.....	1 200	1 712 69
9	Palmyra.....	Palmyra King's Daughters Free Library.....	2 195	1 882 ..
10	Ticonderoga....	Ticonderoga Public Library.	1 660	10 505 86
<i>Provisional charter for five years</i>				
1	Scio.....	Scio Free Library.....	42	285 70
<i>Charters amended</i>				
1	Canaseraga.....	Charter of Essential Club Free Library amended so as to provide for election of trustees by members of corporation, by substituting the words "members of the corporation, one each year to serve five years," for the words "Essential Club, one or two each year, as vacancies occur, to serve three years"		
2	Interlaken.....	Name of Farmer Free Library changed to Interlaken Free Library		
3	Seneca Falls....	Name of Seneca Falls Library Association changed to Mynderse Library		

Library transfers approved Oct. 1, 1905-Sept. 30, 1906

No.	From	To	Volumes
1	Bd of Education un. sch. dist. no. 3, Eastchester.....	Bronxville Public Library.	1 700
2	DeWitt C. Hay Library Asso- ciation.....	Caldwell-Lake George Li- brary.....	?
3	Houghton Seminary.....	Kirkland Town Library, Clinton	1 000

Approval of acceptance of library gifts. In accordance with section 36 of the University law, two acceptances of conditional gifts for library buildings were approved by the Regents under seal and recorded as follows:

Date of approval	Library	Donor	Amount
Dec. 14, 1905	Patchogue Library.....	Andrew Carnegie..	\$10 000
"	Ticonderoga Public Li- brary.....	"	5 000

Libraries in the University. The number of libraries holding University charters has been increased by 7. There are now 251 independent libraries in the University, 2 maintained by institutes and 1 by a museum.

Registered libraries. 10 libraries already incorporated or in charge of corporations were added to the University register. This includes 7 new branches in the City of New York. The present number of registered libraries not incorporated by the Regents and including branches, is 141, which, added to 254 chartered and admitted libraries, brings the whole number of libraries in direct relations with this division up to 395, of which 133 are in cities, 228 in other places of over 300 population and 34 in places with less than 300 population.

Libraries registered Oct. 1, 1905-Sept. 30, 1906

No.	Postoffice	Name	Volumes	Property
1	Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn Public Library, De Kalb branch.....	11 000	\$125 500
2	"	Brooklyn Public Library, Greenpoint branch.....	10 200	134 000
3	"	Brooklyn Public Library, Winthrop branch.....	2 859	3 200
4	Chatham.....	Chatham Public Library....	-4 500	21 575
5	Cohoes.....	Cohoes City Library.....	5 000	4 600
6	Hamilton.....	Colgate University Library.	40 000	140 000
7	Long Island City.	Queens Borough Library, Elmhurst branch.....	3 000	54 000
8	New York.....	New York Public Library, Kingsbridge branch.....	3 500	32 800
9	"	New York Public Library, 96th St. branch.....	10 000	98 000
10	"	New York Public Library, 135th St. branch.....	10 000	98 000

Inspection

Libraries visited. During the year 363 libraries in 57 counties were visited by Inspector William R. Eastman, Subinspector Asa Wynkoop and Miss Corinne Bacon, instructor in the Library School.

The inspector gave 3 public addresses in the interest of libraries, and, in addition to 25 lectures to the State Library School in regular course, lectured 13 times to other library schools at Pratt Institute, Chautauqua, Drexel Institute and Asbury Park.

Library round tables. The inspectors again acting with a committee of the New York Library Association, planned and carried on 29 library "round table" meetings distributed in all parts of the State. By this plan librarians were brought together in small groups for informal consultation and mutual instruction. These meetings were attended by 402 persons representing 194 libraries and proved extremely interesting and profitable.

Certificates of approved circulation. 10 certificates of approved circulation were issued to as many libraries and branches.

Certificates of approved circulation Oct. 1, 1905-Sept. 30, 1906

No.	Name of library	Certified circulation for one year
1	Albany Free Library.....	30 000
2	" Pine Hills branch.....	20 000
3	Albany, Union Free Library.....	54 000
4	Albany, Young Men's Association Library.....	60 000
5	" Pruyn branch..	68 500
6	Albany, Young Men's Christian Association Library.....	11 000
7	Camden Library Association.....	18 500
8	Essex Free Library.....	3 250
9	New York, Young Men's Benevolent Association Free Circulating Library.....	135 000
10	Phoenicia Free Library.....	1 000

Money allotments

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1906, 308 allotments of public library money were made to 298 libraries. The sum of \$27,000.18 was paid, and included 12 applications amounting to \$1070 brought over from the previous year. This shows an increase of 27 libraries receiving aid and \$2760.27 paid.

If funds had permitted the payment of all approved applications up to \$200 as allowed by rule, the total would have been \$33,778.03 or \$6777.85 in excess of the actual allotments.

The following tables show monthly payments and amount given to each library.

Public library allotments

Date	No. of allotments	Asked in sums of \$200 and less	Allotted in sums of \$100 and less
1905—Oct. 4.....	58	\$6 846 45	\$5 375 ..
Nov. 1.....	31	3 011 60	2 798 ..
Dec. 6.....	18	1 628 80	1 480 ..
Dec. 26.....	85	11 830 ..	8 230 ..
1906—Jan. 29.....	15	1 305 ..	1 205 ..
Feb. 27.....	17	1 742 49	1 342 49
Mar. 29.....	15	1 252 50	1 152 50
Apr. 30.....	10	906 54	762 54
May 31.....	13	1 195 50	1 095 50
June 28.....	12	813 76	813 76
July 26.....	21	2 095 ..	1 695 ..
Sept. 21.....	13	1 150 39	1 050 39
Total.....	308	\$33 778 03	\$27 000 18

Libraries receiving allotments Oct. 1, 1905-Sept. 30, 1906

1 Adams Free Library..	\$100 ..	27 Bolton Free Library..	\$100 ..
2 Addison Public Li- brary.....	100 ..	28 Boonville, Erwin Li- brary and Institute.	100 ..
3 Albany Free Library (2 branches).....	200 ..	29 Brewster Library.....	100 ..
4 Albany, Union Free Library.....	100 ..	30 Bridgehampton, Hamp- ton Library.....	100 ..
5 Albany, Young Men's Association Library (2 branches).....	a400 ..	31 Bristol Free Library..	25 ..
6 Albany, Young Men's Christian Associa- tion Library....	100 ..	32 Brockport Normal School Library.....	100 ..
7 Alden Free Library...	100 ..	33 Brocton, Ahira Hall Memorial Library..	100 ..
8 Alexandria Bay, Hol- land Library.....	100 ..	34 Bronxville Public Li- brary.....	100 ..
9 Alfred University Li- brary.....	100 ..	35 Brooklyn, Children's Museum Library of Brooklyn Institute..	100 ..
10 Allens Hill Free Cir- culating Library....	20 ..	36 Brooklyn Public Li- brary (25 branches).	2500 ..
11 Almond Twentieth Cen- tury Club Library	50 ..	37 Buffalo Catholic In- stitute Library....	100 ..
12 Amsterdam Free Li- brary.....	100 ..	38 Buffalo Historical So- ciety Library.....	100 ..
13 Andover Free Library.	a200 ..	39 Buffalo Public Library (3 branches).....	300 ..
14 Angelica Free Library.	100 ..	40 Buffalo University, Medical Department Library.....	100 ..
15 Arcade Free Library..	100 ..	41 Buffalo, Women's Edu- cational and Indus- trial Union Library.	25 ..
16 Arkport Public Li- brary.....	50 ..	42 Camden Library Asso- ciation.....	50 ..
17 Auburn, Seymour Li- brary.....	100 ..	43 Canaan Public Library.	35 ..
18 Aurora Public Li- brary.....	100 ..	44 Canandaigua, Wood Library Association.	100 ..
19 Baiting Hollow Free Library.....	25 ..	45 Canaseraga, Essential Club Free Library..	25 ..
20 Ballston Spa Public Library.....	100 ..	46 Canastota Public Li- brary.....	100 ..
21 Bay Shore Free Li- brary.....	20 ..	47 Canisteo, Wimodaugh- sian Free Library...	75 ..
22 Bayville Free Li- brary.....	20 ..	48 Canton Free Library..	100 ..
23 Belleville, Philoma- thean Free Library.	100 ..	49 Carmel Literary Union Library.....	50 ..
24 Belmont Literary and Historical Society Free Library.....	100 ..	50 Catskill Public Library	100 ..
25 Binghamton Public Li- brary.....	100 ..	51 Cazenovia Public Li- brary.....	100 ..
26 Bolivar Free Library..	100 ..	52 Chatham Public Li- brary.....	48 76

a For two years.

Libraries receiving allotments Oct. 1, 1905-Sept. 30, 1906 (continued)

53 Cherry Valley Library..	\$100 ..	83 Geneva Free Library..	\$100 ..
54 Chester Free Library..	50 ..	84 Ghent Public Library..	75 ..
55 Claverack Free Library and Reading Room..	50 ..	85 Glen Cove Public Li- brary.....	100 ..
56 Clayton Free Library..	100 ..	86 Glens Falls, Crandall Free Library.....	100 ..
57 Clinton, Kirkland Town Library.....	100 ..	87 Gloversville Free Li- brary.....	100 ..
58 Cohoes City Library..	100 ..	88 Gowanda Free Library	100 ..
59 Corning Free Library..	100 ..	89 Granville Free Library	100 ..
60 Cornwall-on-Hudson Public Library.....	280 ..	90 Greenwich Free Li- brary.....	50 ..
61 Coxsackie Free Library	100 ..	91 Groton Public Library.	100 ..
62 Crown Point, Ham- mond Library.....	25 ..	92 Haines Falls Free Li- brary.....	100 ..
63 Cuba Circulating Li- brary Association...	100 ..	93 Hamburg Free Library	75 ..
64 Delhi Free Library....	100 ..	94 Hamilton, Colgate Uni- versity Library....	100 ..
65 Dolgeville Public Li- brary.....	100 ..	95 Hamilton Public Li- brary.....	100 ..
66 Dover Plains Library..	23 48	96 Hammondsport Public Library.....	100 ..
67 Dryden, Southworth Library.....	100 ..	97 Haverstraw, King's Daughters' Public Library.....	100 ..
68 Dunkirk Free Library..	100 ..	98 Herkimer Free Library	100 ..
69 East Chatham Public Library.....	23 ..	99 Highland Falls Library	55 ..
70 East Rockaway Free Library.....	50 ..	100 Homer, Phillips Free Library.....	100 ..
71 Ellenville Public Li- brary.....	100 ..	101 Honeoye Public Li- brary.....	100 ..
72 Elmira, Steele Memo- rial Library.....	100 ..	102 Hornell Library Assc- ciation.....	100 ..
73 Essex Free Library...	100 ..	103 Hunter Public Library	40 ..
74 Fairport Public * Li- brary.....	80 ..	104 Ilion District Library.	100 ..
75 Fillmore, Wide-awake Club Library.....	50 ..	105 Interlaken Free Li- brary.....	100 ..
76 Fishers Island Library Association.....	100 ..	106 Irvington, Guiteau Li- brary.....	100 ..
77 Fort Plain Free Li- brary.....	100 ..	107 Jamestown, James Prendergast Library Association.....	100 ..
78 Frankfort Free Library	100 ..	108 Johnstown Public Li- brary.....	100 ..
79 Fredonia, D. R. Barker Library Association.	100 ..	109 Jordanville Public Li- brary.....	30 ..
80 Freeport Public Li- brary.....	100 ..	110 Keuka College and In- stitute Library.....	100 ..
81 Friendship Free Li- brary.....	100 ..		
82 Geneseo, Wadsworth Library.....	100 ..		

a For two years.

Libraries receiving allotments Oct. 1, 1905-Sept. 30, 1906 (continued)

111 Kingston City Library.....	\$100 ..	137 New York, Hudson Guild Library.....	\$100 ..
112 Kingston, Ponckhockie Public Library.....	25 ..	138 New York, Maimonides Free Library.....	100 ..
113 Lake Placid Public Library.....	100 ..	139 New York Public Library, Circulating Department (34 branches).....	3400 ..
114 Lewiston Free Library	100 ..	140 New York, Union Settlement Library.....	100 ..
115 Liberty Public Library.....	24 80	141 New York, Y. M. B. A. Free Circulating Library.....	100 ..
116 Lockport Public Library.....	100 ..	142 New York, Young Men's Hebrew Association Library...	100 ..
117 Locust Valley Public Library.....	35 39	143 New York, Y. W. C. A. Free Circulating Library.....	100 ..
118 Long Island City, Queens Borough Library (11 branches).	1100 ..	144 Newark Free Public Library.....	100 ..
119 Marathon, Peck Memorial Library.....	100 ..	145 Newark Valley Public Library.....	100 ..
120 Massapequa, DeLancey Floyd-Jones Free Library.....	65 ..	146 Newburgh, Balmville Free Circulating Library.....	25 ..
121 Massena Library	100 ..	147 Niagara Falls Public Library.....	100 ..
122 Mattituck Free Library.....	100 ..	148 Nineveh Public Library.....	100 ..
123 Middletown Library.....	100 ..	149 North Easton, Burton Library.....	57 49
124 Millbrook Free Library.....	100 ..	150 North Java Free Library.....	50 ..
125 Milton, Sarah Hull Hallock Free Library.....	60 ..	151 North Tonawanda Public Library.....	100 ..
126 Mohawk Public Library.....	75 ..	152 Nyack Library.....	100 ..
127 Montour Falls Memorial Library.....	100 ..	153 Ogdensburg Public Library.....	100 ..
128 Moravia, Powers Library.....	100 ..	154 Oneonta Public Library.....	100 ..
129 Morristown Public Library.....	50 ..	155 Ossining Public Library.....	100 ..
130 Morrisville Library...	50 ..	156 Oswego City Library...	100 ..
131 Mount Vernon Public Library.....	100 ..	157 Oxford Memorial Library.....	100 ..
132 Nanuet Public Library	30 ..	158 Oyster Bay Free Library.....	100 ..
133 Nassau Public Library	30 ..		
134 New Berlin Library...	75 ..		
135 New Rochelle Public Library.....	100 ..		
136 New York, Bryson Library, Teachers College.....	100 ..		

Libraries receiving allotments Oct. 1, 1905-Sept. 30, 1906. (*continued*)

159 Palmyra King's Daughters Free Library..	\$100 ..	183 Rouses Point Dodge Memorial Library...	\$100 ..
160 Patchogue Library....	100 ..	184 St Johnsville Free Library.....	a130 ..
161 Penn Yan Public Library.....	100 ..	185 Salem, Bancroft Public Library.....	100 ..
162 Philmont Public Library.....	100 ..	186 Saugerties Public Library.....	100 ..
163 Piermont Free Library	100 ..	187 Schenectady Free Public Library.....	100 ..
164 Pine Bush Library....	100 ..	188 Schenectady, Union University Library..	100 ..
165 Pine Plains Free Library.....	50 ..	189 Schuylerville Free Library.....	100 ..
166 Plattsburg Public Library.....	100 ..	190 Scio Free Library....	100 ..
167 Port Henry, Sherman Free Library.....	100 ..	191 Sea Cliff Public Library.....	100 ..
168 Port Jervis Free Library.....	100 ..	192 Seneca Falls, Myn-derse Library.....	100 ..
169 Port Jervis, Minisink Valley Historical Society Library	50 ..	193 Shelter Island Public Library.....	100 ..
170 Port Washington Free Library.....	25 ..	194 Sherburne Public Library.....	100 ..
171 Portchester Library...	100 ..	195 Sidney Public Library.	100 ..
172 Portville Free Library.	50 ..	196 Sinclairville Free Library.....	23 ..
173 Potsdam Public Library and Reading Room.....	100 ..	197 South Dansville, Ladies Free Library..	50 ..
174 Red Creek, Green Wood Public Library....	17 50	198 Southampton, Rogers Memorial Library...	100 ..
175 Red Hook Public Library.....	62 50	199 Southold Free Library.	100 ..
176 Remsen, Didymus Thomas Library....	30 ..	200 Springville Public Library.....	100 ..
177 Rensselaer, Bath-on-Hudson Public Library.....	100 ..	201 Stockton, Mary E. Seymour Memorial Free Library.....	50 ..
178 Riverhead Free Library	100 ..	202 Syracuse Public Library (2 branches)..	200 ..
179 Riverhead, Roanoke Public Library....	25 ..	203 Theresa Free Library..	100 ..
180 Rockville Center Public Library.....	100 ..	204 Ticonderoga Public Library.....	a200 ..
181 Rome, Jervis Library Association.....	100 ..	205 Tomkins Cove Public Library.....	100 ..
182 Round Lake, Woman's Round Lake Improvement Society Library.....	45 ..	206 Tonawanda Public Library.....	100 ..
		207 Troy Public Library..	100 ..
		208 Troy, Young Women's Association Library.	55 ..

a For two years.

Libraries receiving allotments Oct. 1, 1905-Sept. 30, 1906 (*concluded*)

209 Union Springs, Spring- port Free Library... \$90 ..	219 Waterville Public Li- brary..... \$100 ..
210 Upper Jay, Wells Memo- rial Library..... 100 ..	220 Waverly High School Library..... 100 ..
211 Utica Public Library.. 100 ..	221 Wellsville Public Li- brary..... 100 ..
212 Valois Free Library... 75 ..	222 Westfield, Patterson Library..... 100 ..
213 Walden Public Library 100 ..	223 Westhampton Free Li- brary..... 60 ..
214 Walton, William B. Ogden Free Library. 100 ..	224 Westport Library As- sociation..... 100 ..
215 Warrensburg, Richards Library..... 100 ..	225 Yonkers Public Li- brary..... 100 ..
216 Waterford Public Li- brary..... 100 ..	226 Yonkers, Women's In- stitute Library..... 100 ..
217 Waterloo Library and Historical Society.. 84 26	
218 Watertown, Roswell P. Flower Memorial Li- brary..... 100 ..	Total..... \$27 000 18

Support of free libraries. Of the 395 public libraries connected with this division, 298 received money for buying books during the year, at an average of \$90.60 each. There are 20 libraries which, for various reasons, have not asked for State aid. Some are not yet in active operation, some are not free to the public for circulation and a few are so generously supported that they have no need of help. 40 which received money in 1905 did not apply in 1906.

The reports for the year show 238 of these libraries receiving money from local taxation, a gain over preceding years. 157 approved free libraries still remain uncared for by their towns.

Out of 45 cities in the State, 7 paid nothing from taxation for free libraries. Last year 10 were so reported. 7 of the remaining 38 paid less than \$1000 each. The total provided by tax for libraries in the cities of the State was \$1,025,086.35, an increase of \$136,-969.31 over the previous year. But an increase of \$153,227.81 is credited to the City of New York, which this year paid \$781,179.59 for this purpose.

The following table presents a summary of the work of the Department, for public libraries since 1892.

Statistics of work for public libraries 1892-1906

Year ending Sept. 30	LIBRARIES				Transfers	Certificates of approved circulation	Visits of inspection	ALLOTMENTS	
	Chartered	Admitted	Registered	Total				No.	Amount
1892.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	25	2	.....	27	20	.....	55	40	\$6 341 74
1894.....	26	6	1	33	14	3	62	62	10 351 92
1895.....	24	10	20	54	18	6	115	86	14 399 03
1896.....	23	3	15	41	15	18	134	92	13 746 44
1897.....	17	1	20	38	4	22	115	146	24 254 51
1898.....	11	.....	9	20	2	26	104	154	24 536 66
1899.....	21	1	15	37	1	31	140	183	29 292 32
1900.....	25	1	7	33	4	74	141	173	26 891 43
1901.....	23	.....	13	36	7	55	151	200	19 599 51
1902.....	34	.....	11	45	14	55	309	243	22 767 49
1903.....	22	.....	5	27	7	43	330	245	21 704 17
1904.....	21	.....	11	32	5	37	408	281	24 048 14
1905.....	18	.....	13	31	8	23	209	271	24 239 91
1906.....	17	.....	10	27	3	10	363	308	27 000 18
Duplicates and withdrawn....	78	1	9	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	231	23	141	395	122	403	2 636	2 484	\$289 173 45

Traveling libraries

Number of volumes. The number of volumes in the Educational Extension Division September 30, 1906 was 78,795, distributed as follows:

Libraries for general reading in fixed collections.....	10 095
Subject libraries in fixed collections.....	1 308
General lending collection.....	67 392

During the year there were added 7950 volumes, of which 775 were used for traveling libraries in fixed collections, 1006 for traveling libraries for charitable institutions and the remainder for the general lending collection for schools and study clubs. There are now 59 selections for general reading in fixed groups, of which 3 were added during the year, nos. 57 and 59 each consisting of 50 volumes for grown people and no. 58 of 25 volumes for young people.

Use. There were sent out in traveling libraries during the year 34,528 books in response to 660 applications, as shown in the following table:

Loans of traveling libraries

TO WHOM LENT	Number of libraries sent	Number of volumes sent
Groups of taxpayers.....	16	1 573
Public libraries.....	24	2 055
Public schools.....	88	4 162
Charitable institutions.....	20	2 303
Study clubs.....	395	19 157
Other recorded organizations.....	48	4 590
Individuals.....	69	688
Total.....	660	34 528

The majority of these libraries remain out for six months and though they are counted but once in the above total, their actual circulation is probably many times larger. It has been found impracticable to keep statistics of the actual circulation of books in traveling libraries.

In addition to the loans given above the traveling library books are in constant use for brief loans to State Library borrowers but as these are charged at the loan desk of the State Library no separate record is kept.

The former practice of lending libraries in fixed groups only, to local free libraries and on petition of taxpayers, has been found unsatisfactory, the demands in different places varying so widely that a group suited to one place was rarely exactly adapted to another. We have therefore during the year given the privilege of individual selection to these applicants. Lists of approved books are supplied and selections are made, usually from the lists provided, though other books will be furnished if approved. Not more than 50% of fiction is included in these libraries. There was last year a marked increase in the demand for books on agriculture, a subject in which previously there has been little interest. We have also been asked to supply the farmers' wives with small house libraries. These were selected by the Cornell Extension Department. The recent attempts to guide study in the numerous mission clubs connected with churches has resulted in a demand for traveling libraries which include a study of the history, manners, customs and native religion of various countries as well as the work of missionaries.

Charitable organizations. An appropriation of \$1200 for traveling libraries for State charitable institutions was made last year and 2303 books were sent to the following:

Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion
 Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath
 Reformatory for Women, Bedford
 Training School for Girls, Hudson
 State Custodial Asylum, Newark
 Women's Relief Corps Home, Oxford
 State Industrial School, Rochester
 State Custodial Asylum, Rome
 Institution for Feeble-minded Children Syracuse
 Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children, West Haverstraw

The plan provides for changing the books every six months, but the time limit is not insisted upon if the institution wishes to keep the books longer. The selection of books is made in each case by the Division of Educational Extension, but is based on lists or suggestions received from the various institutions. The superintendent of each institution is asked to designate one of the employees to act as librarian.

Traveling pictures

For pictures, lanterns and slides \$2618.88 was spent. On March 1, 1906, the entire collection of 36,099 slides and 14 lanterns, with the accompanying apparatus and the system for lending slides, was transferred to the Division of Visual Instruction.

On September 30, 1906 our collection included 1645 wall pictures and 24,199 photographs mounted on 11 x 14 inch cards. There were added during the year 54 wall pictures and 2533 photographs.

Use. 782 wall pictures were lent in response to 75 applications and 12,380 photographs in response to 179 applications as follows:

Organization	Applications	Photographs	Applications	Wall pictures
Study clubs.....	92	5 557	2	10
Libraries.....	9	599	19	155
Schools.....	58	5 720	51	607
Other recorded organiza- tions.....	20	504	3	10
Total.....	179	12 380	75	782

Several attempts to interest children in the wall pictures were reported during the year and a few essays written by school children at Sherman were sent to the Department for inspection. The work was under the supervision of the members of a woman's club, who borrowed the pictures and talked to the children about them. The essays were based on these talks and those sent in were very creditable, one of them being a very intelligent description of Guido Reni's *Aurora* by a boy of nine.

In response to a demand for larger pictures than the photographs, for study club and classroom work, there were sent out a number of portfolios and unframed wall pictures in addition to the mounted photographs. These were sent as special loans, transportation both ways being paid by the borrowers.

Study clubs

On September 30, 1906, there were 765 registered study clubs, of which about 635 were active. An examination of the work done by registered clubs during the 10 years of their registry shows a tendency to grow away from the lighter subjects, such as travel, description and general subjects of literature, toward more serious study of limited periods of history, literature, art and science. Some clubs making a consecutive study of Shakspeare, having long ago disposed of the mere reading of the plays, now concern themselves with a study of the ethical and sociological problems involved, textual criticism and comparisons with other great pieces of literature. In history the disposition for serious study is shown by the constant tendency to limit the period to be studied, one club spending a year on Florence in the time of Dante. Various sociological questions of present interest have been taken up. There are a few countries, such as Italy and Holland, whose history and civilization are of perennial interest to study club workers. The demand for others is intermittent, for instance Japan, which during the period of the Japanese war was in constant demand, is for the moment scarcely called for at all. India, which a few years ago had a vogue and for several years was not called for, last year taxed our resources to the utmost on account of the Young People's Missionary Movement. There are other subjects of ephemeral interest, which for no very clear reason become popular in club work. At present the modern drama is in unusual demand, the works of Ibsen, Sudermann, Hauptmann, Maeterlinck, Rostand, D'Annunzio, Shaw and Stephen Phillips being so much called for that the

customary time limit has been curtailed, in order to avoid undue duplication.

A new form of study club arose during the past year in ministers' organizations of the various cities or counties. These organizations are for the study of sociological as well as religious subjects and after outlining a course suitable for registration, borrow a traveling library to circulate among the members. This work is theoretically more far-reaching than that of the ordinary study club, as the results are given out again by the ministers to their various parishes.

House libraries. The system of house libraries, which was started two years ago, has made some advance during the past year, but is not yet popular in the rural districts for which it was intended. Perhaps the fee of \$1 is prohibitive in farming communities, but the records show that these house libraries are used mainly by students remote from large libraries, who need special collections of books on that account.

Library progress

Comparative summaries. In the following table, totals of reports made to the Department by 1266 libraries of 200 volumes or more are compared with totals of similar reports since 1892.

The column of circulation includes not only free public circulation but the issue of books to subscribers, members, students or other limited classes of borrowers.

Comparative summary of all libraries reporting 1893-1906

YEAR	NO. OF LIBRARIES	VOLUMES		CIRCULATION
		Added	Total	
1893.....	600	225 195	3 851 943	3 136 602
1894.....	704	246 751	4 133 378	3 619 178
1895.....	723	258 741	4 392 999	4 156 744
1896.....	806	296 498	4 647 661	5 008 402
1897.....	869	324 687	4 934 889	5 814 470
1898.....	938	373 615	5 393 106	7 248 249
1899.....	985	441 964	5 846 519	8 372 333
1900.....	1 035	483 551	6 217 980	8 760 678
1901.....	1 137	616 941	6 796 241	10 227 735
1902.....	1 137	464 751	6 975 540	10 984 625
1903.....	1 160	435 898	7 415 376	11 839 828
1904.....	1 140	456 904	7 700 367	12 219 458
1905.....	1 243	488 996	8 164 686	13 266 779
1906.....	1 266	552 292	8 890 485	14 902 359

In the next table, the statistics of free lending libraries only are given. These include 305 school libraries reported free to the public, but not registered as public libraries. Reports from a few public libraries are lacking.

Free lending libraries 1893-1906

YEAR	LIBRARIES		CIRCULATION			
	No.	Volumes	Total	Per day	Per 1000 population	Per 100 vol.
1893.....	238	849 995	2 293 861	6 285	352	269
1894.....	293	1 049 869	2 766 973	7 581	425	263
1895.....	309	1 127 199	3 146 405	8 620	483	279
1896.....	351	1 313 299	3 933 623	10 777	604	300
1897.....	375	1 446 874	4 904 793	13 438	753	339
1898.....	408	1 755 036	6 439 999	17 644	989	367
1899.....	431	1 779 319	7 395 527	20 262	1 135	373
1900.....	460	2 187 125	8 452 445	23 157	1 163	387
1901.....	529	2 425 260	9 232 697	25 350	1 270	381
1902.....	550	2 598 472	10 063 703	27 571	1 385	387
1903.....	555	2 804 628	10 897 126	29 855	1 500	390
1904.....	573	3 108 365	11 347 802	31 089	1 561	365
1905.....	655	3 437 876	12 086 816	33 115	1 663	352
1906.....	678	3 645 662	13 835 639	37 906	1 715	380

Growth. The libraries reporting were 1266, or 23 more than the previous year. The additions of new books were 63,296 more. The total number of volumes was increased by 725,799 or nearly 9% and their circulation by 1,635,580 or 12%, reaching the large total of 14,902,359.

The table of free lending libraries shows an addition for the year of 23, an increase of 207,786 volumes or 6% and an advance of 1,748,823 in circulation or 14%, an average daily increase of 4791, which is the highest rate of increase reported in any year for this State.

The total free circulation was 13,835,639, a daily average of 37,906 and about $1\frac{3}{4}$ volumes for each inhabitant of the State. Each book was issued on an average of $3\frac{4}{5}$ times. In New York city the average circulation was $5\frac{4}{5}$ times.

Libraries in cities. In the 45 cities of the State, containing by the census of 1905, 5,700,675 inhabitants or 70% of the total population of the State there are 2,499,408 books in the free circulating libraries, or an average of 100 books for every 228 inhabitants. In 11 cities, including New York, the supply of books is below this

average. In 34 cities it is above the average. The library circulation in cities was 11,741,573, a gain of 1,631,436 or 16% for the year. As compared with population this circulation was at the rate of 2 books for each inhabitant. As compared with the books available, every 100 books was issued 469 times. In this respect New York city is above the average.

While the city circulation was 11,741,573 for 5,700,675 inhabitants, the circulation outside of cities for 2,366,633 inhabitants was 2,213,109. This indicates that 70% of the population of the State living in cities use 84% of the books, and while in the cities each inhabitant had 2 books, in the country each had less than 1.

But the library facilities are by no means equal in all the cities. Cortland has no free library, though there is a good subscription library free for reference. Other cities have no adequate provision. Some, as Cohoes, Little Falls, Olean, Oneida and Watervliet, depend on their school libraries for books for all their people. 7 cities, Corning, Cortland, Geneva, Hudson, Jamestown, Rochester and Watervliet, report nothing paid by taxation for free libraries. Of those paying less than \$500 Cohoes reports \$300, Ithaca \$200, Olean \$250, Oneida \$367.97 and Tonawanda \$400 paid during the year. It should be added that within a month after this report was rendered, Olean voted an annual library tax of \$3000.

The average tax per volume of circulation was 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, almost precisely the same as last year. Kingston, New Rochelle, New York, Niagara Falls, Poughkeepsie, Syracuse, Utica and Watertown paid somewhat more than the average per volume. All other cities paid less.

The following table shows the free library report for each of the 45 cities.

Free libraries in cities 1906

CITY	Population in 1905	Volumes in free libraries	Circulation	Library taxation for 1906	Tax per vol. of circulation
Albany.....	98 374	59 144	292 963	\$11 900 ..	\$.04
Amsterdam.....	23 943	8 124	50 142	2 500 ..	.05
Auburn.....	31 422	50 106	46 265	3 000 ..	.06½
Binghamton.....	42 036	17 057	130 776	7 500 ..	.05½
Buffalo.....	376 587	223 312	1 172 377	76 615 47	.06½
Cohoes.....	24 183	5 086	20 396	300 ..	.01½
Corning.....	13 515	10 824	12 806	.....	.....
Cortland.....	11 272	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk.....	15 250	8 285	35 431	3 000 ..	.08½
Elmira.....	34 687	11 517	49 924	2 500 ..	.05
Fulton.....	8 847	5 375	17 384	745 ..	.04½
Geneva.....	12 249	9 323	2 655	.....	.....
Gloversville.....	18 672	23 670	45 738	3 000 ..	.06½
Hornell.....	13 259	14 365	25 940	1 500 ..	.05½
Hudson.....	10 290	5 193	17 890	.....	.....
Ithaca.....	14 615	24 401	44 015	200 ..	.00½
Jamestown.....	26 160	32 433	97 595	.....	.....
Johnstown.....	9 845	13 769	41 679	2 500 ..	.06
Kingston.....	25 556	6 935	30 015	3 048 ..	.10
Little Falls.....	11 122	7 800	20 245	1 060 ..	.05½
Lockport.....	17 552	9 450	40 233	1 100 ..	.02½
Middletown.....	14 516	11 085	59 866	2 800 ..	.04
Mount Vernon.....	25 006	15 355	102 452	6 500 ..	.06
Newburgh.....	26 498	35 791	77 347	4 443 60	.05
New Rochelle.....	20 480	17 573	86 117	8 250 ..	.09
New York.....	4 013 781	1 399 932	8 171 069	781 179 59	.09½
Manhattan.....	2 112 380	726 820	5 074 032	415 981 20	.08½
Bronx.....	271 630	3 697	5 847	a.....	.....
Brooklyn.....	1 358 686	567 123	2 745 827	309 388 ..	.11½
Queens.....	198 240	94 760	345 363	55 810 39	.16½
Richmond.....	72 845	7 532	?	a.....	.....
Niagara Falls.....	26 560	15 712	84 001	8 270 ..	.09
North Tonawanda	10 157	7 179	28 084	2 000 ..	.07½
Ogdensburg.....	13 179	13 209	27 397	2 000 ..	.07½
Olean.....	10 163	4 661	3 000	250 ..	.08
Oneida.....	8 420	6 036	8 422	367 97	.04
Oswego.....	22 572	12 085	10 337	750 ..	.07½
Plattsburg.....	10 184	6 960	38 006	1 725 ..	.04½
Poughkeepsie.....	25 379	42 169	93 377	9 800 ..	.10½
Rensselaer.....	10 715	4 777	25 290	1 000 ..	.04
Rochester.....	181 666	58 237	28 496	.....	.....
Rome.....	16 562	13 907	40 596	1 500 ..	.03
Schenectady.....	58 387	15 143	61 227	5 000 ..	.08
Syracuse.....	117 503	139 962	147 536	30 081 72	.20
Tonawanda.....	7 904	5 478	12 997	400 ..	.03
Troy.....	76 910	41 033	75 030	2 500 ..	.03½
Utica.....	62 934	43 407	131 729	20 000 ..	.15½
Watertown.....	25 447	17 638	72 100	8 300 ..	.11½
Watervliet.....	14 600	1 865	.....	.....	.....
Yonkers.....	61 716	24 045	162 718	7 500 ..	.04½
Total.....	5 700 675	2 499 408	11 741 573	\$1 025 086 35	\$.08½

a Included in Manhattan Borough.

New York city. It is always interesting to study the rapid development of library work in our largest city. In the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond the free circulation reached 5,079,879, an increase of 919,019 for the year. In Brooklyn the total shown is 2,745,827, an increase of 502,761. In Queens the circulation reached 345,363, an advance of 32,182. The total circulation for the city was 8,171,069, an increase of 1,453,962 or $21\frac{2}{3}\%$ for the year.

The reported increase of books was 38,377 in Queens, 55,339 in Brooklyn and 518 in Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond. The last item, which seems very strange in view of the fact that the New York Public Library in its circulating department added 88,885 books, is partly explained by the dissolution of the Maimonides Library with 85,657 books.

The New York Public Library now has in its 36 branches a little more than half a million books, and the Brooklyn Public Library in its 25 branches has only a little less, while the Queens Borough Library has 92,960 books in its 14 branches, but these branches are in places where the population is by no means so crowded as in the other boroughs. The New York branches average 15,700 books each. The Brooklyn branches average 19,000 books, or, if the great collection at the Montague branch were left out, the average would be 12,000. The Queens Borough branches average 6640.

Outside of these 3 great borough libraries there are now only 3 free circulating libraries in the city which have more than 10,000 books. These belong to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn and the Young Women's Christian Association of New York. None of these libraries receive any money aid from the city. A number of small libraries, belonging mostly to associations and settlements, continue to do good work each in its own neighborhood.

The whole city paid \$781,179.59 from taxation for free libraries in addition to even larger amounts spent from the Carnegie fund for buildings. The increased tax for the year was \$153,227.81 or 24% addition to that of the previous year.

Details of volumes and circulation are in the table which follows.

Volumes and circulation of free lending libraries in New York city
July 1, 1905-June 30, 1906

NAME OF LIBRARY	VOLUMES	CIRCULATION
<i>Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond</i>		
New York Public Library, Circulating Department (36 branches).....	565 482	4 752 628
Young Men's Benevolent Association Free Circulating Library.....	4 948	151 223
Young Women's Christian Association Free Circulating Library.....	33 165	89 801
General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen's Library.....	100 369	35 069
Union Settlement Library.....	3 049	17 151
Hudson Guild Library.....	2 700	10 898
Madison Square Church House Library.....	3 508	8 826
High Bridge Free Library.....	1 342	4 610
Bethany Memorial Circulating Library.....	2 075	4 442
De Witt Memorial Library.....	2 576	2 550
Foreign Missions Library.....	8 948	1 444
Riverdale Library Association.....	2 355	1 237
New Brighton, Staten Island Academy Library.....	7 532	?
Total.....	738 049	5 079 879
<i>Brooklyn</i>		
Brooklyn Public Library (25 branches).....	476 969	2 579 068
Pratt Institute Free Library.....	85 869	155 613
Hartnett Free Library.....	3 025	8 050
Public School no. 119 Library.....	1 260	3 096
Total.....	567 123	2 745 827
<i>Queens</i>		
Queens Borough Library (14 branches).....	92 960	344 038
Jamaica High School Library.....	1 800	1 325
Total.....	94 760	345 363
<i>Summary</i>		
Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond.....	738 049	5 079 879
Borough of Brooklyn.....	567 123	2 745 827
Queens.....	94 760	345 363
Total.....	1 399 932	8 171 069

Libraries in villages. Outside the cities we find that most of the larger villages have public libraries, but the number of books is not always in proportion to the population. Catskill, with 5294 inhabitants, has 6604 books while Cazenovia, with 1756 population, has 10,878 books.

A summary of library conditions in 30 selected villages having active public libraries is given below.

Library statistics for 1906, of 30 villages in New York having in 1905 an average population of 2943

PLACE	Population	Volumes in library	Circulation	Library tax	Salaries paid
Bath-on-Hudson..	2 504	3 400	14 000	\$500	\$169
Camden.....	2 420	3 530	19 395	500	180
Canastota.....	3 244	4 967	13 150	1 300	834
Canton.....	3 083	4 674	20 254	500	253
Catskill.....	5 294	6 604	26 490	1 780	1 016
Cazenovia.....	1 756	10 878	16 218	200	260
Chatham.....	2 090	5 401	9 988	552	385
Ellenville.....	2 872	4 842	27 143	725	300
Fairport.....	2 598	1 893	8 562	200	50
Fort Plain.....	2 596	2 210	5 354	200	100
Frankfort.....	2 870	3 116	9 811	300	100
Freeport.....	4 012	3 043	6 835	350	162
Glen Cove.....	3 750	5 289	7 470	450	105
Homer.....	2 536	3 202	13 913	750	315
Irvington.....	2 480	5 772	17 092	1 000	896
Moravia.....	1 489	5 349	13 743	500	208
Oxford.....	1 865	5 397	11 606	700	176
Patchogue.....	3 446	3 243	21 284	1 000	217
Potsdam.....	4 162	4 591	14 839	1 200	418
Riverhead.....	2 017	1 805	6 112	500	100
Rockville Center..	2 648	3 725	13 423	400	271
Saugerties.....	3 833	5 328	18 451	625	200
Schuylerville.....	1 529	2 515	7 947	500	241
Sidney.....	2 532	3 356	7 910	200	120
Solvay.....	4 196	4 447	9 565	1 000	960
Springville.....	2 230	6 225	19 760	300	175
Walden.....	3 737	1 455	10 976	400	132
Warsaw.....	3 196	3 213	6 157	1 200	500
Watkins.....	2 957	4 374	8 293	300	104
Wellsville.....	4 355	7 204	8 548	500	0

Libraries in small places. It is sometimes urged that a community of less than 400 or 500 people is too small to maintain a public library on a satisfactory basis. Of the 254 libraries chartered and admitted by the University since 1892, 58 are in places of less than 500 population. Statistics of these places and libraries are given in the following table.

Free libraries in places of less than 500 population

PLACE	Population in 1900	Volumes in library	Annual circulation
Allens Hill.....	242	629	774
Arkport.....	450	350	600
Baiting Hollow.....	300	349	315
Bayville.....	250	807	2 696
Bolton Landing.....	200	2 194	4 079
Bristol.....	164	1 077	1 314
North Easton.....	128	1 663	4 030
Canaan.....	290	1 602	2 300
Claverack.....	321	2 340	2 724
Collins.....	200	1 092	1 913
Grahamsville.....	290	1 124	1 129
Masapequa.....	184	2 137	1 963
New Hampton.....	300	650	2 251
Remsen.....	389	915	2 606
East Chatham.....	270	1 613	1 700
Fishers Island.....	324	2 228	3 720
Ghent.....	332	1 416	1 528
Gilbertsville.....	476	1 804	3 676
Glenhaven.....	50	1 448	1 345
Red Creek.....	480	412	114
Haines Falls.....	155	1 600	4 500
Harrietstown.....	26	225	320
Poplar Ridge.....	173	1 982	713
West Hebron.....	452	496	739
Hillview.....	115	3 376	912
Hilton.....	486	2 500	2 475
Hunter.....	431	1 151	2 292
Jordanville.....	224	1 358	1 462
Keene Center.....	165	685	4 000
Keene Valley.....	343	2 074	1 708
Keuka Park.....	48	4 400	3 000
South Dansville.....	173	964	1 477
Stockton.....	461	2 240	2 778
Morristown.....	466	1 707	1 361
Joshua's Rock.....	20	700	586
Nanuet.....	400	1 976	2 283
Nassau.....	418	1 137	5 000
Newfield.....	378	1 488	2 023
Nineveh.....	337	1 307	3 005
North Java.....	320	673	803
Northville.....	325	748	266
Phoenicia.....	354	1 072	1 008
Pine Hill.....	425	1 983	1 700
Pleasant Valley.....	438	1 666	4 968
Pocantico Hills.....	110	1 528	849
Roanoke.....	200	508	491
Roxbury.....	418	1 657	3 738
Russell.....	411	481	1 316
Griffin Corners.....	365	1 690	3 227
South Otselic.....	402	850	1 015
South Salem.....	125	1 617	1 400
Springfield Center.....	350	688	1 177
Thousand Island Park.....	100	1 924	5 000
Van Etten.....	474	603	1 000
Vernon.....	380	1 711	2 554
Wadhams Mills.....	200	580	760
Westhampton.....	170	1 614	2 530
Whallonsburg.....	174	345	1 055
Total.....	16 652	79 154	116 268

The average population of these 58 places is 287.

The average number of books in each library is 1365.

The average annual circulation of each is 2005.

The per capita supply of books to the population is 4.8.

The per capita circulation is 7.

To equal these averages, it would be necessary for the Utica Public Library, or the circulating department of the New York Public Library to increase their present circulation 3 fold, and to increase their supply of books, the former 7 fold and the latter 17 fold, which means that the libraries in these small hamlets are doing three times the amount of work in proportion to population that is done by the great city library, or by the medium sized city library.

Places without public libraries. Outside of the cities, there are 950 places in the State having a population of over 300 (census of 1900). Of these, 228 have free public libraries. 240 have school libraries (free for circulation but generally very little used by the public). 482 places of more than 300 population are without library privileges; these are distributed by counties as follows:

Suffolk.....	32	Franklin.....	7
Erie.....	20	Oswego.....	7
St Lawrence.....	20	Washington.....	7
Ulster.....	19	Albany.....	6
Oneida.....	18	Clinton.....	6
Jefferson.....	16	Herkimer.....	6
Steuben.....	15	Montgomery.....	6
Nassau.....	13	Ontario.....	6
Orange.....	13	Otsego.....	6
Sullivan.....	13	Schoharie.....	6
Westchester.....	13	Allegany.....	5
Rockland.....	12	Chemung.....	5
Cattaraugus.....	11	Monroe.....	5
Chautauqua.....	11	Saratoga.....	5
Lewis.....	11	Tompkins.....	5
Livingston.....	11	Chenango.....	4
Niagara.....	10	Cortland.....	4
Onondaga.....	10	Fulton.....	4
Rensselaer.....	10	Schuyler.....	4
Wayne.....	10	Tioga.....	4
Dutchess.....	9	Warren.....	4
Greene.....	9	Yates.....	4
Wyoming.....	9	Orleans.....	3
Cayuga.....	8	Hamilton.....	2
Columbia.....	8	Putnam.....	2
Delaware.....	8	Schenectady.....	2
Madison.....	8	Seneca.....	2
Broome.....	7	Genesee.....	1

34 places of less than 300 population have free public libraries

Geographic distribution of free lending libraries by counties

COUNTIES	Population in 1905	No. of li- braries	Volumes in libraries	Volumes per 1000 popula- tion	Total circulation	Circular tion pe 1000 popula- tion
Albany.....	171 497	15	69 981	408	320 082	1 866
Allegany.....	43 257	13	34 093	788	64 231	1 485
Broome.....	72 282	7	22 186	307	136 590	1 890
Cattaraugus..	66 196	20	29 771	450	38 018	574
Cayuga.....	65 309	10	66 124	1 012	73 698	1 128
Chautauqua..	96 880	26	88 192	910	220 365	2 275
Chemung.....	51 600	7	16 095	312	52 759	1 022
Chenango.....	36 783	13	32 794	889	59 914	1 629
Clinton.....	47 282	6	12 599	266	43 299	916
Columbia.....	42 868	10	21 269	496	41 299	962
Cortland.....	29 503	3	9 663	328	22 783	772
Delaware.....	46 788	9	19 850	424	39 636	847
Dutchess.....	81 633	12	63 747	781	134 365	1 646
Erie.....	473 700	23	257 198	543	1 219 780	2 575
Essex.....	32 452	16	31 257	963	60 218	1 856
Franklin.....	47 012	10	16 774	357	21 342	454
Fulton.....	42 330	7	40 487	956	89 776	2 121
Genesee.....	35 878	11	25 948	723	50 288	1 401
Greene.....	31 130	6	12 220	393	39 623	1 273
Hamilton.....	4 912					
Herkimer.....	53 856	12	45 239	840	123 800	2 399
Jefferson.....	80 459	17	39 138	486	112 881	1 403
Kings.....	1 358 686	29	568 040	411	2 748 707	2 023
Lewis.....	26 643	6	6 981	262	20 802	781
Livingston...	36 450	5	24 883	683	39 786	1 092
Madison.....	39 690	16	30 873	780	46 372	1 168
Monroe.....	239 434	12	70 810	296	48 644	203
Montgomery..	49 928	7	20 836	417	68 258	1 367
Nassau.....	69 477	17	38 133	549	63 618	916
New York....	2 384 010	47	1 372 522	576	4 987 566	2 093
Niagara.....	84 744	6	38 647	456	159 064	1 877
Oneida.....	139 341	23	136 019	976	235 240	1 688
Onondaga....	178 441	19	162 340	910	174 402	977
Ontario.....	52 689	14	31 953	606	38 993	740
Orange.....	108 267	18	85 316	788	217 343	2 007
Orleans.....	31 323	7	16 453	525	35 601	1 137
Oswego.....	70 110	10	27 353	390	36 722	524
Otsego.....	48 209	16	37 540	779	59 338	1 231
Putnam.....	14 169	5	7 770	548	12 678	895
Queens.....	198 240	15	94 760	478	345 363	1 742
Rensselaer...	122 637	7	51 576	421	124 892	1 018
Richmond...	72 845	3	19 661	270	103 258	1 417
Rockland....	45 032	9	22 225	494	60 454	1 342
St Lawrence..	90 045	13	29 500	328	74 474	827
Saratoga.....	62 658	10	27 230	435	57 393	916
Schenectady..	71 334	1	16 632	233	90 726	1 272
Schoharie....	25 294	5	5 941	235	2 520	100
Schuyler.....	15 122	4	6 372	421	19 553	1 293
Seneca.....	25 315	5	15 919	629	25 052	990
Steuben.....	81 814	14	46 366	567	64 481	788
Suffolk.....	81 653	23	50 245	615	108 844	1 333
Sullivan.....	34 795	5	4 999	144	9 141	263
Tioga.....	26 907	8	21 207	788	64 375	2 393

Geographic distribution of free lending libraries by counties (*concluded*)

COUNTIES	Population in 1905	No. of li- braries	Volumes in libraries	Volumes per 1000 popula- tion	Total circulation	Circula- tion per 1000 popula- tion
Tompkins....	34 151	6	39 884	1 168	67 244	1 969
Ulster.....	86 660	10	24 728	285	84 668	977
Warren.....	31 935	6	21 737	681	50 728	1 588
Washington .	47 376	14	31 253	660	54 682	1 154
Wayne.....	48 564	11	23 474	483	37 415	770
Westchester .	228 950	22	113 842	497	498 056	2 175
Wyoming....	31 355	7	26 309	839	30 127	961
Yates.....	19 408	3	13 167	678	23 425	1 207
Total....	8 067 308	711	4 338 121	5538	13 954 682	51 730

a Average per 1000 of population.

Administration. The following libraries report that classification or cataloguing or both, and in some cases a complete reorganization is in progress or completed:

Arcade	Red Hook
Brooklyn, Hartnett	Troy
Locust Valley	West Point, United States Military
Norwich, Guernsey	Academy
Oswego	West Winfield

The following libraries have better accommodations in new buildings or rooms:

Brockport Normal School	Gowanda
East Chatham	Honeoye
Fairport	Interlaken
Frankfort	Lewiston

Additions of furniture or fittings have been made to the following libraries:

Clinton, Kirkland Town	New York, Young Men's Hebrew
Cortland Normal School	Association
Haverstraw, King's Daughters'	Newburgh, Balmville
Montour Falls	Ogdensburg
Morristown	Rensselaerville
Nassau	West Winfield

Traveling libraries from the State have been used by the following libraries to supplement their collections:

Bedford	Lewiston
Canajoharie, High School	Malone
Canandaigua, Union School	New Berlin
Canandaigua, Wood	Ogdensburg
Fort Plain	Olean, Forman
Franklinville	Pocantico Hills
Hempstead, Subscription	Richfield Springs
Jamestown, James Prendergast	Somers
Katonah	Westfield
Le Roy	

Courses of free lectures have been held in the following libraries: Binghamton, Fulton, Pleasant Valley, Port Jervis.

Reading rooms have been added by the Frankfort and Lewiston libraries.

The Amsterdam Free Library reported a circulation of 2915 volumes of the Bodley Club, for which it charged 5 cents per volume.

The Seymour Library, Auburn, received for the first time from the city, the full amount of the appropriation agreed upon when the Case building was accepted, the equivalent of 9 cents for each volume of circulation.

The Binghamton Public Library has received an added appropriation of \$2500 for the extension of the mezzanine floor and the purchase of books. A loan exhibition was held during the year, with an attendance of 3000.

The Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn, and the James Prendergast Library, Jamestown, have introduced the system of free access.

The Buffalo Public Library has added a large reference room by using the room formerly occupied by the Art Society on the second floor. The open shelf room has also been enlarged.

The Camden Library has established deposit stations for the circulation of its books in seven of the district schools of the town.

The Catskill Public Library was closed during a part of the summer on account of the appearance of smallpox in the village, thereby materially affecting the circulation for the year.

The Kirkland Town Library, Clinton, received during the year 1000 selected books transferred by the Regents from the Houghton Seminary Library.

The Gowanda Public Library has extended its privileges to the towns of Collins, Persia and Perrysburg.

The public libraries of Herkimer and Ilion have opened their reading rooms Sunday afternoons during part of the year.

The Lake George Public Library and the DeWitt C. Hay Library Association have been consolidated into a new organization to be known as the Caldwell-Lake George Library. A lot has been donated and a brick building is now in process of erection.

The Millbrook Free Library was closed for several weeks on account of an epidemic of diphtheria.

The Young Men's Benevolent Association Library, New York city, reports a total of 4948 volumes and an annual circulation of 151,223, the largest ratio of circulation to the number of books shown by any library in the State.

The Schenectady Free Library has established a duplicate pay collection to supply the demand for current fiction. A charge of 5 cents a week is made for the use of a book from this collection. As the demand decreases, superfluous copies from the collection are sold. From these sources there was a net profit during the year of \$1482.

The Children's Neighborhood Library of Troy has been moved into the building of the Troy Public Library and is now being conducted as the children's department of the latter.

To cooperate with the Utica Public Library in strengthening its technical department, a society called the Industrial Library League of Utica has been organized, and during the year has contributed \$880 for the purchase of books and periodicals on industrial subjects.

The Yonkers Public Library has established traveling libraries in six engine houses of the city. It has also opened a special reference room for public school teachers.

Branches. New branches have been opened as follows:

Brooklyn Public Library
Greenpoint branch
Winthrop branch
New York Public Library
Hudson Park branch

Queens Borough Library
Bayside branch
Broadway branch
Elmhurst branch*

New buildings. New buildings have been completed and occupied within the year ending September 30, 1906 by:

Brooklyn Public Library		New York Public Li-
Flatbush branch...	Oct. 7, 1905	brary
Greenpoint branch	Apr. 7, 1906	Aguilar branch....
Prospect branch...	July 30, 1906	Hudson Park
South branch.....	Dec. 9, 1905	branch.....
Dunkirk Free Library	Feb. 17, 1906	Muhlenberg branch
Fulton Public Library	Feb. 23, 1906	St Agnes branch...
Gloversville Free Li-		
brary.....	Dec. 14, 1905	Ticonderoga Public
Queens Borough		Library.....
Library		
Elmhurst branch..	Mar. 31, 1906	Warsaw Public Li-
		brary.....

All of the 14 buildings named were provided by gifts of Andrew Carnegie, though one of them, the Aguilar branch of the New York Public Library, was an enlargement of a library building already in use.

The library at Gowanda received the gift of a house valued at \$3150, from J. S. Torrance of Los Angeles, Cal. The library at Morristown also came into possession of a building.

Library buildings are in course of construction at

Flushing	Syracuse, University
Lake George	Upper Jay
New York (Main building and 6	West Chazy
branches)	Westfield
Rouse Point	White Plains

Plans are in progress for new buildings at

Albany	Jordanville
Alfred	Patchogue
Brooklyn	Remsen
Canton	Riverhead

Carnegie libraries in the State of New York

PLACE	Gift	Date of opening
<i>a</i> Alfred, University.....	\$25 000	.....
Amsterdam.....	25 000	Nov. 2, 1903
Binghamton.....	75 000	Oct. 14, 1904
Canastota.....	10 000	July 1, 1903
Catskill.....	20 000	June 30, 1902
Chatham.....	15 000	Sept. 1, 1905
Dunkirk.....	25 000	Feb. 17, 1906
Fulton.....	15 000	Feb. 23, 1906
Gloversville.....	50 000	Dec. 14, 1905
Griffin Corners, Skene Memorial.....	5 000	 1903
Johnstown.....	25 000	May 8, 1903
Kingston.....	30 000	Feb. 22, 1904
Mt Vernon.....	35 000	Nov. 16, 1904
<i>b</i> New York, 65 branches.....	5 200 000	Dec. 13, 1902-date
Niagara Falls.....	50 000	Apr. 14, 1904
North Tonawanda.....	20 000	Dec. 6, 1904
Nyack.....	15 000	Feb. 16, 1904
<i>a</i> Olean.....	25 000	.....
<i>a</i> Patchogue.....	10 000	.....
Penn Yan.....	10 000	June 22, 1905
Port Jervis.....	30 000	Oct. 1, 1903
<i>a</i> Riverhead.....	5 000	.....
Schenectady.....	50 000	Oct. 6, 1903
Solvay.....	10 000	Aug. 1905
Syracuse.....	200 000	Mar. 23, 1905
<i>a</i> Syracuse, University.....	150 000	.....
Ticonderoga.....	7 000	Aug. 1906
Warsaw.....	12 500	July 7, 1906
<i>a</i> White Plains.....	22 500	.....
Yonkers.....	50 000	July 9, 1904

a Building not completed. *b* 32 branches opened to September 30, 1906.

Gifts. The following list of gifts and bequests to libraries in the State is made up partly from reports to this division and partly from a report to the American Library Association.

Gifts and bequests October 1, 1905-September 30, 1906

LIBRARY Public unless otherwise specified	From	Gift	For	Notes
Albion, Swan	William Field	Books		125 volumes
Alfred University	D. R. Ford	Books		Bequest of 1100 volumes
"	Andrew Carnegie	\$25 000	Building	
Auburn, Seymour		Book		William Gilbert's <i>Treatise on Loadstone</i> , worth several hundred dollars
"	Willard E. Case	Bronze tablet		In memory of founder
"	"	Portraits		Two portraits in marble, one of T. P. Case and one of F. F. Case
Aurora, Wells College		\$500	Books	For children's department
Bedford	Clarence Whitman	Books		
Bronxville	Frank R. Chambers	Rooms and furniture		
Brooklyn	Church of Messiah	Books		437 volumes of books for the blind
"	Hebrew Educational Society	Books		7173 volumes, creating new branch
"		Books		3841 books, 3342 pamphlets and 4528 periodicals
Camden	Mrs Emma Young			Legacy
Canistota	Canistota Gas Co.	Gas		Light and heat of library
Canton	Mrs W. S. Benton	\$15 000	Building	
"	Various citizens	3 700	Site and fund	\$3200 for site and \$500 for book fund
Canton, St Lawrence Univ	Prelo Cone	Books		162 volumes relating to theology
"	All Souls' Church, Brooklyn	Books		157 volumes
Clinton, Kirkland Town		Historical relics		
"	Monday Club	Pictures		

	S. W. Hopkins. Mrs Denton Fowler C. W. Seaman.	\$500 Furniture Decoration of rooms.	Art works. Reading room.	In memory of Catherine Hopkins Table and magazine rack
Geneva.....				
Haverstraw, King's Daughters Illon.....				
Interlaken.....	Mrs J. D. Mairs.....	Furniture..... \$1 000	Fund.....	Bequest
Irrington, Guiteau.....	Andrew D. White.....	Books.....		456 volumes of historical works
Ithaca, Cornell University.....	Family of G. C. Caldwell.....	Books.....		466 volumes of scientific works
" ".....	T. F. Crane.....	Books.....		373 volumes of works in romance and philosophy
" ".....	Theodore Stanton.....	Books.....		530 volumes of English literature
Jamestown, James Prendergast.....	E. F. Hall.....	\$1 000	Books.....	Bequest in trust to Miss M. E. Hazeltine for purchase of such books as in her judgment the testator would prefer
Lake George.....		Lot and build- ing.....		Bequest
Le Roy.....		House and lot		
Long Island City, Queens Borough.....	Two friends.....	Books.....		166 volumes
Mayville, Tuesday Club.....	Mrs A. W. Tourgée.....	Books.....		900 volumes from Judge A. W. Tour- gée's private library
Montour Falls.....	J. C. Woodhull.....	Furniture.....	Museum.....	<i>Encyclopaedia Britannica</i> and <i>Cyclo- paedia of American Biography</i>
Nassau.....	Public Improvement Club.....	Painting of building.....		
" ".....	C. R. Reynolds.....	Electric light \$10 000	Books.....	
New York, Columbia University		3 500	Shelving.....	
" ".....		Books.....		Musical library of Anton Seidl, valued at \$10,000
" ".....	Various persons.....	Books.....		15,000 volumes
New York, Historical Society...	Mrs C. R. King and her daughter, Mary R. King....	Books.....		The library of Rufus King, rich in Americana: 5247 volumes

Gifts and bequests October 1, 1905-September 30, 1906 (*concluded*)

LIBRARY Public unless otherwise specified	From	Gift	For	Notes
New York Public.....	American Agriculturist.....	Books.....	.....	445 volumes and 432 pamphlets
".....	American Bible Society.....	Books.....	.....	151 volumes and 853 pamphlets
".....	Century Association.....	Books.....	.....	396 volumes and 696 pamphlets
".....	Joseph H. Choate.....	Books.....	.....	577 volumes and 1411 pamphlets
".....	Mrs H. F. Draper.....	Books.....	.....	237 volumes and 277 pamphlets
".....	Mrs M. F. Dun.....	Books.....	.....	117 volumes and 23 pamphlets
".....	Scientific American.....	Books.....	.....	172 volumes and 250 pamphlets
".....	Various persons.....	Books.....	.....	1034 volumes and 3910 pamphlets
New York, Young Men's Hebrew Association.....	Mrs J. B. Bloomingdale.....	\$10 000	Fund.....	For books on engineering, chemistry etc.
New York, Young Men's Hebrew Association.....	William Prager.....	1 000	Fund.....	For books on fine arts
Norwich, Guernsey.....	E. P. Pellett.....	Books.....	.....	Bequest of 585 volumes from his classical library
Oléan.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	\$25 000	Building.....	.....
Patchogue.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	10 000	Building.....	.....
Pine Bush.....	H. R. Taylor.....	Building and lot	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie, Vassar College.....	Mrs Edgar J. Brown.....	\$300	.....	For books in romance languages
".....	Class of 1900.....	800	.....	For books in English literature
Remsen.....	Mrs Lydia M. Francis.....	70 000	.....	Bequest; library residuary legatee
Riverhead.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	5 000	Building.....	.....
Round Lake.....	J. W. Hutt.....	Books.....	.....	<i>History of All Nations in 72 volumes and Messages and Papers of the Presidents</i>
Schenectady.....	A. J. Pitkin.....	\$5 000	Bequest	.....
Schenectady, Union University.....	E. B. Van Winkle.....	Books.....	.....	3000 volumes on engineering
Skaneateles.....	J. C. Willets.....	\$1 000	Fund.....	From the Willets estate

Syracuse University.....	.....	150 000	Fund.....	From various persons wishing names withheld; income for general expenses and books
Utica.....	Industrial Library League of Utica.....	880	Books.....	For works in industrial and technical subjects
Wallkill.....	Penelope Bordon Hamilton.....	3 000	.....	Bequest
Wappinger Falls, Grinnell.....	Various persons.....	Books.....	.....	285 volumes
White Plains.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	\$5 500	Building.....	In addition to \$17,000 previously reported
Wyoming.....	Mrs Coonley Ward and Mrs S. L. Avery.....	Periodicals.....	.....	Bequest
".....	J. O. Bartholomew.....	\$500	.....	.....

Library Legislation in 1906

The legislation of 1906 relating to libraries is small in amount, but is not lacking in significant items. Its most general characteristic perhaps, is the tendency shown in different states to accept principles which have been tried and proved advantageous in other states, a direct effect of the study of comparative legislation which has of late been specially emphasized. Of distinct innovations there are none, unless the provisions in the Ohio law for the establishment of county library systems be claimed as such.

As in other years, the matter receiving the most general attention is the State Library. While most of the items relating to it are of a routine character, there is evidence even in these that it is receiving each year a better recognition as a part of the state's economy, and in two cases, its powers, resources and efficiency are distinctly enlarged.

The principle of contract, enabling communities to hire, for a specific consideration, library privileges from a library not owned by the community, a principle introduced into the laws of New York and Wisconsin in 1897 and, since then, widely adopted, receives further recognition this year in the laws of two states. The subject of taxation for public libraries receives attention in Iowa and Ohio, in the former of which the legal rate of such taxation is advanced for communities of a certain size, and in the latter, provision is made for the issuing of bonds for the erection of library buildings. The state making the most decided advance during the year is Virginia, which doubles the annual appropriation for State Library purposes, confers many of the powers of a library commission on the State Library Board and appropriates \$7500 for the establishment of a system of traveling libraries.

The following is a summary by topics, of the most important acts of the year:

Library commissions. No new commissions are created, but provision is made for enlarged work in Massachusetts and Ohio. In Massachusetts the principle so long maintained, that state aid should be confined chiefly to moral stimulus, seems to have been greatly modified if not abandoned, and the commission is granted \$2000 a year for the material aid of public libraries. Such aid is to be given chiefly to libraries in the smaller towns, and is to include gifts of books, personal visits, instruction of librarians, and such

other help as the commission may deem advisable. Ohio authorizes the commission to appoint a library organizer whose duty shall be to furnish advice and information to persons interested in library matters, to visit the public libraries of the state, to assist in promoting and organizing new libraries and to make an annual report to the commission of the library conditions of the state. Virginia makes the State Library Board a quasi library commission and intrusts to it the management of a system of traveling libraries.

Founding and support. In Ohio, library boards are authorized to issue and sell bonds to provide for and furnish library buildings subject to popular vote. The total issue of such bonds must not exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar of assessed valuation. A tax not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ tenths mill may be levied to provide a sinking fund for these bonds. Where a library owned by a private association offers its privileges free to the public, the township authorities are authorized to levy a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ mill to compensate the association for this privilege. In case such library shall at any time cease to operate, all books and other property bought with the proceeds of this tax shall revert to the public. The law of 1902 is also amended enabling boards of education to provide free libraries for *townships* as well as for cities, villages and school districts, and extending the provisions of that act to libraries jointly owned by two or more districts. For such libraries, a tax of 1 mill may be levied on each district. In Iowa, cities or towns of 6000 population or less are authorized to levy a library tax of 3 mills on the dollar for library purposes, instead of 2 mills as formerly. An additional tax of 3 mills may also be levied in such communities to provide a library site and building. Libraries open to the free use of the public not less than three days a week, are exempted from the collateral inheritance tax.

Traveling libraries. New Jersey provides for traveling libraries to be used exclusively in the penal and correctional institutions of the state, and appropriates \$1000 for putting the act into effect. Ohio, which holds first place in the number of centers reached by traveling libraries, increases the annual appropriation for this work from \$8000 to \$9200. Virginia, in response to a strong recommendation of the Governor, makes provision for a comprehensive system of traveling libraries, under the direction of the State Library Board: These libraries are to be loaned to any public school in the state under such rules as the board may prescribe. Books to be used for school libraries must be approved jointly by the State

Library Board and the State Board of Education. \$7500 is appropriated for inaugurating the system, of which not more than \$5000 may be used the first year.

Library instruction. Three states make better provision for library instruction. New York makes its first direct appropriation to the State Library School, amounting to \$7900 plus any part of \$3000 received from its tuition fees. Ohio provides for the appointment of a special state officer to be known as Library Organizer, whose duty it is to visit libraries and give advice and instruction to any persons interested in library work. Massachusetts makes an appropriation for the express purpose of enabling the commission among other things, to provide for "visits to libraries." and "the instruction of librarians."

State libraries. New York passes an act providing for the acquisition of a site and for the erection of a State Educational Building to house the Education Department, including the State Library and the State Museum. An initial appropriation is made of \$400,000 for procuring a site and architectural plans. For the combined expenses of the State Library, the Library School and the Educational Extension, Division, an increase is made in the appropriation from \$136,488 to \$152,700. \$4000 of this increase is for public library allotments, the remainder for the State Library and Library School.

Ohio increases the annual appropriation to the State Library from \$23,060 to \$24,140. Maryland provides for the appointment by the Governor and Senate, of a custodian of works of reference at a salary of \$720 a year. The Governor, in his message, urged the importance of establishing a department of legislative reference, but no action was taken beyond that noted. Mississippi creates the office of Assistant State Librarian, with a salary of \$600 a year. Virginia, in response to a recommendation in the Governor's message that larger compensation be given to the State Librarian and his chief assistant and that legislative sanction be given to the plan of the librarian for rehabilitating the history of the state, increases the annual appropriation for State Library purposes from \$7010 to \$14,690.

School libraries. The only general act on this subject is that of Louisiana, which provides that when \$10 shall be raised by patrons and friends for establishing a library in any public school or grade, a like sum shall be appropriated for the same purpose by the parish school board; or, when \$5 shall similarly be raised for the enlarge-

ment of any such library, the school board shall appropriate not less than \$5 nor more than \$15 for the same purpose. No more than one appropriation a year is to be made to any school or grade library. Books are to be selected from lists approved by the State Superintendent of Education. The felonious destruction or removal of such books is defined as larceny. As noted under "Traveling libraries," Virginia provides for the supplying of books to any public school in the state through its system of traveling libraries.

Law libraries. Ohio directs that county commissioners shall provide rooms and bookcases, together with light and heat, for the libraries of county law library associations, at the expense of the county. Iowa increases the annual appropriation to the law department of the State Library from \$2500 to \$4000. Numerous local acts are passed in New York relating chiefly to appropriations for Judicial District or Supreme Court libraries. No clear tendency is shown in these acts as they reflect local need or influence rather than any general principle.

Public documents. Massachusetts appoints a committee consisting of the Secretary of State, Commissioner of Public Records and State Librarian, to investigate the use and distribution of state documents and to report to the next Legislature. Iowa provides that public documents, 10 years after date of current use, shall be put in the care of the State Library and State Historical Department; they are to be classified, labeled and calendared; rooms in the new Historical, Memorial and Art Building are to be set apart and equipped as a Hall of Public Archives. An appropriation of \$2000 a year for three years is made for carrying the act into effect.

Contract for library privileges. Ohio authorizes county commissioners to contract with any library organization for the free use of its library by the people of the county, and to levy a tax not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ mill to meet the terms of the contract. Iowa enacts that county supervisors, township trustees and city or town councils may contract with the trustees of a library situated outside their civic divisions, for the free use of such library by the district they represent. A tax of 1 mill may be levied for meeting the conditions of such contract.

Miscellaneous. A special act in South Carolina is of general interest as indicating a possible solution of the race problem in library legislation in the South. This act provides that in the town of Union, where a Carnegie Library has been established for the

white race, a library may also be established and maintained for the colored people, in case the latter furnish the means for the building and its equipment. When so built and equipped, "a just and suitable amount" shall be appropriated by the aldermen of Union for its maintenance. Ohio authorizes county commissioners to receive gifts and bequests for the maintenance of county public libraries, and to levy a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ mill for this purpose. Iowa provides that public library trustees shall have entire control of all funds available by gift or otherwise for the erection of library buildings.

The following is a summary of statutes by states, each followed by chapter or page number and date when it became a law:

Iowa. Public library trustees shall have entire control of all funds available by gift or otherwise for the erection of library buildings.

County supervisors, township trustees and city or town councils may contract with the trustees of a library situated outside their civic divisions for the free use of such library by the district they represent. Tax of 1 mill may be levied to meet conditions of such contract. Amending Code §422 & sup. to Code §729. 14, 5 Apr. '06

Cities or towns of 6000 population or less may levy a tax of 3 mills on the dollar for maintenance of free public library [formerly 2 mills]. Amending sup. to Code §732 and Laws of 30th General Assembly, ch.38. 31, 30 Mar. '06

Exempting libraries which are open to free use of public three days a week, from collateral inheritance tax. Amending Code §1467. 55, 10 Mar. '06

Public archives to be put in the care of the State Library and the State Historical Department 10 years after date of current use; such archives to be classified, labeled and calendared; rooms in the new Historical, Memorial and Art Building to be set apart as Hall of Public Archives; \$2000 a year for 3 years for carrying out the act. Amending Code ch.17, title 13, and sup. to Code ch.17-A. 142, 10 Apr. '06

\$4000 annually to the Law Department of State Library [formerly \$2500]. Amending sup. to Code §2881-e. 143, 21 Mar. '06

Louisiana. When \$10 shall be raised by patrons and friends for establishing a library in any public school or grade of such school, an equal sum shall be appropriated for the same purpose by the parish school board; or, when \$5 shall similarly be raised for the enlargement of any such library, the school board shall appropriate not less than \$5 nor more than \$15 for the same purpose. No more than one appropriation to be made to any one library. Books to be selected from lists approved by the State Superintendent of Education. The felonious destruction or removal of such library property is defined as larceny. 202, 12 July '06

Maryland. Governor and Senate to appoint a custodian of works of reference in State Library for two years, at salary of \$720 a year. 50, 8 Mar. '06

The Governor in his message to the Legislature, recommended the consideration of the establishment of a department of legislative reference. P-37, 3 Jan. '06

Massachusetts. Appropriates \$2000 annually to Library Commission in aid of free public libraries, especially in towns not exceeding \$600,000 valuation; aid to include gifts of books, personal visits, instruction of librarians and such other help as commission may deem advisable. 183, 21 Mar. '06

Committee consisting of Secretary of State, Commissioner of Public Records and State Librarian appointed to investigate the distribution and use of state documents and to report to the next Legislature. 57, 28 Apr. '06

Mississippi. State Librarian with Governor may appoint an Assistant State Librarian at salary of \$600 a year. 212, 2 Jan. '06

New Jersey. Traveling libraries to be supplied to the inmates of the penal and correctional institutions of the state; books once used for this purpose to be kept exclusively for such use. \$1000 for carrying out the act. Amending '98 ch. 175. 115, 13 Apr. '06

Free public libraries may accept gifts or bequests of art objects and care for them in accordance with provisions of gift or bequest. Amending '03 ch. 150. 8, 7 Mar. '06

New York. Provides for the acquisition of site and for the erection of a building to house the Education Department, including the State Library and the State Museum. \$400,000 for site and architectural plans. 681, 31 May '06

Increases annual appropriation for combined expenses of State Library, Library School and Educational Extension from \$136,488 to \$152,700. 683, 31 May '06

The State Library School receives its first direct appropriation, amounting to \$7900 plus any part of \$3000 raised from its tuition fees. 683, 31 May '06

Salary of librarian of Supreme Court Library at Delhi raised from \$400 to \$500 a year. Amending '02 ch. 16. 64, 15 Mar. '06

Ohio. State Library Commission may appoint a State Library Organizer whose duty shall be to furnish advice and instruction to persons interested in library work, to visit the public libraries of the state, to assist in promoting and starting new libraries and to make an annual report to the commission. Amending Revised Statutes §348. p. 194, 2 Apr. '06

County commissioners authorized to receive gifts and bequests for maintenance of county public libraries; they may contract with any library organization for the free use of its library by the people of the county; and may levy a tax not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ mill on the county for maintenance of county library or to meet terms of contract. Amending Revised Statutes §891a. p. 194, 2 Apr. '06

Library boards are authorized to issue and sell bonds to provide for and furnish library buildings, subject to vote of community. Total issue of such bonds not to exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar of assessed valuation. Tax not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ tenths mill may be levied to provide sinking fund. p. 260, 2 Apr. '06

Where a library owned by a private association, offers its privileges free to the public, the township authorities may levy a tax not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ mill to compensate the association. If such library cease to operate or the privilege be withdrawn, all books and other property bought with proceeds of this tax shall revert to the public. p. 47, 14 Mar. '06

Boards of education may provide free library for city, village, *township* and special school districts. Provisions of the act of 1902 extended to libraries jointly owned by two or more school districts. Tax of 1 mill may be levied on each district. Amending '02 (ex. sess.) p. 8 §1. p. 244, 2 Apr. '06

County commissioners to provide rooms and bookcases, together with light and heat, for the libraries of county law library associations, at expense of county. Books and furniture of such libraries exempt from taxation. Amending Revised Statutes §2679. p.18, 26 Feb. '06

\$9200 formerly \$8000 for traveling libraries.

p.38, 106, 5 Mar. '06; 11 Apr. '06

Rhode Island. Provision for expressage included in the act appropriating money for State Library. Amending ch.28 §2. 1350, 20 Apr. '06

South Carolina. Special act providing that in the town of Union there may be established a public library for colored people; that the trustees of such library shall be appointed by the trustees of the Union Carnegie Free Library; that the colored people must provide their own building and equipment; that when built and equipped, a "just and suitable amount" shall be appropriated by the aldermen of Union for its support. 168, 21 Feb. '06

Virginia. Governor recommended in his message, the establishment of a traveling library system for the state, the granting of increased compensation to the librarian of the State Library and his chief assistant, and that legislative sanction be given to the plan of the State Librarian for the rehabilitation of the history of the state. p.11, 10 Jan. '06

Establishes a system of traveling libraries to be under control of State Library Board; such libraries to be loaned to any public school in the state, under rules prescribed by the State Library Board; books for school libraries to be approved jointly by State Library Board and State Board of Education. \$7500 appropriated to establish the system, of which not more than \$5000 may be used the first year. 129, 10 Mar. '06

Appropriates \$14,690 to State Library, formerly \$7010. 113, 9 Mar. '06

Library meetings

New York (State) Library Association

Library week. The New York (State) Library Association held its 16th annual meeting at Twilight Park in the Catskills, September 24-29, 1906, with an attendance of 155.

The president's address was delivered by Miss Mary W. Plummer, who emphasized the need of further aggressive work for library extension in this State, specifying in particular: work in behalf of small villages and rural communities now without library privileges; work in the normal schools in the interest of bibliography and librarianship; and a greater degree of attention to the libraries of the State's penal, reformatory and charitable institutions.

The committee on library institutes reported as follows:

Acting under the instruction of the association at the last annual meeting your committee has given its attention to holding small informal meetings of librarians in many places, with the distinct purpose of making it easier for all to attend and of enlisting the active participation of all. They arranged the libraries of the State, outside of New York city, in 33 groups, of which the smallest included

7 libraries and the largest 21. It was their aim to bring together in each case those who could conveniently assemble at an important center, where the local librarian might be willing to act as leader of the group, inviting her neighbors to spend the day or part of it.

Communication was opened at once with each group leader, explaining the general plan by a printed circular, furnishing the list of libraries assigned to that particular group, and asking this leader to write to each of the others and extend the desired invitation, by use of a printed form supplied by the committee if preferred, sending to each the general circular and reporting promptly and freely to the committee.

The following table taken from the *Library Journal* for June gives details of the meetings:

New York library round table meetings 1906

PLACE	Date	Libraries	Persons	Visitor
Troy.....	May 15	6	7	C. Bacon
Albany.....	June 2	11	16	"
Chatham.....	1	6	20	A. L. Peck and W. R. Eastman
Gloversville.....	April 25	6	14	C. Bacon
Herkimer.....	May 17	8	16	"
Rome.....	22	6	12	C. M. Underhill
Watertown.....	22	7	14	C. Bacon
Malone.....	24	5	9	"
Port Henry.....	25	5	6	"
Sidney.....	15	3	8	A. Wynkoop
Binghamton.....	16	7	19	"
Elmira.....	17	7	10	"
Hornell.....	18	15	32	"
Dunkirk.....	22	8	17	"
Olean.....	24	7	15	"
Syracuse.....	15	5	14	W. R. Eastman
Auburn.....	25	5	8	"
Geneva.....	26	5	12	"
Canandaigua.....	22	5	17	"
Rochester.....	23	9	13	"
Buffalo.....	12	12	18	E. M. Chandler
Middletown.....	23	5	12	H. W. Fison
Kingston.....	4	4	12	I. E. Lord
Poughkeepsie.....	5	5	13	"
Irvington.....	June 6	10	18	F. D. Thomson
Mt Vernon.....	May 16	6	12	L. R. Townsend
Richmond Hill.....	17	6	6	J. F. Hume
Southold.....	June 1	5	25	J. A. Rathbone
Bridgehampton.....	8	5	7	"
		194	402	

A schedule of topics suggested for the round tables was prepared and sent out, and from this, local selection of the topics desired was made. The list, with the number of times each topic was chosen, is as follows:

How I select books.....	19	times
Where we buy books, and how.....	16	"
Recent books.....	—	
New fiction.....	3	"
How to duplicate.....	2	"
Reference books most used.....	12	"
What not to bind.....	7	"
Our new catalogue.....	—	
Description of books on catalogue cards.....	2	"
Printed catalogues.....	2	"
Special subject lists and bulletins.....	2	"
Items needed in accession book.....	2	"
Mending books.....	12	"
Charging by cards.....	1	"
More than one book to a borrower.....	3	"
Rural delivery of books.....	1	"
Branch libraries.....	—	
Circulation of magazines.....	3	"
Fines and penalties.....	3	"
Hours of opening.....	—	
Work with schools.....	10	"
Children in the library.....	15	"
Subject indexes.....	2	"
Library of Congress cards.....	1	"
Methods.....	1	"
What we can dispense with.....	1	"

The mending of books called out several very interesting demonstrations by experts. Technical subjects were generally laid aside and personal experience was in request.

This was a particularly happy feature of these meetings. Librarians came to learn what other librarians were doing and under such conditions it was easy to talk and profitable to listen. While the reports received by your committee were not equally enthusiastic there was a tone of satisfaction running through them all. Some persons would have been better pleased if more detailed preparation for the meeting had been made but no one regretted the effort to be present. The most common regret was that more were not able to enjoy the privilege. From the Buffalo meeting came this word from the Secretary of this association, also a member of this committee, "I take pleasure in telling you that the Library Institute was a great success. It was the only library institute that I have ever been satisfied with." And from our lamented associate and friend Mr Elmendorf came this report: "There was great interest manifested; all the visitors talking, and seeming to find satisfactory answers to all their problems. . . . Nearly the entire number spent the whole day in the library following up what they had started at the round table. . . . I think I may say that it was one of the most—if not the most—successful institute, or round table that I have ever seen. . . . To Miss Chandler's energy, ability and kindness, the success of the undertaking was mainly due."

Other meetings may not have accomplished as much as was gained by those three hours at Buffalo, but from every quarter has come the same story of cordial and profitable interchange of views and experiences. This series of meetings seems to have been the opportunity for such a getting together as the librarians of our State have not before tried.

Inquiring into the causes of increased attendance we notice that the distances and the expense were less than before; while the personal invitation and reply, the small number expected at any one place, the brevity and informality of the proceedings, the consultation with each as to topics of discussion and the freedom of the "open house" appealed to librarians and made it easy for them to go. And to these we must add an important factor in the earnest efforts of 30 group leaders distributed at strategic points, each resolved to make her own meeting the best. To many librarians, no doubt, it was a disappointment not to be able to attend and we are expecting that good reports of this year's meeting will add still more to the numbers of next year.

Among the gains of the year your committee would place this first — that the librarians have taken an important step toward knowing each other and understanding each other's work, and that consequently the work itself has assumed new importance and will be better done. And it is another important item that the librarians themselves are in the movement; inviting the guests, leading the discussions, and every one taking part. There is no doubt great value in lectures and addresses, if they are good. But there is also a peculiar power in that general participation to which every one contributes. The arousing of interest is the first necessity, and if we have come a little nearer to it by the form given to our appeals this year we may confidently look for more substantial advances in the future.

By vote of the association last year your committee was authorized to draw on the treasury for \$125 for expenses. After paying for their own printing and postage they met all bills presented by the local group leaders, and the traveling expenses of all visitors not in State employ.

The total amount paid was \$43.24. They will increase this if this report should be printed.

While announcing their readiness to respond to requests from any source, for aid in public meetings in the library interest, the committee awaited local action and no such meeting has been held, to their knowledge, during the year. Having canvassed the State pretty thoroughly in the four preceding years, we were not in a position to urge a meeting of this character, though we fully believe in its value when locally promoted and sustained.

So far as your committee is informed only one of the local library clubs, the Hudson River Club at Albany, has been in formal session during the year. We hope that several others will hold meetings in the next three months, and it will naturally fall to this committee to remind them of the importance of this. In every part of the

State there is need of both the round table and the club. The larger body must stand behind and give strength to the smaller, and it will be eminently its place to make the public appeal.

It is desirable also that the word should go out that these groups of libraries which have been brought into relations with each other in round table work need not be in the least dependent on the appointments of a State committee but may find great pleasure and profit in meeting among themselves whenever and wherever they please, on the invitation of any one of their number. Having caught the idea they have no need to wait for other incentive when they are moved to assemble. And if in view of such a gathering at any time of the year your committee should be invited to be present or to send a visitor, there will certainly be a hearty response. The libraries can do far more for themselves than any outside power can do for them, and this should be distinctly recognized as the spirit of this work.

There is a class of librarians who have found it difficult to respond to the invitations because the round tables have not been held on Saturday. We refer to the school librarians who are teachers five days of the week. Saturday is a day when the public librarian is too busy for a journey. So it is hard to bring the two classes together. Might we not suggest that some librarians, who may or may not be group leaders according to the present arrangement, may find it possible without interfering with other duties, to invite neighboring school librarians for a Saturday morning's talk on library work. October would be the very season for carrying out such a plan and this is recommended to next year's committee for immediate action.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the New York Library Association, September 29, 1906:

1 We are gratified with the report of the committee on library institutes that in 29 library round table meetings in different parts of the State there have been brought together during the past year 402 persons representing 194 libraries, an advance of more than 50% on the number reached by the eight institute meetings of the previous year, and we recommend the continuance for another year of this plan of numerous and small informal gatherings with the supervision of an appointed visitor at each

2 We urge upon librarians who have not attended round table meetings to avail themselves of future opportunities to do so, assuring them that, even if it costs an effort to be present and contribute to the success of these neighborly gatherings, they will be abundantly repaid, not only by a wider acquaintance with library methods, but also by the new light in which their work will be placed, by the new spirit in which it will be done and by the sympathy of new found friends.

3 We call the attention of library trustees to the advantage which comes to the library in the stimulus and new interest gained by the librarian in such meetings, an advantage which is amply

sufficient to justify on their part the allowance of time and the payment of expenses necessary to secure such attendance.

4 We would encourage the frequent meeting of small groups of librarians wherever convenient and without regard to the plans of the State committee, promising cordial assistance to all such gatherings as the occasion is made known to our officers or committee.

5 We recommend that librarians who find it possible to do so, invite neighboring school librarians to visit them occasionally on a Saturday for consultation on library work, and the committee is instructed to include this feature in its plans for the State.

6 We urge upon the officers of local library clubs, organized in connection with the institute movement, the importance of continuing the club organization as the basis and rallying point for the more scattered work of round tables, and we recommend a club meeting at least once a year in the fall or early winter with a distinct appeal to public interest in the place where it is held.

7 The committee on library institutes is authorized to pay from funds of the association the expenses of its work for the coming year.

8 The committee on library institutes is authorized to print 2000 copies of its annual report and send copies to each public library in the State.

Other topics of discussion. Miss Helen E. Haines of the *Library Journal* read a paper on The Effect of Civil Service on Library Efficiency. Miss Sarah B. Askew, Library Organizer of the New Jersey Commission, presented a paper on The Problems of a Small Town Library. Mr Arthur E. Bostwick of the New York Public Library read a paper on The Love of Books as a Basis of Librarianship. Miss Anna H. Perkins of the Ilion Public Library read a paper on Women's Clubs and Libraries in New York State. Mr W. F. Seward of the Binghamton Public Library gave an address on Systematic Advertising for Small Libraries.

Two round tables were held, at which were discussed Encouragements in Library Work, and New Methods and Ideas.

A memorial resolution was passed on the death of Mr Henry L. Elmendorf, late librarian of the Buffalo Public Library. Resolutions were also passed, urging that an index be supplied to the *Ecclesiastical Records: State of New York*, and expressing to the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs the association's appreciation of the part taken by women's clubs in the formation and encouragement of public libraries in this State.

The following recommendations of the executive committee were unanimously adopted:

- 1 The New York Library Association at its annual meeting

voted it desirable that the Education Department of New York State should prepare and have published a detailed and minute statement, in form convenient for reference, of the library conditions of the State.

2 Further, the New York Library Association calls the attention of the State Education Department to the need of an investigation of and report on the libraries of the penal, reformatory and charitable institutions of the State, and suggests the provision of further facilities for this work if present ones are not sufficient.

3 The association expresses to the State Education Department its sense of the desirability of ample facilities for the work of organization and reorganization of the smaller libraries of the State and for the founding of libraries in localities without free library resources.

4 Recommended that representatives of the educational organizations of the State be invited to attend the next meeting of the association and to take part in its discussions.

5 Recommended that the association request the Normal Principals' Council to receive at its convenience a committee of the New York Library Association to present a communication from the association relative to the teaching of the use of books in the normal school courses of the State.

OFFICERS 1906-1907

President, Walter L. Brown, Buffalo

Vice President, James I. Wyer, Jr, Albany

Secretary, Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn

Treasurer, Edwin W. Gaillard, New York

Fuller reports of the meeting are in the *Library Journal*, October 1906, pages 722-28, and *Public Libraries*, November 1906, pages 520-23.

Local associations

Hudson River Library Club. A meeting was held at the State Library, Albany, March 14, 1906. Subjects discussed were: Reference Books for a Small Library; Genealogical Books for a Small Library; The Relation of the State Library to the Small Libraries of the District. Officers 1906-7: President, George G. Champlin; Secretary, Miss Celia M. Houghton; Treasurer, Miss Jane Bröwer. The meeting is reported in *Library Journal*, April 1906, page 182, and *Public Libraries*, April 1906, page 213.

Long Island Library Club. Five meetings were held during the year; date, place and subject of each were as follows:

October 27, 1905, at DeKalb branch of Brooklyn Public Library. Making the Library Known; Some Notes on Recent Books.

January 11, 1906, joint meeting with the New York Library Club at General Theological Seminary, New York city. Bibliography.

February 15, 1906, at Pratt Institute Free Library. Cooperation in Library Publishing.

April 27, 1906, at the Auditorium of the Medical Society of the County of Kings. Library Resources of Brooklyn and Queens.

May 17, 1906, at Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush. "Apologetics."

Officers for 1906-7: President, Miss Eleanor B. Woodruff; Vice President, Herbert W. Fison; Secretary, Miss Mildred A. Collar; Treasurer, Miss Mary A. Kingsbury.

For fuller reports of these meetings see *Library Journal*, November 1905, pages 878-79; February-March, May-June 1906, pages 86-87, 130-31, 228-29, 281.

New York Library Club. Six meetings were held during the year; date, place and subject of each were as follows:

October 12, 1905, at General Theological Seminary. Printing.

November 9, 1905, at General Theological Seminary. Illustration.

January 11, 1906, at General Theological Seminary. Bibliography.

March 8, 1906, at Teachers College, Columbia University. Book-binding.

April 17, 1906, at the Aldine Association, 118 Fifth Av. Annual dinner.

May 10, 1906, at the Charity Organization Society rooms. Mission of Humor.

Officers for 1906-7: President, John S. Billings; Vice President, Victor H. Paltsits; Treasurer, Edward Harmon Virgin; Secretary, Miss Alice Wilde.

For fuller reports see *Library Journal*, November-December 1905, pages 879, 942-43; February, April-June 1906, pages 86-87, 182-83, 229, 281-82.

Conclusion. The library situation is full of promise. Books are abundant, reading rooms are frequented and circulation increases more and more rapidly from year to year. There is a growing disposition to sustain the free library and yet its value and function are but vaguely understood. Many intelligent people fail to see the reason for providing a supply of books at public expense. They are impressed only by the gratification of the reader and overlook the facts that the right use of a good book makes the

reader a better, stronger and more valuable citizen, drawing out the best that is in him, and that the free library, following the free school, is a training for good citizenship which a free state can not afford to neglect.

One thing we must do. We must see to it that our libraries are good libraries. Large circulation is only a menace if the influence is bad. In the effort to secure a proper standard of work, the bounty of the State, offered on conditions of approval, gives us peculiar advantage. Hence we must not fail to be in touch personally and officially with all local movements for libraries wherever we can find or produce them and do our best to make the libraries good.

Our libraries must be not only good libraries but handled by capable officers. The personality and skill of the librarian count largely. We must therefore use every means possible to develop a high standard of librarianship. Our Library School is a force in this direction, but country libraries can seldom afford to pay highly trained experts. Their librarians must grow expert by practice. But we can and should bring them together occasionally as the State gathers teachers in institutes, and give them the best that can be offered by experienced workers in the same line. It may not be amiss to consider the question of issuing at some time in the future a graded certificate of qualification to the librarian of every library using the public money. The matter is serious and deserves careful study.

The traveling library is a temporary substitute for the public library, with the peculiar advantage of being able to go anywhere at short notice and to open the way for the larger institution. It carries to many places books of a high class that would not find their way to the same community by any other agency. It renders the most helpful service to studious people. With it go the pictures that illustrate and broaden immensely the meaning of the books. The wall pictures give out their suggestive and inspiring influences the year round in schoolhouses and libraries. The study clubs represent an energetic element in each community, organized to promote a larger intelligence and ready to take up and push forward every enterprise for common betterment and enlargement.

These all work together and claim the appreciation and support of the State.

Respectfully submitted

W. R. EASTMAN

INDEX

Administration, 587-89
 Admissions, libraries, 573
 Alden Free Library, chartered, 564
 Allotments of public library money, 563, 567-73
 Aurora Public Library, chartered, 564

Bacon, Corinne, inspection of libraries, 566
 Binding, expenditures, 563
 Bolton Free Library, chartered, 564
 Books, expenditures, 563
 Branches opened, 589
 Bronxville Public Library, chartered, 564; transfer of library to, 565
 Brooklyn Public Library, branches registered, 566
 Buildings, new, 587, 590; in course of construction, 590; plans in progress for, 590; control of funds for erection, legislation on, 600

Caldwell-Lake George Library, chartered, 564; transfer of library to, 565
 Canaseraga, *see* Essential Club Free Library
 Carnegie libraries in the State of New York, 591
 Certificates of approved circulation, 566-67, 573
 Charitable institutions, traveling libraries sent to, 563, 575
 Charters, 564-65, 573
 Chatham Public Library, registered, 566
 Circulation, 577; certificates of approved, 566-67, 573; of free libraries, 578, 580, 583, 584, 586-87; of free libraries in New York city, 582
 Cities, libraries in, 578-80
 Clinton, *see* Kirkland Town Library
 Cohoes City Library, registered, 566

Colgate University Library, registered, 566
 Commissions, library, legislation on, 596-97
 Contract for library privileges, legislation on, 599
 Counties, free lending libraries in, 586-87
 Country libraries, 583-85
 County public libraries, legislation on, 599, 600

DeWitt C. Hay Library Association, transfer, 565

Eastchester, union free school district, transfer of library, 565
 Eastman, William R., inspection of libraries, 566
 Essential Club Free Library, Canaseraga, chartered, 564; charter amended, 564
 Essex Free Library, chartered, 564
 Expenditures, 563

Fairport Public Library, chartered, 564
 Farmer Free Library, Interlaken, name changed, 564
 Founding and support of libraries, legislation on, 597
 Frankfort Free Library, chartered, 564
 Free libraries, circulation, 578, 580, 583, 584, 586-87; in cities, 578-80; in counties, 586-87; inspection, 566-67; in New York city, 581-82; places without, 585; in small places, 583-85; statistics of work for 1892-1906, 573; support, 572-73; in villages, 582-83

Gifts, approval of acceptance, 565; Carnegie libraries, 591; to New York libraries, list, 591-95

Grants of public library money, 563,
567-73
Growth of libraries, 565, 578

Hamilton, *see* Colgate University
Library

Henry and Clara W. Morton Me-
morial Library, Pine Hill, char-
tered, 564

Houghton Seminary, transfer of li-
brary, 565

House libraries, 577

Hudson River Library Club, meeting,
608

Inspection of libraries, 566-67

Institutes, 566, 602-7

Interlaken Free Library, Farmer Free
Library changed to, 564

Iowa, library legislation, 600

Kirkland Town Library, Clinton,
transfer of library to, 565

Lake George, *see* Caldwell-Lake
George Library

Lanterns and slides, 575; expendi-
tures, 563, 575

Law libraries, legislation on, 599

Legislation, 596-602

Libraries, certificates of qualification,
610; salaries paid in free libraries
in villages, 583

Libraries, admitted, 573; charters,
564-65, 573; in cities, 578-80;
growth, 565, 578; number of all li-
braries reporting, 577; number in
University, 565; registered, 565-66,
573; in small places, 583-84; under
state supervision, 564-66; compara-
tive summary, 577; transfers, 564-
65, 573; in villages, 582-83. *See*
also Free libraries; Public libraries;
Volumies

Library commissions, legislation
on, 596-97

Library institutes, 566, 602-7

Library instruction, legislation on,
598

Library meetings, 602-9

Library progress, 577-95

Library round tables, 566, 602-7

Loans; *see* Circulation

Long Island City, *see* Queens
Borough Library

Long Island Library Club, meeting,
608-9

Louisiana, library legislation, 600

Lowville Free Library, chartered, 564

Maryland, library legislation, 600

Massachusetts, library legislation, 601

Mississippi, library legislation, 601

Mynderse Library, Seneca Falls Li-
brary Association changed to, 564

Negroes, libraries for, legislation on,
599-600

New Jersey, library legislation, 601

New York, library legislation, 601

New York city, free libraries in, 581-
82

New York Library Club, meeting, 609

New York Public Library, branches
registered, 566

New York (State) Library Associa-
tion, library week, 602-3

Ohio, library legislation, 601-2

Palmyra King's Daughters Free Li-
brary, chartered, 564

Patchogue Library, approval of ac-
ceptance of gift, 565

Pictures, *see* Traveling pictures

Pine Hill, *see* Henry and Clara W.
Morton Memorial Library

Public documents, legislation on, 599

Public libraries, statistics of work
for 1892-1906, 573. *See also* Free
libraries

Public library money, allotments, 563,
567-73

Queens Borough Library, Long
Island City, registered, 566

Registered libraries, 565-66, 573

Rhode Island, library legislation, 602

Rogers, Howard J., supervision of
Division of Educational Extension,
563

Round tables, 566, 602-7

Rouses Point Dodge Memorial Li-
brary, chartered, 564

Rural libraries, 583-85

Salaries paid in free libraries in vil-
lages, 583

School libraries, legislation on, 598-99

Scio Free Library, provisional char-
ter, 564Seneca Falls Library Association,
name changed, 564Small places, libraries in, 583-85;
without public libraries, 585South Carolina, library legislation,
602

Staff, 563

State libraries, legislation on, 598

Statistics of work for public libraries,
573

Study clubs, 576-77

Support of free libraries, 572-73;
legislation on, 597**Taxation**, free libraries in cities, 580;
in villages, 583; legislation on, 597,
599Ticonderoga Public Library, char-
tered, 564; approval of acceptance
of gift, 565

Transfers, 564-65, 573

Traveling libraries, 573-75, 588; for
charitable institutions, 563, 575;
legislation on, 597-98Traveling pictures, 575-76; expendi-
tures, 563**Upper Jay**, *see* Wells Memorial
Library**Villages**, libraries in, 582-83

Virginia, library legislation, 602

Volumes, number in libraries, 577; in
traveling libraries, 573; in free li-
braries, 578, 580, 583, 584, 586-87;
in New York city free libraries, 582**Walkill** Public Library, chartered,
564Wells Memorial Library, Upper Jay,
chartered, 564Wynkoop, Asa, appointment as sub-
inspector, 563; inspection of libra-
ries, 566



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Bulletin 115

LIBRARY SCHOOL 24

20th ANNUAL REPORT

OF

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

1906

	PAGE		PAGE
Calendar 1905-6	176	The outlook	184
Work of the year.....	177	Appropriations	184
Attendance	177	New quarters	184
List of students 1905-6.....	178	Curriculum	184
Special instruction	179	Alumni	186
Staff instruction	179	New York State Library School	
Changes in courses of study..	179	Association	186
Annual visit to other libraries.	179	Alumni lectureship	187
Bibliographies	180	American Library Association.	188
Commencement	181	Positions filled 1906.....	188
Credentials	181	Notes and news.....	190
Degrees and diplomas.....	181	A. L. A. committee on library	
Summer session	181	training	190
Faculty	182	Publications	191
Lecturers 1906	183	Index	193

Albany, N. Y. May 6, 1907

Hon. Andrew S. Draper
Commissioner of Education

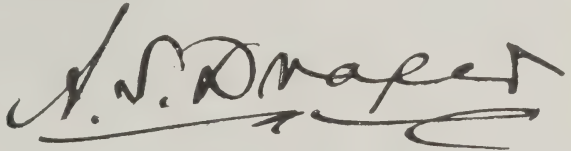
DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith and recommend for publication the 20th annual report of the New York State Library School covering the year 1906.

Very respectfully

EDWIN H. ANDERSON
Director

State of New York
Education Department
COMMISSIONER'S ROOM

Approved for publication this 9th day of May 1907

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, reading "A. S. Draper". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Commissioner of Education

Calendar 1905-6

1905

General

October	4	School opened Wednesday a.m.
November	7	Election day, holiday, Tuesday
" 29-Dec.	4	Thanksgiving recess, Wednesday noon to Monday p.m.
December	5	Lectures began Tuesday a.m.
"	21	Christmas recess began Thursday noon

1906

January	3	Lectures began Wednesday a.m.
February	12	Lincoln's birthday, holiday, Monday
"	22	Washington's birthday, holiday, Thursday
April	9	Spring recess began Monday
"	18	Lectures began Wednesday a.m.
May	30	Memorial day, holiday, Wednesday
June	16	Commencement, Saturday a.m.
"	19-29	Visit to New England libraries

1905

Examinations

November	29	Accession department work, Wednesday a.m.
December	21	Elementary classification, Thursday a.m.
1906		
January	31	Elementary bibliography, Wednesday a.m.
April	4	Advanced bibliography, Wednesday a.m.
"	5	Advanced cataloguing, Thursday a.m.
"	6	Library buildings, Friday a.m.
"	7	Elementary cataloguing, Saturday a.m.
May	24	Shelf department work, Thursday a.m.
June	11	Advanced reference and selection of books, Monday a.m.
"	12	Advanced classification, Tuesday a.m.
"	12	Elementary reference, Tuesday p.m.
"	13	Founding and government, Wednesday a.m.
"	13	Loan department work, Wednesday p.m.
"	14	History of libraries, Thursday a.m.
"	14	Printing and binding, Thursday p.m.

New York State Library

Bulletin 115

LIBRARY SCHOOL 24

20th ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBRARY SCHOOL 1906

For the year ending September 30, 1906, the Director has the honor to report on the New York State Library School as follows:

The year covered by this report has been one of dual administration. When the present Director took charge of the school on January 1, 1906 the instructional work of the year was three months advanced (though with no provision for two important courses), the program had been arranged, the nonresident lecturers had been selected and the administrative routine was proceeding smoothly, despite the fact that the school had been for eight months without the Vice Director, its active, executive head. That no greater disturbance and confusion resulted from opening the year's work with three important vacancies in the faculty is due to the admirable organization of routine and material effected by the retiring Vice Director during her 18 years service, supplemented by the zeal and loyalty of the other members of the faculty, who cheerfully assumed additional duties and responsibilities until the vacancies were filled and the work provided for.

Work of the year

Attendance. The 20th school year opened Wednesday, October 4, 1905. 17 seniors and 27 juniors were enrolled, from 16 states and 1 foreign country. New York furnished 21 students.

Among the 44 students 36 colleges were represented, Vassar sending 5, Smith College and Syracuse University 4 each, Cornell and Michigan Universities 3 each, Wellesley College and the Western College for Women, Boston, Nebraska and Stanford Universities 2 each. 2 students held 2 degrees each.

14 of the 44 students (7 seniors and 7 juniors) had library experience before entering. 4 of these seniors gained further experience between the junior and senior years and 5 seniors who did not previously have this advantage acquired it at this time.

While our school is maintained primarily for New York State and extra tuition is charged to outside students, since its foundation 316 students have come from 28 other states and from Canada, England, Australia, Germany, Holland, Norway and Sweden.

List of students 1905-6

Seniors, class of 1906

Alexander, William Hall, Cossayuna, N.Y. B.A. (Colgate) 1904
 Beal, Minnie Martha, Ypsilanti, Mich. Graduate Michigan State Normal College 1893; B.A. (Michigan) 1901
 Eastwood, Mary Edna, Albany, N.Y. B.A. (Vassar) 1899
 Eaton, Annie Thaxter, New York city. B.A. (Smith) 1903
 Gamwell, Lillian May, Providence, R.I. B.A. (Brown) 1902, M.A. 1904
 Goodrich, Francis Lee Dewey, Ann Arbor, Mich. B.A. (Michigan) 1903
 Henry, Eugenia May, Oxford, N. J. B.A. (Smith) 1904
 Herron, Winifred Arria, Albany, N.Y. Boston University 1892-93
 Hiss, Sophie Knowlton, Baltimore, Md. B.A. (Smith) 1904
 Knowlton, Julia Clemma, Syracuse, N.Y. Ph.B. (Syracuse) 1904
 Leonard, Mabel E., Albany, N.Y. B.A. (Wellesley) 1899
 Mulliken, Clara A., Lincoln, Neb. B.A. (Nebraska) 1900
 Nelson, Esther, Salt Lake City, Utah. B.A. (Utah) 1899
 Nerney, May Childs, Albany, N.Y. B.A. (Cornell) 1902
 O'Neill, Grace, Albany, N.Y. B.A. (Cornell) 1904
 Thomas, Helen M., Greeley, Col. B.A. (Wellesley) 1904
 Walter, Frank Keller, Point Pleasant, Pa. B.A. (Haverford) 1899, M.A. 1900; George Washington University 1903-4

Juniors, class of 1907

Bailey, Louis Jonathan, Ontario, N.Y. B.S. (Rochester) 1905
 Boswell, Jessie Partridge, Cincinnati, O. Cincinnati University 1897-1900; B.A. (Michigan) 1902
 Brown, Mary Gilbert, Elmira, N.Y. B.A. (Elmira) 1895
 Carr, Georgina Everett, Melrose, Mass. B.A. (Boston) 1905
 Compton, Charles Herrick, Lincoln, Neb. B.A. (Nebraska) 1901
 Coulter, Edith Margaret, Salinas, Cal. B.A. (Stanford) 1905
 Foley, Margaret Baker, New York city. B.L. (Smith) 1890; Collège de France 1892-93
 Hadley, Chalmers, Mooresville, Ind. B.L. (Earlham) 1896
 Hemans, Ida May, Auburn, N.Y. B.A. (Vassar) 1894
 Hillis, Julia Eunice, Albany, N.Y. B.L. (Syracuse) 1905
 Holding, Anna Lucille, Albany, N.Y. B.A. (Oberlin) 1901; West Virginia University Summer School 1902, 1903
 Jordan, Grace, Fayetteville, Ark. B.A. (Arkansas) 1905
 Kildal, Arne, Kristiania, Norway. Ph.B. (Det kongelige norske Frederiks universitet, Kristiania) 1904
 King, Julia Eleanor, Warrensburg, N.Y. B.A. (Vassar) 1905
 Lathrop, Helen, Palo Alto, Cal. B.A. (Stanford) 1902
 Merritt, Louisa Flanders, Malone, N.Y. B.A. (Cornell) 1904

- Metz, Corinne Ann, Newark, O. Western College for Women 1899-1900;
B.L. (Denison) 1903
- Murch, Philura Eveline, Coburg, Or. B.A. (Oregon) 1887; Radcliffe 1897-98
- Neef, Harriet Camilla, Elmira, N.Y. B.A. (Vassar) 1897
- Nunn, Janet Hume, Minneapolis, Minn. B.L. (Minnesota) 1883; California
University 1900-1; Wisconsin University June-August 1903}
- Rider, Arthur Fremont, Syracuse, N.Y. Ph.B. (Syracuse) 1905
- Rowley, Edith, Stockton, N.Y. B.A. (Allegheny) 1905
- Scott, Carrie Emma, Mooresville, Ind. De Pauw University 1893-94;
B.A. (Indiana) 1898
- Spencer, Irma May, Utica, N.Y. B.A. (Vassar) 1905
- Steffa, Julia, Pomona, Cal. B.S. (Pomona) 1900
- Ward, Ruth Leora, Watertown, N.Y. B.A. (Syracuse) 1900
- Wright, Jane, Cincinnati, O. B.A. (Western College for Women) 1895;
McMicken University 1896-97

Special instruction. Individual instruction in cataloguing and classification was given in May and June to Miss Muriel Brown-Sermon, proctor in St Agnes School, Albany, who was preparing for a position in the library of the General Theological Seminary in New York.

Staff instruction. Eight State Library assistants increased their efficiency by taking courses in the school, on their own time. No charge is made for such tuition since the library benefits so directly by the increased usefulness of the staff members. Ten courses were chosen.

Changes in courses of study 1906. The course in advanced dictionary cataloguing was omitted, to be combined in future with the junior work in this subject.

The course in printing was given by Miss Elva L. Bascom, of the State Library staff, who, besides five years technical experience in a publishing house, has for several years done editorial work on the library publications, being for a part of that time directly in charge of the library printing.

The course in indexing was transferred from junior to senior year and was made elective.

The study of library buildings, a senior course of 12 lectures with problem work and supplemented by visits (for observation and notes) to library buildings in Albany, Troy and Schenectady, will be increased by a junior course of 6 lectures dealing with fundamental and general considerations and having small buildings and libraries specially in view.

Annual visit to other libraries. The 15th annual library visit (being the eighth biennial visit to New England libraries) which

generally has been made in April, was this year postponed till June 19-29, to enable those students who wished, to attend the A.L.A. meeting at Narragansett Pier.

Thirty-two students with Miss Corinne Bacon as instructor in charge visited the leading libraries in Boston and its vicinity Springfield, Hartford, Worcester and Providence and 20 students attended the A.L.A. meeting.

Bibliographies. A complete list of graduation bibliographies through April 1902 was printed in the last Register (Library School bulletin 11) p.53-58.

A list of manuscript bibliographies and indexes in the State Library, September 30, 1905, including Library School graduation bibliographies not at that time in print, may be found in table P2 of the State Library Report for 1905. ■

The following original bibliographies required for graduation were added to the collection during the year.

Avery, Maurice H. New Hampshire local history (on cards and sheets)

Bacon, Corinne. Immortality (on cards and sheets)

Barr, Charles J. John Dryden (on cards)

Bascom, Elva L. Reading list on library administration (on sheets)

Cook, W. Burt, Jr. Bibliography of hereditary patriotic societies of the United States (on cards)

Eaton, Annie T. Children's reading list on art and artists (on cards)

Gamwell, Lillian M. Gardens and gardening (on cards)

Gilson, Marjary L. George John Romanes (on cards)

Goodrich, Francis L. D. The Old Northwest; a reading list (on sheets)

Goodrich, Nathaniel L. Prose fiction. Printed in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*; beginning with July 1906. ¶

Hansen, Nicholas, Goodwin, John E. & Hirshberg, Herbert S. Bibliography of bibliographies in English 1890-1904 (on cards)

Henry, Eugenia M. Child labor (on cards)

Hiss, Sophie K. Esperanto (on cards)

Knowlton, Julia C. Reading list on popular zoology (on cards)

Leonard, Mabel E. Bibliography of education for 1905 (89p.)

Prepared in collaboration with J. I. Wyer, Jr. Reprinted from the *Educational Review*, September-October 1906, 32:165-206, 228-74.

McCollough, Ethel F. Reading list on Sweden, Norway and Denmark (on sheets)

- Mann, Olive L. Bibliography of the blind (on cards)
 Mulliken, Clara A. Modern dramatists (on cards). To be printed
 in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*.
 Nelson, Esther. Bibliography of Mormonism (on cards)
 Rose, Ernestine. Bibliography of Roman private life (on sheets)
 Solis-Cohen, Leon M. Radio-activity and radium; a partial bibli-
 ography (on cards)
 Thomas, Helen M. List of titles on ranch life (on sheets)
 Walter, Frank K. Select list of books and pamphlets printed in
 and relating to Northampton, Mass. 1671-1904 (on cards)

Commencement. Graduating exercises were held in room 31 of the State Library on Saturday, June 16, at 11 o'clock in the morning. The commencement address was delivered by Hon. Andrew S. Draper, the Commissioner of Education, who also presented the diplomas.

Credentials. There were issued during the year 387 examination pass cards, each card for a different student or subject, 411 instructor's pass cards, 13 certificates of completion of one year of work, and the following diplomas and degrees.

Degrees and diplomas. Degrees and diplomas were conferred on 1 each of the classes of 1895, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1902 and 1903, on 2 each of the classes of 1898, 1901 and 1904, on 3 of the class of 1905 and on 8 of the class of 1906 as follows:

Degree of M. L. S. James Ingersoll Wyer, Jr 1898.

Degree of B. L. S. with honor. Elva Lucile Bascom 1901, Alice Lyman 1901, Corinne Bacon 1903, Leon M. Solis-Cohen 1905.

Degree of B. L. S. George Greenman Champlin 1895, Euphemia Kipp Corwin 1896, William Burt Cook, Jr 1898, Arnold Johan Ferdinand van Laer 1899, Olive Louise Mann 1902, Nathaniel Lewis Goodrich 1904, Ethel Farquhar McCollough 1904, Annie Thaxter Eaton 1905, Marjary Lawrence Gilson 1905, and on the following members of the class of 1906: Lillian May Gamwell, Francis Lee Dewey Goodrich, Eugenia May Henry, Sophie Knowlton Hiss, Julia Clemma Knowlton, Mabel E. Leonard, Esther Nelson, Frank Keller Walter.

Diploma. Jennie Dorcas Fellows 1897.

The degree of master of library science was conferred this year for the first time.

Summer session. The summer course was omitted in 1906 because of the resignation from the faculty of Mrs Fairchild, who was to have been in charge.

The summer session will be resumed in 1907 when it is planned

to give a general course intended particularly for the library workers of New York State. Its purpose is not to make trained librarians from those entirely without previous experience. This is impossible in the six weeks given to the summer session. The course is for those who already hold library positions or are under definite written appointment to such positions, and who never have had opportunity for professional instruction. It aims to increase the efficiency of the many small libraries in the State that can not afford trained librarians and yet are large and important enough to be greatly benefited by this opportunity.

The faculty. The year began with two serious vacancies in the faculty due to the resignation of Mrs S. C. Fairchild, Vice Director, and Mr D. V. R. Johnston, instructor in reference and bookbinding, while the resignation of the Director, Mr Melvil Dewey, had been submitted, to take effect January 1, 1906.

Mrs Fairchild's duties were temporarily assumed by other members of the faculty, Miss Florence Woodworth taking general charge of the executive work and Miss Corinne Bacon of the program, the library seminar and certain miscellaneous lectures. The course in selection of books was carried throughout the year by Miss Martha T. Wheeler, who has for some years been closely associated with Mrs Fairchild in this work, and Miss Edna M. Sanderson conducted the general correspondence. On January 1, 1906 the vacancies were filled by the appointment of Mr E. H. Anderson as Director and Mr J. I. Wyer, Jr as Vice Director, the latter taking over the courses in reference work and bookbinding.

The faculty as constituted at present is as follows:

- Edwin Hatfield Anderson M.A. (Wabash) *Director*. Lecturer on library administration, 1906—
James Ingersoll Wyer, Jr, M.L.S. (N.Y.) *Vice Director*. Instructor in bookbinding, public documents, reference work, 1906—
Florence Woodworth B.L.S. (N.Y.) *Director's assistant*. In charge of Library School collections and practice work, 1889—
Walter Stanley Biscoe M.A. (Amherst) Instructor in bibliography, advanced classification, history of libraries and printing, 1887—
Ada Alice Jones, *Secretary of faculty*. Instructor in advanced cataloguing, 1888—
William Reed Eastman M.A. (Yale) M.L.S. (N.Y.) Instructor in library administration, library buildings, 1895—
Martha Thorne Wheeler. Instructor in selection of books, indexing, 1895—

Corinne Bacon (Packer Collegiate Institute) B.L.S. (N.Y.) Instructor in elementary cataloguing, elementary classification, library seminar, order and accession, shelf and loan department work, in charge of summer course, 1903-

Edna May Sanderson B.A. (Wellesley) *Registrar*, 1905-

Lecturers 1906

Aside from the faculty, 25 persons gave 96 lectures as follows:

LECTURER	POSITION	NO. LEC.	SUBJECT
Ahern, Mary E.	Editor of <i>Public Libraries</i>	1	Being a librarian
Avery, Myrtilla.	Assistant N.Y. State Division of Educational Extension	1	Business aspects of librarianship
		1	Work of the Division of Educational Extension
		1	Classification and cataloguing of pictures
Bailey, L. H.	Director of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University	1	Value and selection of nature literature
Bascom, Elva L.	Assistant in reference section, N.Y. State Library	9	Printing
Beal, Minnie M.	Assistant in charge of Library for the Blind, N.Y. State Library	1	Work for the blind
Champlin, G. G.	Sublibrarian (reference), N.Y. State Library	1	Patents
Chivers, Cedric.	Bookbinder	3	Bookbinding
Dana, J. C.	Librarian Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.	1	What the library may do for the community
		1	Publicity (relation of the library to the press)
		1	Japanese prints
Davis, Mary L.	Librarian Public Library, Troy, N.Y.	3	Maps; their importance and care
Dewey, Melvil.	Ex-director N.Y. State Library	1	Introduction to course in elementary classification
		10	Qualifications of a librarian
		1	Library schools
		3	American Library Association
		1	State associations
		25	Library administration
Goodrich, N. L.	Sublibrarian (accession), N.Y. State Library	1	Auction catalogues; discounts
Griswold, S. B.	Ex-librarian N.Y. State Law Library	1	Law libraries
Hawley, Mary E.	Assistant cataloguer John Crerar Library, Chicago	1	Law books in a public library
Hill, F. P.	Librarian Public Library, Brooklyn, N.Y.	1	Swiss and German libraries
		1	Effect of library training
		1	Branch libraries
		1	Library administration
Hoagland, Merica.	Indiana library organizer	1	Library development in Indiana
Hunt, Clara W.	Superintendent children's department, Brooklyn Public Library	1	The successful children's librarian
		1	Selection of books for the children's room
		1	First 100 books for the children's room
		1	Some problems of administration
		1	Personal relations of the staff with the children
Lord, Isabel E.	Librarian Pratt Institute	3	Book buying (Alumni lectures)
Nerney, May C.	Assistant in charge history section, N.Y. State Library	2	Genealogy and local history
Peck, A. L.	Librarian Gloversville (N.Y.) Free Library	1	Book buying
		1	Book importing
Plummer, Mary W.	Director Pratt Institute Library School	1	Development of public libraries
		1	Reading of poetry for boys and girls

LECTURER	POSITION	NO. LEC.	SUBJECT
Robbins, Mary E. . .	Director library department, Simmons College	1	Work of a library organizer
Rodgers, Anna H. . .	Librarian Pruyn Library, Albany, N.Y.	1	Simmons College Loan department: Browne system
Shedlock, Marie L. . .	English lecturer	1	Art of story-telling
van Laer, A. J. F. . .	Archivist N.Y. State Library	1	Educational value of fairy tales
Whitten, R. H. . . .	Sociology librarian N.Y. State Library	2	Manuscripts
		1	Work of a legislative librarian

The outlook

The following extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, held on December 14, 1905 will be of interest to friends of the school:

Voted, That the announcement be made that it is the purpose to maintain the Library School permanently upon the highest practicable plan of efficiency and usefulness, and that for the time being the supervision of the Library School be devolved upon the Director of the State Library.

Appropriations. As a confirmation of this gratifying declaration of purpose, the appropriation for the school was made by the Legislature and signed by the Governor without change from the figures recommended by the Education Department. The budget carries a direct appropriation of \$7900 for the school during the coming year, and further reappropriates tuition fees to the amount of \$3000. In addition to this the facilities of the State Library are available for the use of the school as heretofore.

New quarters. On May 31, 1906, Gov. Frank W. Higgins signed the bill providing for the erection of a building for the use of the State Education Department, including the State Library. An appropriation was made of \$400,000 to acquire a site and to provide for incidental expenses in securing plans; and the bill further provides that the additional sum of \$3,500,000 shall be appropriated when suitable plans are presented to the Legislature with bids from responsible contractors. This building will provide ample quarters for the Library School. It is hoped that it will be ready for use in three years.

The curriculum. During the year under review some changes in the curriculum have been decided upon which it is proper to note here, though they will not go into effect until the school year 1906-7. In making these changes two things have been sought: first to bring into the course of study more work bearing directly

upon the conduct of public libraries—both large and small and especially to emphasize the broader and more general phases of their management which call for executive and administrative ability; second to introduce into the senior year, in a small way as yet, the opportunity to elect a part of the advanced work, thus giving slightly greater freedom to those who may have become specially interested in certain subjects or kinds of work.

As Albany offers slight advantages for the study of public libraries at work, the first aim must be secured by bringing to the school librarians of successful experience, not for an hour's casual visit but for formal instruction on subjects in which their work is notable and which have been selected to complement the work of the regular faculty. Specifically these changes are the addition of courses of study on administration of small libraries, children's work and library buildings in the junior year and on government documents and administration of large libraries in the senior year. The curriculum has been made more definite by calculating as exactly as possible the number of hours which the student is expected to spend on *each* course in lectures, preparation and examination.

The courses of study as now constituted are as follows:

Junior year		Hour value in- cluding lectures, preparation and examinations.	
Administrative			
Administration of small libraries.....	25		
American libraries.....	10		
Children's work.....	12		
Library buildings.....	12		
Library seminar.....	30		
Library visit.....	85		
Outside lectures.....	25	199	
Bibliographic			
National bibliography.....	93		
Reference work.....	123		
Selection of books.....	380	596	
Practice work.....			100
Technical			
Accession work.....	34		
Bookbinding.....	15		
Cataloguing.....	283		
Classification.....	77		

Loan work.....	28	
Notes and samples.....	50	
Printing.....	15	
Shelf work.....	23	525
Total.....		1 420
Senior year		
Administrative		
Library seminar.....	35	
Library visit.....	83	
Outside lectures.....	25	143
Bibliographic		
Government documents.....	45	
History of libraries.....	20	
Original bibliography.....	200	
Selection of books.....	330	
Subject bibliography.....	75	670
Practice work.....		115
Technical		
Cataloguing.....	150	
Classification.....	60	
Notes and samples.....	50	260
Total.....		1 188

The courses listed in the above senior schedule, covering 1188 hours, are required. Of the courses in the following list, 100 hours to be elected by senior students are also required.

	Hour value including lectures, preparation and examinations
Administration of large libraries.....	25
Bibliographic practice work.....	50-100
Indexing.....	20
Library buildings.....	40
Practice work in cataloguing.....	100
Reference work.....	63

The alumni

New York State Library School Association. 65 of the 179 members of the association were present at the 13th annual meeting held at Narragansett Pier June 30. A letter from the retiring secretary-treasurer was read, giving a statement of the financial condition of the association and of the arrears in the matter of dues. It was

voted that, after due notification, members who had not paid dues for three years be dropped from the roll. The Director of the school made a brief address on the conditions and future prospects of the school and announced the receipt during the year of the first specific appropriation from the State Legislature, an amount of from \$10,000 to \$11,000. The Vice Director followed with a written address giving a fuller statement of conditions and proposed changes.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, Arthur Low Bailey, '98, B.L.S. librarian Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library

First vice president, Mary Medlicott, '89, reference librarian Springfield (Mass.) City Library Association

Second vice president, Isadore Gilbert Mudge, '00, Ph.B. B.L.S. librarian Bryn Mawr College

Secretary-treasurer, Bessie Sargeant Smith, '97, B.A. B.L.S. librarian Carnegie-Stout Free Library, Dubuque, Ia.

Executive board

The officers and Caroline Melvin Underhill, '89, librarian Utica (N.Y.) Public Library; Alice Bertha Kroeger, '91, librarian Drexel Institute; Herbert Simon Hirshberg, '05, B.A. assistant Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.

Advisory committee on Library School

1905-8 Isabel Ely Lord, '97, B.L.S. librarian Pratt Institute Free Library, *chairman*

1906-9 Judson Toll Jennings, '97, director's assistant New York State Library

1904-7 Mrs Pauline Gertrude (Wiggin) Leonard, '02, B.L. M.A. B.L.S. librarian University of West Virginia

Alumni lectureship. The 10th course provided by the alumni association consisted of three lectures on book buying, delivered June 7-8, 1906 by Miss Isabel Ely Lord B.L.S. 1897, librarian of Pratt Institute Free Library.

Ten years' experience first as head of Bryn Mawr College Library and then of the Pratt Institute Free Library, which is both a technical and a popular collection, has given Miss Lord an unusual range of experience in book buying. The lectures, revised, are printed in *Library Journal*, January-February 1907, 32:3-11, 56-64 and will be reprinted in an appropriate cover for distribution to members of the alumni association.

American Library Association. The interest of the students in the work of the national association is shown by the fact that 223 of the 473 matriculated students are members of the American Library Association, and the 1906 conference at Narragansett Pier was attended by 118. This record is exceeded only by that of the Magnolia meeting in 1902 when there were 133 New York State Library School students present, the classes in the school that year attending the conference as part of their annual visit.

Positions filled 1906

CLASS AND NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION AND PLACE (unless implied)
1890 Harvey, Elizabeth....	Assistant.....	Winona Technical Institute, Indianapolis, Ind.
1891 Crawford, Esther.....	In charge of cataloguing and classification	Nebraska University Library
Dexter, Lydia A.....	Cataloguer.....	Private library of Charles J. Barnes, Chicago
1892 Anderson, E. H.....	Director.....	New York State Library
Jones, Mary L.....	Director.....	New York State Library School
	In charge.....	California University Summer School for Librarians
1893 Sheldon, Helen G.....	Instructor.....	California University Summer School for Librarians
1894 Bullock, Edna D.....	Cataloguer.....	Rockefeller Institute for Med- ical Research, New York
Hawes, Clara S.....		With G. & C. Merriam Co., publishers, Springfield, Mass.
1895 McGuffey, Margaret D.	Secretary to librarian.....	Library of Congress
1896 Biscoe, Ellen D.....	Instructor.....	Drexel Institute Library School
Herron, Winifred A...	Classifier and cataloguer.....	Hoosac School Library, Hoo- sick, N.Y.
	Cataloguer.....	Private library of Rev. E. D. Tibbits, Hoosick, N.Y.
	Cataloguer.....	St Agnes School Library, Al- bany, N.Y.
	Assistant.....	Troy (N.Y.) Public Library
1897 Hopkins, Julia A.....	Lecturer on classification.....	Wisconsin Summer School for Library Training
1898 Brown, Edna A.....	Librarian.....	Memorial Hall Library, And- over, Mass.
Imhoff, Ono M.....	Assistant librarian, legislative refer- ence room	Wisconsin Free Library Com- mission, Madison
Wyer, J. I., Jr.....	Reference librarian.....	New York State Library
	Vice Director.....	New York State Library School
1899 McCall, Catharine. .	Classifier and cataloguer.....	Skene Memorial Library, Grif- fin Corners, N.Y.
	Classifier and cataloguer.....	St Johnsville (N.Y.) Public Library
1900 Fatout, Nellie B.....	First assistant, Pacific branch.....	Brooklyn Public Library
Goulding, P. S.....	Catalogue librarian.....	University of Illinois
1901 Keller, H. Rex.....	Second assistant.....	Utica (N.Y.) Public Library
Maltbie, Anne L.....	Cataloguer.....	Colgate University Library
	Classifier and cataloguer.....	Manchester (Ct.) Public Li- brary
Phelps, Anna R.....	Head instructor.....	Winona Technical Institute Library School, Indianapolis, Ind.

CLASS AND NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION AND PLACE (unless implied)
Sanderson, Edna M....	Registrar.....	New York State Library School
Springer, May Z.... (Mrs A. G. W. Childs)	Assistant cataloguer.....	Indiana State Library
Vought, Sabra W....	Instructor.....	Chautauqua Library School
1902		
Hawkins, E. Jean....	Cataloguer museum library.....	Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences
Lamb, Eliza.....	Classifier and cataloguer.....	Saratoga Athenaeum
Mann, Olive L.....	General substitute.....	Utica (N.Y.) Public Library
	Assistant.....	Lilly Library Association, Florence, Mass.
1903		
Barnes, W. L.....	Assistant librarian.....	Colorado University Library
Brown, Zaidée M....	Assistant librarian.....	Brookline (Mass.) Public Li- brary
Hazeltine, Alice I....	First assistant, children's depart- ment	Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.
Jenks, E. M.....	Applied science reference librarian.	Pratt Institute
Perry, E. R.....	General assistant.....	New York Public Library
Wyer, M. G.....	Resident director.....	Iowa Summer School for Li- brary Training
1904		
Leupp, H. L.....	Superintendent of and buyer for retail and library departments	Chicago University Press
Pearson, E. L.....	Assistant, copyright division.....	Library of Congress
Peck, Harriet R....	Assistant instructor.....	Chautauqua Library School
Spafford, Martha E....	Cataloguer.....	Potsdam (N.Y.) Public Library
Wead, M. Eunice....	Assistant in charge of cataloguing.	Smith College Library
Whitbeck, Mrs Alice (Grover)	Instructor.....	California University Summer School for Librarians
1905		
Avery, M. H.....	Assistant, Smithsonian division...	Library of Congress
Blanchard, Alice A....	Children's librarian.....	Seattle (Wash.) Public Library
Craig, Clara L.....	Reference librarian.....	Nebraska University Library
Ernst, Marie A.... (Mrs J. L. Phillips)	Cataloguer.....	Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.
Frost, Elizabeth R....	Assistant cataloguer.....	Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.
Gilson, Marjary L....	Chief of school libraries department	Newark (N.J.) Free Public Library
Goodwin, J. E.....	Chief assistant.....	Stanford University Library
Hansen, Nicholas....	Classifier and cataloguer.....	Private library of Edward Lauterbach, New York
Harron, Mrs Julia.... (Schofield)	Assistant in selection and annota- tion	New York State Library
Hirschberg, H. S....	Assistant, circulating department..	Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.
Jewett, W. K.....	Assistant librarian.....	Weather Bureau, Washington
	Senior assistant.....	John Crerar Library, Chicago
	Librarian.....	Nebraska University Library
Linn, Mrs Frances.... (Burns)	Librarian.....	Santa Barbara (Cal.) Public Library
McKee, Alice D.....	Cataloguer.....	Michigan University Library
	Librarian.....	Beatrice (Neb.) Free Public Library
Mitchell, S. Louise....	Assistant.....	Cleveland (O.) Public Library
	Librarian.....	Central High School, Cleve- land, O.
Nerney, May C.....	Director's secretary.....	New York State Library
Solis-Cohen, L. M....	Classifier and cataloguer.....	Private library of Edward Lauterbach, New York
	Assistant in charge of Brownsville branch	Brooklyn Public Library
1906		
Boswell, Jessie P....	Cataloguer.....	Michigan University Library
Dresser, Annie S....	Assistant.....	Troy (N.Y.) Public Library
	Classifier and cataloguer.....	Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio Library
	Classifier and cataloguer.....	Glendale (O.) Lyceum
Gamwell, Lillian M....	Librarian.....	George Maxwell Memorial Li- brary, Rockville, Ct.
Goodrich, F. L. D....	Assistant.....	New York State Library
	Assistant reference librarian.....	John Crerar Library, Chicago
Henry, Eugenia M....	Assistant.....	Clark University Library
Knowlton, Julia C....	Assistant.....	New York State Library
	Assistant.....	Milton (Mass.) Public Library
Leonard, Mabel E....	Assistant.....	New York State Library

CLASS AND NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION AND PLACE (unless implied)
Montgomery, Florence P.	Assistant cataloguer.....	Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.
	Cataloguer and general assistant..	Roswell P. Flower Memorial Library, Watertown, N.Y.
Mulliken, Clara A....	Reference librarian and head of loan department	Rosenberg Library Association, Galveston, Tex.
Nelson, Esther.....	Librarian.....	Utah University
O'Neill, Grace.....	Classifier and cataloguer.....	Watervliet (N.Y.) Public School Library
	Assistant, catalogue division.....	Library of Congress
Thomas, Helen M....	Reference assistant.....	Michigan University Library
Walter, Frank K....	Assistant, reference department...	Brooklyn Public Library
1907		
Bailey, L. J.....	Assistant.....	New York State Library
Compton, C. H.....	Assistant, Visual Instruction Division	New York State Education Department
	Librarian.....	Y. M. C. A. Albany, N.Y.
Hadley, Chalmers....	Assistant instructor.....	Winona (Ind.) Summer School for Librarians
Hemans, Ida M.....	Classifier and cataloguer.....	Naples (N.Y.) High School Library
Hillis, Julia E.....	Assistant, Visual Instruction Division	New York State Education Department
Holding, Anna L....	Temporary assistant, East Liberty branch	Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.
King, Julia E.....	Librarian.....	Bronxville (N.Y.) Public Library
Lathrop, Helen.....	Assistant to director.....	Training School for Children's Librarians, Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.
Murch, Philura E....	Assistant.....	Portland (Or.) Library Association
Nunn, Janet H.....	Cataloguer.....	Bar Association Library, Hartford, Ct.
	Classifier and cataloguer.....	Morton Memorial Library, Pine Hill, N.Y.
Rowley, Edith.....	Librarian.....	Allegheny College
Scott, Carrie E.....	Assistant to supervisor of school library work	Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.
Spencer, Irma M....	Assistant.....	Vassar College Library
Wright, Jane.....	Art librarian.....	Cincinnati Museum Association

Notes and news

A. L. A. committee on library training. The committee of the American Library Association on library training for 1906 was composed of one member of the faculty of a library school, Miss Mary W. Plummer, chairman; one member of a state library commission, Mr Henry E. Legler; one library trustee, Mr William C. Kimball; one librarian of a college library, Mr Azariah S. Root; one librarian of a public library, Mr John C. Dana; and three graduates of library schools engaged in library work, Miss Isabel E. Lord, Miss Eleanor Roper and Miss Grace D. Rose.

Three members of this committee, Miss Plummer, Miss Lord and Mr Dana, visited this school during the year.

The report of the committee submitted to the A.L.A. at the Narragansett Pier conference [*Library Journal*, Aug. 1906, 31: C175-77] related to desirable standards to be maintained by library schools as to entrance requirements, instruction, tests, credentials and curriculum.

Publications. Apart from purely routine and administrative printing the following items either designed primarily for use in the school or the work of its students, have been published during the year.

United States government documents; by J. I. Wyer, Jr. 8op.
(Library School bulletin no. 21)

The alumni lectures in 1905. Considers the production, nature, acquisition, arrangement in libraries, classification, cataloguing and use of the printed documents of our government. Reviewed in *Library Journal*, May 1906, 31:233 and *Dial*, May 1, 1906, 40:283.

Reading list on Florence; by E. R. Perry. 44p. (Bibliography bulletin no. 41)

Submitted as one of the requirements for graduation from the Library School. 200 carefully chosen references, with critical and descriptive notes, are classified under convenient headings relating to the history, government, description and especially the art of Florence.

An informal account of the Library School by the Vice Director, giving a brief resume of its history and a statement of present conditions and distinguishing characteristics, with a closing paragraph on the plans and prospects for the future of the school, was printed in *Public Libraries*, Mar. 1906, 11:121-23. The same number of *Public Libraries* contained "A recent New York graduate's views" of the school by Leon M. Solis-Cohen, '05.

Respectfully submitted

EDWIN H. ANDERSON

Director

State Library, April 8, 1907

INDEX

A. L. A. committee on library training, 190

Alumni, 186-87

Alumni lectureship, 187

American Library Association, students' interest in work of, 188

Anderson, E. H., appointed Director, 182

Appropriations, 184

Attendance, 177

B. L. S. degree conferred, 181

Bibliographies, 180-81

Calendar 1905-6, 176

Certificates, number issued, 181

Commencement, 181

Courses of study, changes in 1906, 179; 1906-7, 184-86

Credentials, number issued, 181

Degrees, conferred, 181

Dewey, Melvil, resignation, 182

Dictionary cataloguing, advanced, course omitted, 179

Diplomas conferred, 181

Electives, indexing, 179; in senior year, 185

Faculty, 182-83

Fairchild, Mrs S. C., resignation, 182

Honor degrees conferred, 181

Indexing, course transferred to senior year, 179

Johnston, D. V. R., resignation, 182

Junior year, course of study, 185-86

Juniors, number, 177; class of 1907, 178-79

Lecturers, 183-84

Library buildings, course on study of, 179

Library School, appropriations, 184; continuance, 184; new quarters, 184; outlook, 184-86; supervision by Director of State Library, 184

Library training, A. L. A. committee on, 190

M. L. S. degree conferred, 181

New York State Library School Association, 186-87

Pass cards, number issued, 181

Positions filled, 188-90

Printing, course in, 179

Private instruction, 179

Publications, 191

Senior year, course of study, 186

Seniors, number, 177; class of 1906, 178

Special instruction, 179

Staff instruction, 179

Students, attendance, 177; classes, 177; colleges represented, 177; from other states and countries, 178; list, 178-79; positions filled, 188-90

Summer session, 181-82

Visit to other libraries, 179-80

Wyer, J. I., appointed Vice Director, 182

Supplement 3

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MARCH 1906

New York State Library

Bulletin 102

LIBRARY SCHOOL 21

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

BY

James Ingersoll Wyer jr M. L. S. (N. Y.)

	PAGE		PAGE
Contents (in detail).....	4	Use	57
Production and nature.....	7	Appendixes	
Acquisition	17	1 Class work	69
Arrangement and classification.	37	2 Bibliography	71
Cataloguing	41	Index	73

State Library Albany N.Y. October 26, 1905

Hon. A. S. Draper

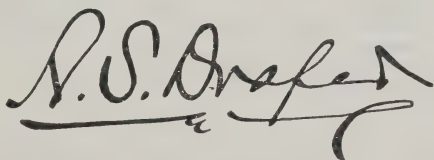
Commissioner of Education

DEAR SIR: Herewith I submit the Library School alumni lectures of 1905 and recommend them for publication as a very practical and much needed help to small libraries as well as a manual for library schools. They are the outgrowth of lectures delivered 1903-5 to library classes at the Universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin and to the New York State Library School at Albany by J. I. Wyer jr, librarian of the University of Nebraska and secretary of the American Library Association. The Minnesota State Library Commission and the League of Library Commissions printed in two little pamphlets, both now out of print, the parts deemed of most interest to small libraries. The entire substance of the lectures revised to July 1905 is here given, with a statement of the practice work which has always accompanied them. Only the printed documents which find their way into libraries are considered; no attention is paid to archives or manuscript collections.

Very truly

MELVIL DEWEY *Director*

Approved for publication, November 20, 1905

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "A. S. Draper". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "A" and a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Commissioner of Education

CONTENTS

PRODUCTION AND NATURE

References.....	7	Production (<i>cont'd</i>)	
Importance.....	8	Congressional set.....	12
Production.....	9	Overproduction.....	13
Government Printing Office..	9	Nature.....	14
Superintendent of Documents	10	Scope.....	14
Printing law of 1895.....	10	Knowledge of government or-	
Specific provisions.....	10	ganization necessary.....	15
About 70 documents		Definition.....	15
named in the act.....	10	Difficulties in treatment.....	16
The "usual number";		Distinct treatment necessary	17
how apportioned.....	11	Unsolicited gifts.....	17
Additional copies.....	11	Different treatment in dif-	
General provisions.....	11	ferent libraries.....	17
By order of Congress.....	11	Treatment of single vol-	
On requisition of heads		umes.....	17
of departments.....	11		

ACQUISITION

References.....	17	Sources (<i>cont'd</i>)	
Sources.....	17	Department distribution	24
Superintendent of Documents	17	Needs of the small library.....	24
Depository libraries.....	17	Recommended lists of sets....	25
Remainder "....."	19	Starting useless sets.....	29
Geological depositories.....	20	Recommended list of single	
Miscellaneous documents		complete documents.....	29
supplied on special re-		Duplication.....	31
quest.....	21	Possibility of getting nine	
Sales.....	21	copies.....	31
Distribution by congressmen.	22	Need of central distributing	
How they are supplied.....	22	office.....	32
Their zeal in distribution...	23		

ARRANGEMENT AND CLASSIFICATION

Method of arrangement.....	37	Arrangement in nondepository	
Subject or chronologic.....	37	libraries.....	40
Serial number.....	38	Serial number.....	40
Arrangement in depository li-		Subject arrangement.....	40
braries.....	38	Problem in a small library.....	40
Serial number.....	38	Unbound documents: continua-	
Combination of serial number		tions and noncontinuations...	41
and dummy.....	39		
Proposed "library edition"			
and its effect.....	39		

CATALOGUING

References.....	41	Analysis (<i>cont'd</i>)	
Relation between cataloguing		A. L. A. Index.....	55
and classification.....	41	Analysis by the A. L. A. Pub-	
Author heading.....	42	lishing Board.....	55
Inversion or noninversion....	42	Analysis by the Library of	
Selected author headings.....	45	Congress.....	55
Importance of uniformity....	52	Analysis by the Department	
Complete sets.....	53	of Agriculture.....	55
Helps in cataloguing.....	54	Analysis by the Documents	
Analysis.....	55	Office.....	55
Question of time, money, in-		Main entry under personal name	56
dividual specialties.....	55		

USE

References.....	57	Indexes (<i>cont'd</i>)	
Indexes.....	57	Tables of and Index to Congressional Series. 1902...	63
Indexes to early documents..	58	Checklist of Public Documents. Ed. 2. 1895....	63
Indexes chiefly from the Superintendent of Documents Office.....	62	Consolidated Index, 1895-date.....	64
Poore. Descriptive Catalogue, 1774-1881.....	62	1 volume for each session of Congress	
Ames. Comprehensive Index, 1881-93.....	62	Hickcox. United States Government Publications, 1885-94.....	64
Bowker. United States Government Publications, 1881-1895.....	62	Catalogue of Public Documents, 1895-date.....	64
Ames. Comprehensive Index, 1889-1893.....	63	Department indexes.....	65
Comprehensive Index, 1893-1901	63	Personal familiarity.....	69

APPENDIXES

1 Class work.....	69	2 Bibliography.....	71
Required reading.....	69		
Reference questions.....	70		
Index			73

New York State Library

Bulletin 102

LIBRARY SCHOOL 21

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

BY

James Ingersoll Wyer jr M.L.S. (N.Y.)

PRODUCTION AND NATURE

REFERENCES

Earle, M. T. A Disinterested Publisher. (*see* Lamp, July 1904, 38 (ser. 2, v. 28) : 461-66)

Popular account of the Government Printing Office and the nature, production and distribution of United States government documents.

Hasse, A. R. The Nation's Records. (*see* Forum, July 1898, 25:598-602)

Describes the deplorable failure of the United States to preserve, collect and arrange its official records.

Kerr, R. W. History of the Government Printing Office, at Washington D. C. with brief record of the public printing, 1789-1881. 196p. O. Lancaster Pa. 1881

Rossiter, W. S. Problem of Federal Printing. (*see* Atlantic Monthly, Sep. 1905, 96:331-44)

A quiet, chiefly statistical account of the enormous growth and costly administration of the Government Printing Office. Proves extravagance and waste and points out where much of the unnecessary expense is incurred.

U. S.—Congress. An Act providing for the Public Printing and Binding and the Distribution of Public Documents. (*see its Statutes at Large*. 1895. 28:601-24)

Ch. 23 of *Statutes at Large* of the 53d Congress, 3d Session, 1894-95. Also in *Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States*, 1895-97, v. 2, pt 1, p. 340-64; *Federal Statutes Annotated*, 1903, 1905, 6:147-87 (the latest and best place to find this act, as it not only shows it as amended to date, but gives court decisions construing doubtful points); and in *Compiled Statutes of the United States*, 1901, 1902, v. 2, title 45, p. 2532-606, "Public Printing, Advertisements and Public Documents" (similar in plan to the preceding; does not preserve ch. 23 intact; brings together all acts on the subject, with copious annotations).

Sections relating specially to public documents are reprinted in *Library Journal*, Jan. 1895, 20:13-20.

U. S.—Congress. Department Duties. (*see its Official Congressional Directory*, any edition for 1904 or 1905)

U. S.—Government Printing Office. Annual Report of the Public Printer for the year ended June 30, 1902. 281p. O. Wash. 1902 (U. S.—Congress—Senate—57th Cong. 2d Sess. Doc. 5. Serial no. 4416)

Also later reports as they appear.

Van Tyne, C. H. & Leland, W. G. Guide to the Archives of the Government of the United States in Washington. 215p. O. Wash. 1904. (Carnegie Institution. Publication 14)

Description of the archives and records of each government office, prefaced by statement of its duties and work, often with references to fuller accounts.

These chapters will discuss the printed public documents of our own government only. No formal exposition can do much more than introduce its intricacies or at the very most provide a tolerable foundation of information and familiarity on which to build a superstructure with understanding and intelligence. This superstructure, however, must be built by actually handling and using public documents. Their nature and uses can not be wholly mastered in the abstract, but only by really living with them and working over them till one comes away with soiled hands and vexation of spirit.

IMPORTANCE

Every library is interested in this subject. No library is so small that it may not with great profit not only get (ordinarily common and easy enough) but use (which is rarer) a certain few of the 1000 or more volumes published each year, and no library is so large that it may safely ignore the documents of the federal government.

If any single class of libraries more than another has been kept in mind, it is the smaller libraries, of less than 20,000 volumes, where the following conditions commonly prevail, at any rate in the West: The library has been in existence from 5 to 20 years, most of that time probably as a subscription or association library. During all its life successive congressmen and prominent citizens have remembered it generously and have sent to it faithfully all sorts and conditions of documents, most of which have been carefully stored in the back room or attic or piled on the highest and dustiest shelves, but few or none of which have ever been considered by either sender or recipient as to their appropriateness or value to that particular library. An occasional library has even

in its early days been designated as a depository by a congressman, who delighted to honor his district in this way, with the result that the piles of documents in the storeroom and attic are only larger and dustier than usual.

Such is the simple *actual* problem, while for a library just starting the *potential* problem is equally important, of what to get and what not to keep, so that the conditions in the previous instance may be avoided and a collection of live, useful books, not of lumber, may be built up. To reach some solution it is necessary to begin at the beginning.

PRODUCTION

The American government is our greatest publishing concern and maintains today the largest printing establishment in the country, perhaps the largest in the world.

Government Printing Office. The Government Printing Office, for such is its official title, was established in 1861; before that date the government printing was a political plum, given out to partizans. It now issues more than 1000 separate books and pamphlets yearly, and is operated at an annual cost of over \$6,500,000, the item for salaries alone being \$4,000,000. From this office are issued each year 500,000 copies of a single document, the *Yearbook* of the Department of Agriculture, the largest single edition of a document printed by any government. On this mammoth edition are employed over 1600 people at a cost for labor alone of \$100,000, and in the actual manufacture of the books are used 480 tons of paper, 20 barrels of flour, 3500 pounds of glue and 700 packages of gold leaf. From this monster printing shop comes the inexhaustible and ever increasing supply of government documents to be considered.

The Government Printing Office is under the charge of the joint committee on printing, consisting of three senators and three representatives. This committee has large powers, fully detailed in the printing law, in the control and management of the office. The finances of the office are conducted, as follows: Congress makes annually, for maintaining the Government Printing Office, a gross appropriation which is, in the appropriation bill, apportioned among the different government departments, and the Government Printing Office then honors requisitions from the proper officers of each department to the extent of their several apportionments. The detailed appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1906,

aggregating \$6,005,645.82, may be found in the *Statutes at Large* for the 58th Congress, 3d session, p.1212-14.

The chief executive of the Government Printing Office is the Public Printer, appointed directly by the President, working under the joint committee on printing, and superintending the operations of the office under the present law known as the Act of January 12, 1895, which is the principal statute authorizing and regulating the production of our government documents and is cited among the references at the beginning of this chapter.¹

Superintendent of Documents. This law creates the office of the Superintendent of Documents, the incumbent of which is an under officer in the Government Printing Office, appointed by the Public Printer and charged with the following duties: To sell all documents whose distribution is not specifically provided for by law; to have general supervision of the distribution of all public documents and to have the custody of all documents awaiting sale or distribution; to prepare and publish two indexes, the *Comprehensive* and the *Consolidated* (p.63-64), and the *Monthly Catalogue* (p. 64); to act as a clearing house for all government documents among libraries, among government departments at Washington and among congressmen.

In the discharge of these duties, the Superintendent of Documents sold during 1903-4, 48,000 documents for \$12,607, received from various sources 1,459,511 documents, distributed 1,063,983 and had 955,247 in stock at the end of the year.

The office of Superintendent of Documents is sometimes confused with the Document Division of the Library of Congress. The two offices are entirely distinct. The Library of Congress is not charged with the official distribution or sale of any government documents except those published by that library. The Document Division of the Library of Congress is in charge of the building up of a great department of the public documents, not only of the United States but of all the separate states and of foreign countries. Its function is to collect, not to distribute or to exchange.

Printing law of 1895; specific provisions. We come now to a detailed consideration of some sections of the law of 1895. Under its direct provisions section 3 provides specifically for the printing of a certain fixed number of about 70 of the regular and most

¹In the section "Public Documents" in *Federal Statutes Annotated*, 1903, 1905, 6:147-87, is given a conspectus of all present laws now affecting the printing and distribution of government documents and a table of old laws now repealed and superseded. Cross references refer to other related sections, specially that on "Public Printing."

important documents, chiefly annual reports of the different government departments. This certain definite number is divided into two lots:

First, what is known as the "usual number" (exactly 1682) distributed as follows:

Senate Document Room (unbound) immediate use	150
House " " "	420
Reserve for binding on orders from congressmen	500
Depository libraries (full sheep)	500
Library of Congress	52
Senate library	15
House library	15
Secretary of Senate	10
Clerk of House	20
	1682

This "usual number," which is very important, will be considered later.

Second, in addition to the "usual number," the disposition of which is entirely provided for, the law provides for printing another lot, usually a larger number, for general distribution, commonly by the department making the report. Thus of the annual report of the Commissioner of Education there are printed 36,682 copies. 1682 are the "usual number," distributed as above. Of the remaining 35,000, in black cloth, 20,000 are given to the Bureau of Education; 14,700 placed to the credit of members of Congress, 52 to each senator and 27 to each representative, and 300 delivered to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to remainder libraries, i.e. libraries not regularly designated depositories but to which are sent such remainders as are available.

General provisions. The law further makes general provision for the printing of any documents not specifically named in it in two ways, either by order of Congress or on requisition by the head of an executive department. A document may be ordered by Congress: (1) by order of either house alone, in which case only the "usual number" is printed; (2) by joint or concurrent resolution of both houses, which is required when more than the "usual number" is printed; (3) according to the terms of some new law.

Congressional set. Returning to the "usual number," more important than how many and how distributed, is the question, What is this "usual number" and how does it come to be printed?

The "usual number" is always printed of *all documents ordered printed by Congress and of no others*. 50,000 copies of a document may be printed on requisition of a department and scattered broadcast over the land, but the magic 1682 are not printed without the congressional sanction. This is important, because in the distribution of these 1682 copies we find that 500, bound in full sheep, are assigned to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries. Thus the bound volumes of documents forming the sets received by depository libraries include only those documents which Congress has deemed of sufficient interest and importance to order printed. And because of this origin in Congress of the order for their printing the sheepbound set sent to depository libraries is commonly called "the congressional set" to distinguish it from all other government documents. It is this set and only this set which has the serial number on the backs of volumes and in the government *Checklist* and indexes.

This congressional set is subdivided for each session of Congress into four series:

- 1 Senate Documents, which include all reports and messages from the President and departments which the Senate orders printed
- 2 Senate Reports, all reports of Senate standing or special committees
- 3 House Documents (see Senate Documents above)
- 4 House Reports (see Senate Reports above)

In case (and this is very common, for all reports from departments are submitted to each body) both Senate and House order the same document printed, it is numbered and assigned according to the first order received at the Government Printing Office, and the second or duplicating order is destroyed. For many years both orders were printed and the older volumes of the congressional set show many documents in duplicate, printed once on order from the Senate and again on order from the House.

It is in this congressional set that a fairly complete collection of continuous files of government publications can be found most readily. And yet this set, while it is the most important distributed by the Superintendent of Documents, is limited to 500 copies and is found generally in only the largest or most important libraries

in the country. On this account it is not to the congressional set, which the smallest libraries can not get if they want it, but to the documents printed outside of the congressional set, many of which the smallest libraries get without wanting them at all, that librarians of small libraries turn with most interest.

It is not to be understood that the documents appearing in the congressional set are found nowhere else. Not so at all! Many, perhaps most of them, are available from the departments, from the Superintendent of Documents as remainders, from congressmen, or by purchase, but not of course in full sheep binding and with serial number. On the other hand, many of the most useful government documents, specially some of the publications of the Department of Agriculture, are not included in the congressional set.

Overproduction. It will thus be seen that however wasteful and extravagant the government may sometimes be in its big printing shop, the work is not done indiscriminately or haphazard. The Public Printer has a lawful warrant for every document printed, the exact number being fixed by the law itself, by the requisition of executive departments or by the specific order of Congress.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress December 2, 1902, says on the matter of public printing:

There is a growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand, and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned out by the Government Printing Office for which there is no justification. Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and Congress could with advantage cut down very materially on all the printing which it has become customary to provide.

This language was repeated with even more vigor in his message of December 1904, where the statement was made that the government printing could without serious detriment be cut down in volume one half. While it is a matter of doubt whether the expense could be so much reduced, it is certainly true, and individual officials at Washington are quoted ready to admit it, that the government is greatly overprinting.

President Roosevelt's vigorous language had the effect of arresting the constant, rapid annual increase of the appropriation for the Government Printing Office, and that for the year ending June 30, 1905 was \$180,000 less than for the preceding year.

Newspaper reports are widely current of the wasteful and obsolete methods to which the office still clings. It is only within a year or two that linotype machines have been introduced, and the following editorial clipping from a prominent American newspaper shows the feeling which seems to exist as to the conduct of the office from the standpoint of economy:

It is plain that the proposed reform in government printing has not yet become effective, for the flood of stuff turned out from the public presses is now larger than ever and no way seems to be in sight to check the deluge. The department has recently moved into its new building, a monumental structure with a floor space of seven acres, erected at a cost of \$2,000,000. Even this enormous house, which was planned to be large enough for many years to come, was outgrown before it was occupied, and it was considered necessary to leave 1000 employees at work in the old building after the new floor space was all occupied. Labor-saving machinery has been installed extensively in the new building, including 76 typesetting machines. Under ordinary circumstances this would check the growth in the number of employees, but this office is a law unto itself. There are now 4600 printers at work, and the annual cost of the establishment is \$6,000,000. The same volume of printing could be done by private contract in Washington and New York for \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 a year. Congress has appointed a committee to look into the subject during the summer to see why the work is so costly, why so much is done, and why an addition to the building was needed before the main structure was completed. If the committee goes to the bottom of the subject it will remain in Washington during the dog days, and when the report finally appears it can hardly be an indorsement of government ownership or management of anything.

NATURE

Scope. The documents of our government still comprise as always the messages and proclamations of the President, the full journal and debates of the sessions of both houses of Congress, the bills considered during these sessions as well as the much smaller number which actually become laws, the annual reports of each cabinet officer and similar reports from the chief of each of the numberless subordinate bureaus which have been formed in every department. All these are of the utmost interest to the student of history, economics and administration.

Besides the somewhat formal and perfunctory documents just named, which may be called the necessary business records of the government, and not one whit less important and interesting, though appealing rather more to the special scientific student or to the distinctly lay citizen, are the varied and extensive reports of

the special commissions established from time to time to investigate social questions (e.g. the Industrial and Philippine Commissions) or of expeditions sent out at government charge to study the fauna and flora of a state or region, and the hundreds of reports and monographs on scientific, social and political topics, annually completed by the very large corps of expert workers employed in the various branches of the government service both at home and abroad.

As some of us stand aghast at the formidable flood of printed matter which pours from the government presses we are disposed to question the wisdom and utility of so much of it. And yet, while admitting the undoubted mediocrity and the very questionable usefulness of some of it, it is impossible to doubt that these copious results of serious scientific study by trained workers have played a great part in the achievement of the commercial, agricultural, educational and scientific supremacy of the United States, and have also served to stimulate Americans in certain administrative and industrial fields where they are notoriously inefficient.

Knowledge of government organization necessary. It will be seen from this hasty survey of the scope of government publications that a minute and thorough knowledge of the organization of our government is decidedly the best preparation for an intelligent study and comprehension of its printed documents. I do not mean by this a study of abstract democracy or of the theory and genius of our institutions, but rather a literal knowledge of the names and functions of the various branches and subdivisions of the executive, legislative, judicial and administrative branches of our government. There is no better source for just the sort of information here meant than that part of the *Congressional Directory* (which should be in every library) enumerating the various departments and bureaus of our government and describing their organizations and duties. It will also be helpful to glance through the list of chiefs of divisions, bureaus and sections, as this list will hint more specifically and systematically at the scope of the work of each department.¹

The last annual report of the Public Printer shows concisely, in the list of documents printed on requisition of heads of the various administrative departments, the kind of work done in the different government offices.

Definition. Having now considered somewhat the scope of government documents, let us see if they can be defined so closely and

¹Further information on this point may be found in Follett's *Speaker of the House of Representatives* and McConachie's *Congressional Committees*

yet so comprehensively as to include all species of the extensive genus. This is difficult if not impossible.

We may say that a government document is any publication bearing the imprint of the Government Printing Office, but this definition must at once be qualified by the statement that while it is no longer the policy of the government to publish under any other imprint than its own, yet in the past many important government documents, e. g. the *Statutes at Large* and the *Annals of Congress* and the *Journals of Congress*, have been printed by private firms. The Constitution of the United States, too, when printed separately is a public document, yet it is much oftener printed privately than by the government. Despite these qualifications, however, the definition that a government document is any publication bearing on its title-page the imprint of the Government Printing Office is probably the best definition which can be formulated and sufficiently accurate to serve in the great majority of cases. Any other imprint on a book coming in any wise as a government document should put the librarian on guard and demand closer examination, while any book or pamphlet bearing the familiar words "Government Printing Office" on its title-page, however unlike the usual government document it may seem to be, will doubtless be found on close scrutiny to have emanated from some government office.

Difficulties in treatment. I have frequently observed a strong feeling that government documents are a class entirely apart from all other books and it is certainly true that the sudden sight of a government document fills the breast of the average librarian with sensations ranging from vague distrust and uncertainty to a distinct sinking of the heart and a feeling of real dread and helplessness. One librarian, very capable and sensible and not at all cowardly in most things, carefully sets aside on a particular shelf each government document as it reaches her library, letting them accumulate there till long after she might have made some of them very useful, waiting, as she expresses it, "till she gets up courage enough to tackle them."

I have often marveled at this feeling, which certainly is very general and very real, and have wondered whether after all government documents were such a specially formidable class of accessions; whether, if we steeled our hearts, put on our boldest manner and whenever we met a government document looked it straight in the face and treated it in all respects like a plain, ordinary book of any other kind, we might not be surprised to see how our fancied difficulties would vanish. This was before I knew very much about them.

Distinct treatment necessary. The truth is they are so far from being like other books that they do require in nearly every case distinctly more thought and study, and methods of treatment entirely their own, in order to secure their greatest usefulness, and this for the following reasons:

1 Government documents are usually unsolicited gifts, and despite the old proverb the wise librarian must often if not always look a gift horse in the mouth to see whether she wants it at all. This is most important. Do not take everything offered even by governments and congressmen.

2 Government documents must be differently classified, arranged and catalogued in view of the nature and size of the library, and according to whether or not it is a depository, while the average book is treated pretty much alike in all libraries.

3 Single volumes of government documents as they reach a library can almost never be considered alone. Most of them are serials, continuations or parts of some set and are also complete books or articles as well.

ACQUISITION

REFERENCES

American Library Association — Public Documents, Committee on. Report, 1891-date. (*see* American Library Association. Papers and Proceedings, 1891-date)

U. S.—Documents, Sup't of. Annual Report. v.1-date, O. Wash. 1895-date

Wyer, J. I. jr. U. S. Government Documents in Small Libraries. Ed.2. 21p.O. Madison Wis. 1905

SOURCES

Superintendent of Documents

The Superintendent of Documents distributes documents in the following five ways:

Depository libraries. Five hundred copies of the "usual number," 1682, are bound in full sheep for distribution to designated depository libraries. There are now 492 such libraries and the list is made up as follows: The law names all state and territorial libraries as depositories and the list is then completed by permitting each representative to name one library in his district, each senator one library in his state and each territorial delegate one in his territory.

When the Documents Office was first created these depository libraries formed a special and much envied class and enjoyed privileges which could then with great difficulty be secured in any

other way. At present, however, the Superintendent of Documents is making every effort to supply nondepository libraries, and the feeling that the request for a document from a library which seems to promise real use of it constitutes the best sort of claim for a copy has come to be so general with him and with departments and congressmen that the nondepository library in charge of a librarian who knows government documents and how to get what he wants is often more promptly and satisfactorily served than any other. The chief advantage of the depository privilege now is to the large library which maintains an unbroken congressional set. Formerly depository libraries received only the congressional documents, but the law has been amended from time to time so that now substantially all government documents are sent them.

It may be that the congressional designation, as at present, is the best way to choose depositories, but it certainly seems as though too little regard is paid in many cases to the size of the town or the importance and location of the library; e.g. though there are 10 depository libraries in Minnesota, the third city in the state, Duluth, has none and there is not one within 150 miles either in Minnesota, Wisconsin or Michigan, while the library designated for the district in which Duluth is located is at a high school in a town of 5000 or 6000 people. The present selection of depositories does not represent a carefully studied list of the largest and best libraries in each state. No attention is paid to ability to care properly for the 550 documents sent out yearly except to require that every depository except college libraries shall contain at least 1000 volumes other than government publications.

The law provides that each congressional district be entitled to one depository library and each congressman feels bound as a matter of pride or duty to see that his district is not neglected and this without giving a thought to the fact that there may not be any valid reason why a depository should be created in a distinctly rural district, and that on the other hand there is every reason of good sense and administrative considerations why no such needless and wasteful extravagance should be begun. It is the height of folly to foist on a struggling little library in a town of 2000 or 3000 people 500 volumes a year requiring 100 feet of shelving, a quantity of material which is in the way, which has been sent as a great favor by a self-complacent and prominent citizen, which can scarcely be returned without ungraciousness, and about the unquenchable source and the value of which the librarian is very much in the dark. Speaking without a close knowledge of local conditions, which may

perhaps (though I greatly doubt it) mitigate the apparent folly of the thing, I venture to wonder why the Woman's Harmony Club of Smith Center Kan., the Public Library of Hopkinsville Ky. (which does not appear on the Commissioner of Education's latest list) and the Ladies' Library Association, Greenville Mich. are on the depository list; why there are four depository libraries in Nashville and only one in Memphis; why there are two in Tallahassee with 3000 inhabitants and only two in Cleveland with 400,000; five in New Orleans and but two in either San Francisco or Buffalo.

The latest list of depository libraries is printed in the 10th annual report of the Superintendent of Documents for 1904, which shows 36 located in New York State; two in the Capitol (the New York State and the State law libraries figuring for this purpose as separate libraries). The distribution in New York State seems very satisfactory, the metropolis having nearly one half, as it has about one half the population. One wonders a little to find the *New York World* enjoying depository privileges, specially as there are two other depositories within a few blocks.

Within two years in New York State, the public library of Addison (probably by advice of the Regents or the public libraries section) has surrendered its depository privilege, as has also the Supreme Court Library at Delhi, and in their stead the Colgate University Library at Hamilton (certainly an appropriate selection) and the Seneca Falls Library (a questionable one) have been named. In the latter case both town and library are very small, and it seems doubtful if there is any good reason for maintaining a government depository there.

Under the new congressional apportionment resulting from the 12th census, each of some 30 new members of Congress is entitled to name one new depository library, but as the present number of copies available for depositories is limited by law to 500, it will be necessary for Congress to take some step, which it has not yet done, to increase this allotment. It is doubtful whether 30 new depositories are needed.

Remainder libraries. Remainder libraries are those not on the list of depositories, which may be designated to the Superintendent of Documents by members of Congress (not more than three by each member) to receive regularly the fractional number of documents remaining of the general edition after congressmen and the departments have been supplied. As already noted there are printed in addition to the "usual number" 35,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Education. Of these 20,000 go to

the Bureau of Education, while 14,700 go to congressmen, leaving 300 to be supplied by the Superintendent of Documents to remainder libraries, and as there are over 600 of these, it is evident that less than one half can be supplied from this source. With the designation of remainder libraries in the hands of congressmen, it seems certain that there must be many on the list that do not value their privilege very highly and probably make very little or no use of the documents received.

Manifestly they can not all get the same documents because there are seldom enough to give each library a copy. The numbers of remainder documents received by the Superintendent of Documents are very irregular and inconsequent, even absurd, for when Congress orders 1000 copies the remainder may be and in one case actually is much greater than when it orders 500,000.

It is wise for a government to be liberal, but it is hard to distinguish between liberality and extravagance. From the 1904 report of the Superintendent of Documents, it appears that less than 28,000 documents were supplied during that year to remainder libraries, an average of about 46 to a library, certainly not very burdensome, and yet if the documents are not the ones most wanted, are they worth getting at all?

The distribution to remainder libraries is now the smallest single item in the list of distributions made each year by the Superintendent of Documents. There are over 50 remainder libraries in New York State. The latest list in print is in the seventh annual report of the Superintendent of Documents in government document serial no. 4220.

Geological depositories. Geological depositories are libraries, institutions or persons entitled to receive all the scientific publications of the Geological Survey except the annual reports. These libraries are designated under the provisions of an act of March 3, 1887, and of an act of January 12, 1895, and as under each act a congressman may name two libraries, it follows that four names may be designated by each congressman, which would mean, if the lists were full, that over 2000 libraries might profit by these provisions. These libraries received 41,473 documents in 1904 under this privilege, an average of about 27 pieces for each library. A study of the list of geological depositories in states with which I am familiar leads me to think that there is a great waste of money in this direction, and the fact that only 1500 libraries are on the list of the Geological Department, instead of over 2000 which might be, seems to lend additional point to the statement that the survey is heavily overprinting.

Miscellaneous documents supplied on special request. Nondepository libraries are given by the Superintendent of Documents every facility possible for obtaining desired documents. His office has adopted a rule to supply anything available to any library on request, provided that the document has not previously been supplied or will not be supplied later in due course under existing laws. The superintendent can not, however, accept a standing order for a certain document, even though he may be able to supply it year after year on request annually renewed. This would be creating a depository list contrary to law. Through his clearing house for duplicates received by the return of documents from government departments, and in many other ways, he comes into possession of a great number of valuable documents beyond what are needed to supply all depository and remainder libraries, and these he is always ready to make available.

A resolution of Congress approved June 30, 1902, promises to be of the greatest value to small libraries not now depositories. As previously stated, 500 copies of the "usual number" of all congressional documents are by law set aside to be bound on special orders of congressmen, and also 570 copies unbound are sent to the House and Senate Document rooms for immediate use. Experience has shown that when a congressman desires a book he generally sends to the latter for his copy and has it bound at the Government Printing Office, and thus does not draw on the reserve set, which, practically intact, is after two years delivered to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to libraries. Under this resolution, he at once received the publications of the 54th-56th Congresses, and offering them to a selected list of over 300 libraries, they were distributed to the extent of 120,000 volumes. Of course these libraries are later than depositories in getting them and the volumes include many now distributed to remainder libraries but as they go to other libraries the only duplication likely to result is with those sent by congressmen either voluntarily or by request.

Other minor distributions reported in 1904 were: waste paper, 126,112 volumes; foreign legations, 345,841 volumes.

Sales. The law provides that any documents available and certain documents not distributed free even to depositories, such as the *Revised Statutes of the United States*, may be sold by the Superintendent of Documents at a cost price determined by the Public Printer. The Superintendent can, under the law, make sales for cash *in advance* and paid in *cash* or *postal order*. This provision is valuable to all kinds of libraries. It is frequently the

easiest and quickest way for depository and remainder libraries to get duplicate copies, which, of course, will not be supplied free by the Superintendent of Documents.

The Superintendent of Documents issues frequent priced catalogues of documents on hand, which are furnished free to all applicants. The latest documents and those of which the available supply is very small are not on these lists but prices will be given on application. The sale of documents by the Superintendent is constantly increasing and at present nearly 50,000 are disposed of annually for \$12,000.

As a last resort, when one can not obtain a document free from any source, it is cheaper to buy from the Superintendent of Documents than in the book market. Unfortunately, the sale of only one copy to a single person is permitted by law, and if two or three are wanted, kind friends must be found to order the extra copies. The Superintendent of Documents has recommended the abolition of this restriction.

While 126,112 volumes were burned as waste paper in 1904 the Superintendent of Documents was obliged to return one tenth of all money sent him because he did not have in stock the publications desired. This incident typifies the chief fault in the whole system of government document distribution. It is not centralized. Doubtless the documents which the Superintendent could not furnish were in the possession of many congressmen or the departments to which the bulk of each edition was originally sent. This condition is improving, however, and the Documents Office certainly does everything possible to remedy the difficulty.

Distribution by congressmen

The largest single item among those composing the 1,063,000 documents distributed by the Superintendent of Documents in 1904, after the number sent depository libraries, was one covering documents sent to miscellaneous libraries on requests of senators and representatives, 141,000 volumes.

How they are supplied. Besides this enormous distribution by the Superintendent on orders from congressmen, over 600,000 documents are placed to their credit in the House and Senate folding rooms. The Superintendent of Documents published in 1901 *Tables of Public Documents Printed Annually or at Regular Intervals*, showing both the "usual number" and the extra number and their detailed distribution. These tables show at a glance that each senator has to his credit 1180 copies of each volume of

the *Yearbook* of the Department of Agriculture and each representative 994 copies of the same.

Their zeal in distribution. From these figures can be formed some idea of the enormous quantities of documents placed in the hands of congressmen and as this material when distributed profusely over his district forms a very present reminder of the donor and as the undistributed documents are forfeited at the end of each congressman's term to his successor, the reasons for the zealous attentions of congressmen in this matter are not far to seek. With his enormous supply it is quite evident, therefore, that for the small library not now a depository of any kind, indeed even for remainder and geological libraries, the representative from its district or the senator from its state furnishes the most effective means of getting government documents.

It is true, as said above, that the Superintendent of Documents offers every advantage which the law permits to his office to non-depository libraries and the service to such libraries is constantly becoming better organized and more effective, and yet I am still inclined to say that more satisfaction can usually be obtained from your congressman. Let us, for a moment, balance the claims of these two sources of supply for small nondepository libraries. The congressman will probably give quicker service, as he distributes only a relatively small number of documents and is among the very first to be supplied, and many valuable documents do not reach the Superintendent except as forfeits when they are a year or two old. Probably, also, he will take most pains for you as your library is in his district and no congressman in his right mind ever renders indifferent service to a constituent. The congressman, too, can probably give a wider range of service than the Superintendent, getting documents for you that you would get if at all only after delay and much correspondence with the latter. On the other hand, the Superintendent will probably give more intelligent service. He knows better what documents are most useful or in greatest demand among libraries, and (a beautiful feature about his service) he will not send you anything (I am speaking now of nondepository libraries) which you do not want or have not signified your willingness to receive. And this brings us to a serious fault with congressmen.

Some one has said that it is hard to tell which do the most harm in the world, enemies with the worst intentions or friends with the best. The overzealous congressman certainly has the best intentions. He means well without doubt, but beware of him, specially

if he be a new one with fresh enthusiasm and a desire to do favors to every man, woman and prospective voter in his district. He is very likely to make your library the dumping ground for all the scraps, remainders and job lots of documents, bound and unbound, which he can beg, coax or wheedle from his brother congressmen or the government offices. He never asks what you now have; he rarely says "by your leave." You first hear of his benefaction when the postmaster informs you of one or a dozen sacks of mail at the office for you. You must know what you want and specially what you do not want. You must give your representative and senators to understand distinctly that you do not want voluntary offerings, that when you want anything you will ask for it. You must deal promptly with unasked for gifts, sort out the ones you want, acknowledge them courteously, warmly, effusively, if you choose, but resack those you do not want and write your congressman for return franks for them and if he replies that the Documents Office can not now furnish franks as its storeroom is overcrowded, merely renew your request a little more urgently and insist on his providing a means of riddance.

Department distribution

Next to congressmen the department or bureau printing the document is furnished with the most copies. In some cases indeed, e. g. the annual report of the Public Printer, the only copies printed aside from the "usual number" are given to the office and none are available through congressmen.

Each bureau or office has a mailing list and in cases of a report or document you know you want and will want year after year, the best way is to get your congressman to have your library placed on the permanent department mailing list. Even then you must watch your files closely or you will be dropped some time without notice. So extensive is the work of distribution in a few of the departments, e. g. the Department of the Interior, that in 1902-3 the number of pieces distributed and cash sales exceeded those in the office of the Superintendent of Documents.

NEEDS OF THE SMALL LIBRARY

No definite and complete list of documents valuable to the small library is possible. No hard and fast rules can be laid down. Like all book acquisitions, the nature, situation and clientele of your library and the local circumstances must weigh in the decision. Some positive statements may be made, however. You do not want everything you can get. Libraries are too often collections

of books, not selections. It is not the province of the small library to gather indiscriminately or to keep all it can get.

Remember that every book added to your library costs so much good money (usually more than you think) to prepare it for the shelves, to catalogue it, and even to keep it standing on the shelves, unused and uncalled for, when it is catalogued. The books in the small library should be live, constantly used. The book rarely or never used has no place there, even if it be a government document, free as air. If you are in charge of a depository library which has no business to be one, surrender your privilege and take steps to supply your library in other ways with just what you want. The depository library is the last of all to get its bound volumes.

Turning now from the problem of what not to get, let us attempt an actual list of what to get. The following 19 titles of selected government serials should be found in all libraries, even the smallest, and the list of 16 single, complete documents following them will be found useful in any library. Suggested *Decimal Classification* numbers appear after each title.

Recommended list of sets

U. S.—Agriculture, Dep't of. Farmers' Bulletin 630

This series treats in a practical, simple and untechnical way subjects of particular interest to farmers and gardeners. On application to the department your library will be placed on the mailing list or the bulletins may be got through your congressman. They are not bound by the department—so each library will do well to bind them in volumes of convenient size.

— Yearbook 630

A cyclopedia of practical, popular articles on specific topics and a description of the organization and work of the department. A larger edition is printed than of any other public document, and as most of the copies are distributed by congressmen, it will be easiest to get in that way.

Catalogue cards for each article in the *Yearbook* and for each *Farmers' Bulletin* may be had from the librarian of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

The *Yearbooks* 1894–1900 are also indexed in Bulletin 7, Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture is the largest publisher of documents interesting and valuable to small libraries. It is anxious to get its publications into the hands of the people and active in advertising them. Its *Monthly List of Publications* will be sent free to any applicant. A *List of Bulletins, Circulars, etc. Available for Free Distribution*, printed at intervals, includes the publications of most general interest.

The Superintendent of Documents in 1904 issued as Department list no. 1 in his *Bibliography of United States Public Documents the List of Publications of the Agriculture Department, 1862–1902, with Analytical Index*. Each bureau and division issues now and then for free distribution a list of its own publications, e. g. *List of Publications of the Botanical Division*, 12p. Dec. 1902; *List of Publications of the Soils Bureau*, 14p. Jan. 1903; *List of Publications of the Office of Experiment Stations on Irrigation*, 8p. Oct. 1902. These lists are well worth getting, often serving as a useful bibliography. Look them over and see if there is any item which you are very sure will be useful in your library, but do not let them tempt you to aimless acquisition

or to starting ill considered "sets", just because they may be had for the asking.

The Forestry Bureau has issued as Bulletin 36 the *Woodman's Handbook*, pt 1, by H. S. Graves. This useful little volume contains rules for finding the contents of logs and standing timber, methods of estimating timber, a brief outline of forest working plans and a description of instruments useful in the woods. It should prove of special service in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. Its free distribution will be limited to congressmen and the Department of Agriculture. There are no copies for sale or distribution by the Superintendent of Documents.

Circular 24, from the office of road inquiry on highway maintenance and repairs, is a compilation of testimonials and arguments favoring good roads, chiefly from Wisconsin men and papers.

The Statistics Division issues monthly the *Crop Reporter*, which can be had through the office of the department or through congressmen. It will be found of general interest among current periodicals in the reading room, specially during the crop season.

U. S.—Census, Bureau of the. All publications 317.3

The report in 10 volumes of the 12th census for 1900 may be had by applying to the Director of the Census or to your congressman. The *Statistical Atlas*, a supplementary volume, will be found as useful as any of the other volumes.

The *Abstract of the 12th Census, 1900*, is a comprehensive manual of important statistics collected by the last census. It will be found an exceedingly useful reference manual supplementing the annual *Statistical Abstract*.

The special reports on wages, occupations etc. are of most interest to the special student of social subjects and will not be in frequent request at small libraries.

U. S.—Civil Service Commission. Annual Report 351.6

Keeps one informed as to the vicissitudes of civil service and the organization and administration of the United States classified service. Candidates for government positions under the civil service are found in every state, and the latest edition of the manual of examinations should be available in all libraries. All publications are free on application.

U. S.—Congress. Congressional Directory 328

Three or four editions, embodying changes and corrections, are issued during each session of Congress. One edition a session is enough for the average public library.

———— Congressional Record 328

The daily record of the debates and proceedings in both houses of Congress. It should be placed in the reading room with other daily papers and it will be as much sought after and read as any of them. It is necessary to apply to your congressman at the beginning of each session, as one session's mailing list does not hold over. It is not so useful for later reference, being very poorly indexed.

U. S.—Education, Bureau of. Annual Report of the Commissioner 370

A great storehouse of contemporary educational history, statistics, laws and information. The most important educational publication in the country. Indexed to 1898 in the second edition of the *A. L. A. Index*. Volume 1 for 1895-96, pref. p. 46-54, contains a list of the publications of the Bureau of Education 1867-90, with subject index.

The edition of the cloth bound set, in which it first appears, is limited, and the surest way to get a copy is to address your congressman.

———— Circulars of Information 370.9

If possible, try to get your library placed on the mailing list for this series of contributions to the history of education in the different states. The

four numbers issued in 1902 were histories of education in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Minnesota and Nebraska, and in 1903, for Maine, Texas and Colorado. Indexed to 1899 in the second edition of the *A. L. A. Index*.

U. S.—Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual Report 385

A formal detailed report of the activities of the commission is followed by a syllabus of all decisions made.

——— **Statistics of Railways in the United States** 385

An invaluable compendium of statistical information. Will answer in most libraries instead of Poor's *Manual*.

All publications of this commission are distributed free on application to the department.

U. S.—Labor, Bureau of. Annual Report of the Commissioner 331

——— **Bulletin** 331

——— **Special Reports** 331

These publications are of utmost usefulness to the librarian who will take pains to find out what is in them. They are distributed free on application. The first two sets are indexed to 1899 in the second edition of the *A. L. A. Index* and the Bureau of Labor issued in 1902 its own excellent index to all three sets as well as to the sets of labor reports from the different states. This index covers Annual Reports 1-16, Bulletins 1-39 and Special Reports 1-9.

U. S.—Mint, Bureau of the. Report of the Director of the Mint 332

The information on coins, coinage and money which this report contains is frequently in request; but for this it has slight claim to a place in this list.

U. S.—National Museum. Annual Report 507

The chief reason for including this title is because the volumes to and including 1898 are indexed in the *A. L. A. Index*. The articles are usually on American archeology, well illustrated but not exactly of a popular sort.

U. S.—Postoffice Dep't. United States Official Postal Guide 383

Monthly with a complete annual number; subscription price \$2, published and sold at present by J. B. Lyon Co. Albany N. Y. It is a question whether it is worth \$2 to the small library, as the information may always be got at the local postoffice.

U. S.—Statistics, Bureau of (Dep't of Commerce and Labor). Consular Reports 382

Contain short reports from United States consuls all over the world on trade conditions, probable markets, suggestions for stimulating commerce, items from experience or practice of other nations, etc.

Not of very great use in smaller libraries and the title is included here mainly because the set is indexed to v. 60 in the second edition of the *A. L. A. Index*. Index numbers to the Consular Reports (not in the regular numbered series) have been issued by the Department of State as follows:

No. 1-59, v. 1-17

No. 60-111, v. 18-31

No. 112-51, v. 32-41

No. 152-203, v. 42-54

No. 204-39, v. 55-63

Some of these are out of print but every library maintaining this set should get them all if possible and bind and shelve them at the beginning of the set.

The Consular Reports appear monthly in pamphlet form, but if it is found that they are in demand they can be had later bound in cloth from the Department of Commerce and Labor, which now issues them. Till 1903 they were issued by the State Department and libraries which have cata-

logged them with that author heading are advised not to change; a note or reference card will meet all needs.

——— Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance 380

Within a few years this publication has added to its statistical information a number of extremely well done and valuable articles on commercial and financial topics, e. g. monographs on "Great canals of the world" and "Movement of prices, 1840-1901." Many of these articles are reprinted separately.

If you are unable to get this journal directly from the publication bureau, your congressman can.

——— Statistical Abstract of the United States 317.3

Appears annually and is the most useful summary of statistics relating to our country that is printed. May be had in advance edition bound in paper and is available through congressmen.

These 19 sets should be kept up to date in all libraries, either by getting the name of the library on the mailing lists of the departments issuing them or by securing copies each year from congressmen or the Superintendent of Documents.

In the 1904 edition of the *A. L. A. Catalog*, pt 1, p.367-72, is a classified list of public documents considered most useful for a popular library. Each volume of reports of the Industrial Commission and each of the special reports of the Commissioner of Labor are entered separately, thus making 25 items instead of two. Even allowing for this duplication, the *A. L. A. Catalog* list seems rather more ambitious as a collection of government documents than most small libraries will care to undertake.

The *A. L. A. Catalog* contains the titles of the following 11 government serials not named in the foregoing list:

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|----|---|-------|
| 1 | American Historical Association. Annual Report | 973 |
| 2 | Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report | 506 |
| 3 | U. S.—Adjutant General's Office. Official Army Register | 353 |
| 4 | U. S.—Foreign Commerce, Bureau of. Commercial Relations | 382 |
| 5 | U. S.—Geological Survey. Annual Report | 557.3 |
| 6 | ——— Mineral Resources | 553 |
| 7 | U. S.—Interior, Dep't of the. Official Register of the United States | 351 |
| 8 | U. S.—Navigation, Bureau of (Dep't of Commerce and Labor). Annual Report | 387 |
| 9 | U. S.—Navy Dep't. List and Station of Officers | 353 |
| 10 | U. S.—Patent Office. Official Gazette | 608 |
| 11 | U. S.—Statistics, Bureau of (Dep't of Commerce and Labor). Special Consular Reports | 382 |

Till 1903 the Special Consular Reports were issued by the State Department and libraries which have catalogued them with that author heading are advised not to change; a note or reference card will meet all needs.

After careful consideration, it does not seem that any of these 11 titles are indispensable or even so important to a small library as to deserve a place in the list previously given. They are undoubtedly the ones to be considered next if it were thought wise to extend that list and if any selection from them is worth more than an individual opinion, 1-2 and 8 are preferred. Perhaps, indeed, the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution because of its excellent semipopular scientific articles deserves a place among the recommended sets.

Starting useless sets

Coming back, then, to our 19 recommended titles I would say that beyond them, be exceedingly shy about starting sets. Know the nature of a set carefully, wait till you have had calls for it, but, once you have begun it, be vigilant to keep it up to date and to get all back volumes.

Recommended list of single complete documents

A. L. A. Catalog; 8000 volumes for a popular library, with notes, 1904; prepared by the New York State Library and the Library of Congress, under the auspices of the American Library Association Publishing Board; editor, Melvil Dewey, associate editors, May Seymour, Mrs H. L. Elmendorf. 2v. in 1, Q. Wash. 1904

017

This revised, extended and greatly improved edition is of the utmost usefulness to the small library as an aid in cataloguing, classification and book selection and buying. One cloth bound copy will be sent free to every library in the United States. Other copies may be had from the Superintendent of Documents as follows: Complete, cloth 50c, paper 25c; either part alone, cloth 25c, paper 15c. There are no free copies available for individuals.

Pt 1, classed list; pt 2, dictionary catalog

Cutter, C: A. Rules for a Dictionary Catalog. Ed. 4. 173p. O. Wash. 1904

025.3

This fourth edition revised contains 30 pages of added rules but omits appendixes 1, 4, 6 and 7 found in the third edition. It is exactly as Mr Cutter left it, no liberties having been taken with his manuscript.

Copies may be had free from the Commissioner of Education, Washington D. C.

Egleston, N. H. Arbor Day, its History and Observance. 8op. il. O. Wash. 1896

371.89

Issued from the Department of Agriculture, but not in any of its regular series.

Heitman, F. B. Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, from its organization, Sep. 29, 1789, to Mar. 2, 1903. 2v. Q. Wash. 1903

355

This is the unofficial work of a private compiler, purchased and published by the government by authority of an act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1903.

It contains list of general officers of the United States army and of United States volunteers, 1775-1903; complete chronologic roster of chiefs of bureaus, staff corps, field and staff officers of the line; officers who have been thanked or rewarded by Congress, and a number of miscellaneous lists of officers, battles, wars, forts, cemeteries etc. covering the entire period of our national life. The major portion of the work is taken up with a complete alphabetic list of commissioned officers of the army, including officers of the volunteer staff, giving their full names, records of service with ranks attained.

This valuable reference work does not bear the imprint of any department or bureau, so it would seem that application to your congressman would be most likely to get it. It is advertised in the *Monthly Catalogue of United States Public Documents* as for sale by the War Department for \$2.

Hermann, Binger. The Louisiana Purchase and our Title West of the Rocky Mountains, with a Review of Annexation by the United States. 87p. Q. Wash. 1900 978

This is an authorized reprint as *House Document 708, 56th Congress, 1st session*, of this timely and valuable monograph originally published in 1898 and no longer to be had in the original form. It has been distributed to depository libraries as serial no. 4002 and may be had from congressmen in pamphlet form and probably in somewhat limited numbers.

U. S.—Animal Industry, Bureau of. Special Report on Diseases of Cattle and on Cattle Feeding. Ed. 2. 533p. O. Wash. 1904. (U. S.—Congress—House—58th Cong. 2d sess. Doc. 744. Serial no. 4734) 619.2

——— Special Report on Diseases of the Horse. Ed. 2. 600p. O. Wash. 1903. (U. S.—Congress—House—57th Cong. 2d Sess. Doc. 487. Serial no. 4552) 619.1

U. S.—Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. Report to the President on the Anthracite Coal Strike of May-Oct. 1902. 257p. O. Wash. 1903 331.89

There is an earlier less desirable edition without the appendixes. The report, probably, can be got from congressmen, and the Superintendent of Documents offers it for 15c.

U. S.—Congress. Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley. 246p. Q. Wash. 1903. (U. S.—Congress—Senate—57th Cong. 2d sess. Doc. 219. Serial no. 4432) 920

A collection and republication of the memorial addresses delivered in Congress on the three martyr presidents, by George Bancroft, J. G. Blaine and John Hay respectively.

The separate address on McKinley is also published as *House Document 453*.

——— Biographical Congressional Directory, 1774-1903, Continental Congress to the 57th Congress. 900p. Q. Wash. 1903 328.73

Also includes biographies of the executive officers of the government 1789-1903. Issued in paper at 90c, cloth \$1, and will be sent depository libraries in sheep as *House Document 458, 57th Congress, 2d session*, serial no. 4539. Your congressman should be able to tell you whether it is to be had free and how.

——— Revised Statutes of the United States. Ed. 2. 1394p. Q. Wash. 1878 345.2

Two supplements bring the work almost down to date. These books are never distributed free, but the three volumes may be had from the Superintendent of Documents for \$7.75.

U. S.—Congress—Printing, Joint Committee on. Celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia. 343p. Q. Wash. 1901 917.53

Of the 7000 copies printed, the majority were distributed by congressmen.

U. S.—Congress—Senate—District of Columbia, Committee on. Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia. 179p. O. Wash. 1902 917.53

Contains many fine pictures and plans showing the projected transformation of Washington city. Of special interest to those in civic improvement work.

U. S.—Congress—Senate—Foreign Relations, Committee on. Compilation of Treaties in Force 1904. 996p. O. Wash. 1904. (Serial no. 4622) 341.2

U. S.—Industrial Commission. Report. 19v. O. Wash. 1900-2 331

This set has been pronounced the most notable document ever published by our government. It treats of capital and labor and the many social topics resulting from their interrelations. It is a pity that the edition was so soon exhausted. The set is very hard to get, the Superintendent of Documents having none for distribution and the quota with congressmen having been distributed long ago. The volumes occur in the congressional set as serial no. 3990-92, 4168-69, 4338-49.

U. S.—Insular Affairs, Bureau of. Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the Philippine Islands, with maps, charts and illustrations. 933p. O. Wash. 1902. (Serial no. 4240) 919.14

Sold in cloth binding for \$2.10 by the Superintendent of Documents.

DUPLICATION

Possibility of getting nine copies. One evil in the distribution of government documents is the wasteful duplication likely to occur. It is quite possible for a library to obtain as many as nine copies of a single document without any of the various donors becoming aware of the duplication. The operation would be as follows: one from the bureau issuing the document, one from the department to which the bureau is subordinate, one from the representative of your district and one from each senator of your state (with a second copy from each of the three by asking

for it by document number instead of title), one from the Superintendent of Documents.

Need of central distributing office. Suggestions as to remedies for this waste and for the consolidation of agencies for document distribution are given in the *Seventh Annual Report* of the Superintendent of Documents, p. 8-12.

This brief review of the distribution of government documents reveals very clearly the chief fault in the system, a lack of centralization. We have seen that the Superintendent of Documents distributes annually about 1,000,000, the Department of the Interior and its different bureaus nearly or quite a 1,000,000, more, and congressmen 600,000, and that it is easily possible for an individual to get eight or nine free copies. A central distributing office is highly desirable but seems a long way off. Every individual or office which now controls any distribution looks on it as a personal privilege or prerogative, and however much of a nuisance certain aspects of it may be, would relinquish its exercise to a central agency only with much opposition and dissatisfaction. It is true that since the establishment of the Superintendent of Documents Office, more and more of the distribution is being centered there and some day it will come about that every library can have just what it wants, nothing more, nothing less, and all from one central office, probably the Superintendent of Documents, either under its present auspices or as a part of the Document Division of the Library of Congress.

This central distributing office should contemplate a minimum of distribution in the control of congressmen and the departments and an increasing maximum of distribution in its own hands. The various standing mailing lists, now in the hands of congressmen, departments, bureaus and commissioners' officers, should be consolidated, duplicate entries weeded out and it would seem entirely possible to maintain a card record for each important document sent out on individual request. Congressmen, departments and bureaus should be able to refer all requests for documents to such a central office with the assurance that they will get prompt and intelligent attention.

If so radical a change could not be brought about all at once the department standing mailing lists might be allowed to stay in department offices, a duplicate be placed in the Documents Office, and all requests received by departments from persons not on these mailing lists be referred to the Superintendent. A similar consolidation of the sale of all documents should also be effected.

A useful circular entitled *Memorandum from the Division of Documents Referring to the Distribution and Sale of Public Documents*, issued from the Library of Congress February 15, 1904, is reprinted below. It gives the impression (doubtless intentionally) that most government documents may be obtained only by purchase and that the free distribution is much less and much more closely restricted than is actually the case.

Distribution and sale of public documents

(Par. 1) *Free distribution of documents in general.*—While in some of the states of the union the State Librarian is charged with the distribution of public documents, the Librarian of Congress has no such duty with respect to the documents of the United States. There is no official of the government who has control, for free distribution to applicants, of all the documents issued by the government. Distribution, so far as it takes place, is in the hands of the issuing authorities.

(Par. 2) Documents are issued by authority of Congress or that of the executive departments and other offices of the government. So far as the editions printed permit any gratuitous distribution, such distribution is deemed an act of courtesy on the part of senators and representatives or of the several executive departments and offices.

(Par. 3) *Sale of documents.*—The laws of the United States provide in certain cases for the sale of public documents. Several of the government offices are authorized to sell their own publications at cost; and there is also a general agent for the sale of official documents, the Superintendent of Documents.

(Par. 4) The Superintendent of Documents (whose office should not be confused with the Division of Documents of the Library of Congress) is authorized by the act of January 12, 1895, to sell at cost any document in his charge the distribution of which is not specifically directed by law. A list of the documents for sale by his office is sent gratuitously to every applicant. The most recent documents and those of which the available supply is very small are not found in this list; but on application prices are quoted for such publications. The Superintendent of Documents can, under the law, receive remittances only *in cash or by postal order*, and as a rule this is true of the other offices authorized by law to sell documents. Correspondence and remittances should be addressed: The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

(Par. 5) The Department of the Interior sells the decisions relating to public lands, decisions in pension and bounty land claims, and land office maps. Correspondence and remittances should be addressed: The Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

(Par. 6) The Patent Office sells the Official Gazette at \$5 per year and the other publications of the office. Correspondence

and remittances should be addressed: The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

(Par. 7) The United States Geological Survey sells the maps and scientific publications—monographs, professional papers, and bulletins—of the survey. Correspondence and remittances should be addressed: The Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

(Par. 8) The Public Printer sells current issues of the daily Congressional Record, and receives subscriptions for the daily Congressional Record at the rate of \$4 for the short sessions and \$8 for the long sessions of Congress. Correspondence and remittances should be addressed: Chief Clerk, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Bound volumes of the Congressional Record are sold by the Superintendent of Documents.

(Par. 9) The Postoffice Department sells the Post Route Maps of the United States. Correspondence and remittances should be addressed: Disbursing Clerk, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

(Par. 10) The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey sells the maps, pilots, and other publications of the survey. Agencies for the sale of these publications have been established in the principal cities, but those who desire can purchase directly from the office. Correspondence and remittances should be addressed: The Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

(Par. 11) The Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department sells its charts and other publications. Agencies for the sale of these documents exist in the principal cities, but those who desire may deal directly with the office. Correspondence and remittances should be addressed: The Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

(Par. 12) The Nautical Almanac Office, Navy Department, sells the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac and other publications of the office. Correspondence and remittances should be addressed: The Nautical Almanac Office, Georgetown Heights, Washington, D. C.

(Par. 13) The Catalogue of Title Entries of books and other articles entered in the Office of the Register of Copyrights is sold for \$5 per annum. Remittances should be made to the Collector of Customs in the district in which the applicant resides, or to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., and not to the Register of Copyrights.

(Par. 14) *Classes of documents.*—The documents published by government authority fall into several classes and are subject to various rules in regard to their free distribution and sale.

A. Documents for the use of Congress, printed in the usual number

(Par. 15) *Free distribution.*—Of the documents of this class which bear a congressional number, such as "House Document No. 62," no distribution to individuals is contemplated by law. A

certain number is reserved by the Public Printer to be bound upon orders by members of Congress and officers of the two houses entitled to them, and also to be bound for libraries of the United States in which public documents are deposited. The remainder of the edition is designed for the current use of the two houses of Congress in the work of legislation. The number printed is not sufficient to give to each senator and representative more than one copy. It will be understood that copies of such documents are accessible only to senators and members of the House of Representatives, and that when they part with copies they curtail the supply which is designed for their own use. The gift of such copies of documents is therefore an act of special courtesy on the part of senators and members of the House.

(Par. 16) *Bills* are printed in very limited editions except in special cases. They are not distributed to libraries, and, like numbered documents, can be obtained only through the special courtesy of senators and representatives.

(Par. 17) *Laws*, as soon as passed, and treaties when proclaimed are printed in slip form for the convenience of Congress, but are not distributed except as stated in Paragraph 15. Section 213 of the Revised Statutes provides that certified copies of laws or treaties can be obtained from the Department of State by paying a fee of 10 cents for each sheet containing 100 words. Correspondence relating to certified copies should be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

At the close of each session the laws and treaties are collected into a volume (pamphlet laws, see Par. 20), and these volumes are united, when the Congress is completed, in the Statutes at Large (see Par. 32).

(Par. 18) *Numbered documents of earlier date*.—At the close of each session the numbered documents, as well as bills and slip laws, remaining on hand at the Capitol are destroyed. Unless there has been a special edition, it is practically impossible to secure separate copies of these documents for earlier Congresses.

(Par. 19) *Sale*. Very few of the documents of this class come into the possession of the Superintendent of Documents for sale.

B. Documents for the use of Congress printed in large number

(Par. 20) *Free distribution*.—There are certain documents which, either by law or by special resolution, are printed, not only for the immediate current use of the legislative bodies, but also for distribution by the members of the two houses. In such cases each senator or representative is assigned a definite number of documents, which he may dispose of at pleasure. It is, of course, unnecessary to state that senators and representatives are likely to give consideration in the first instance to libraries and to applicants personally known to them and that in few cases is any considerable number of documents assigned to each senator or representative. The quota of the Year Book of the Department of

Agriculture, the most widely circulated of all the government publications, assigned to each representative is 994; so that even in this case a representative is hardly in a position to respond to every call which may be made upon him. It may be added that in many cases the number of books assigned to senators and representatives for distribution is only three or four.

(Par. 21) *Older documents*.—The quotas of senators and representatives are generally soon exhausted, but occasionally a few copies of reports remain undistributed for a number of years, and these older issues can sometimes be supplied.

(Par. 22) *Sale*.—Documents of this class are generally sold by the Superintendent of Documents.

C. Speeches

(Par. 23) *Free distribution*.—The speeches made in the two houses of Congress are not reprinted in separate form at government expense. When this is done it is at the cost of the speakers, and they alone have pamphlet speeches to distribute.

(Par. 24) *Sale*.—Those who desire to obtain particular speeches without requesting them from the speakers themselves may purchase from the Government Printing Office (Par. 8) the issues of the Congressional Record in which the speeches are contained.

D. Documents printed for the use of Congress and the executive departments

(Par. 25) *Free distribution*.—In addition to the documents assigned to senators and representatives for distribution (Par. 20), a certain number of copies is generally provided for the offices from which the reports have emanated. The latter frequently use the documents as a means of enriching their working libraries by exchange, and frequently find themselves under the necessity of restricting their further distribution to libraries and to persons who are known to them to be professionally interested in the documents in question.

(Par. 26) These documents are generally obtainable by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents.

E. Documents issued by the departments

(Par. 27) *Free distribution*.—Documents issued by the departments are obtained through the courtesy of members of Congress only when the latter, to oblige their constituents, take the trouble to make application to the various executive offices. All applications should therefore be addressed to the offices directly. The practice governing the distribution of these documents depends largely upon the purpose of their publication. They fall roughly into the following groups:

(Par. 28) 1. Documents intended for the information of the officials of the department. These are rarely given to persons not connected with the government service, as they are printed in small editions and are often regarded as semiconfidential.

(Par. 29) 2. Documents which have an interest extending beyond the administrative service. These are printed in somewhat larger number, and the practice in their distribution accords with that noted under class D (Par. 25).

(Par. 30) 3. Documents intended for the information of the public. Some of these are issued for the instruction of persons having business with the government offices, while others are of a more general character and are designed to cultivate the public interest in the subjects to which they relate. Publications of this group are issued quite freely to applicants.

(Par. 31) *Sale*.—The documents of this class mentioned in the first group (Par. 28) are rarely obtainable by purchase. Those of the second and third groups (Pars. 29 and 30) are generally to be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents.

F. Documents which are not distributed

(Par. 32) *Sale*.—In some cases the law provides for the distribution of certain documents to designated public offices and to libraries and for the sale of all that remain undistributed. This applies particularly to the United States Statutes at Large and to the Supplements to the Revised Statutes; but there are a few other publications which belong to this class. Some of them have already been indicated in a general way in the list of offices (Par. 5-13) by which the publications are sold.

ARRANGEMENT AND CLASSIFICATION

METHOD OF ARRANGEMENT

Subject or chronologic. The matter of arrangement, so far as it is particularly vital, presents two alternatives, *subject* and *chronologic*, the latter probably in accordance with the serial numbers assigned by the Documents Office.

The arrangement and classification of government documents must vary so much in different libraries, depending on present size and probable growth, nature, constituency and whether depository or nondepository, that no general statement of any great value can be made beyond this, that arrangement on the shelves by subject is to be preferred, of course classifying documents either in single volumes or sets, not with other books on the same subject. There is no reason, except in large depository libraries maintaining a serial number arrangement, why documents should be shelved in a separate room or alcove and every reason why a library should be as much of a unit as possible, with all the books on a given subject in the very fewest possible places. The best arrangement, however, will fall short of getting the greatest good out of documents if they are presided over by an attendant ignorant of their use and value.

Serial number. It is necessary just here to explain exactly what the serial number is to which allusion is made. From the 15th Congress, in 1817, the documents have been printed, collected and bound in manner and form more or less similar to the present. At the close of every session of Congress when the Superintendent of Documents comes to bind the 500 sets for depository libraries, he arranges the documents which Congress has ordered printed (these alone being included in the congressional set) into four classes, Senate documents, Senate reports, House documents and House reports.

Till 1895 the congressional set was divided into six series: Senate executive documents, Senate miscellaneous documents, Senate reports, House executive documents, House miscellaneous documents, House reports; but in 1895, beginning with the documents for the 1st session of the 54th Congress, the terms "executive" and "miscellaneous" were abolished and the documents in these series became known as Senate documents and House documents. These documents are numbered consecutively in each series as they are printed, so the Superintendent of Documents collects them into volumes of convenient size and assigns to each volume a serial number, which is found on a label at the bottom of the back or, more recently, in large black figures at the top of the back. This plan was first adopted by Mr John G. Ames in 1895, at which time he arranged as complete a set as he could collect of all documents from the 15th to the 53d Congress, and then numbering them serially from 1 to 3344, used these serial numbers in the useful *Checklist of Public Documents* issued from the Superintendent of Documents Office in 1895. Since that time the Government Printing Office has indicated serial numbers on its labels and most large depository libraries have gone back and labeled such of the first 3344 volumes as they own and placed them on their shelves in serial order (which is of course chronologic order as well).

ARRANGEMENT IN DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

Serial number. The first impulse in a depository library is to arrange by serial number, oversized books separately. This secures regular sequence of the four series into which the documents of each Congress are divided, i. e. Senate documents and reports and House documents and reports, but it separates all the volumes of every department set. The larger depository library will probably find it most useful to get, in addition to the congressional set, all the department documents also and then maintain one complete,

unbroken serial number arrangement of the congressional documents and as complete sets as possible of all the department editions, duplicating in large measure the congressional series, but justifying this duplication by ease in consulting a set shelved all together. I heartily believe that any depository library of, for example, over 20,000 volumes will find it most convenient to follow this plan, but my own choice for their arrangement would be to classify each set like sets of any other class of books and shelve them with the other books on the same subjects; in short, to scatter the duplicate sets by subject through the library.

Combination of serial number and dummy. I said above that any library of over 20,000 will find it most convenient to maintain this second set. This, however, is expensive of time, shelving, care, and often of money, and there are two ways by which it may be avoided. To accomplish this I recommend strongly:

- 1 That sets (e. g. Consular Reports, bulletins of Geological Survey, etc.) be separated from the serial set and dummies substituted marked on the back with serial numbers and on one side with call number and location of the volume removed. Or,

- 2 That the serial set be left intact, but all sets and continuations catalogued, giving volume or year of each volume owned, followed by its serial number thus: v.1, 1898, serial no.4261; v.2, 1899, serial no.4420.

The first way is preferable. Check the government *Checklist* and put in it the call number of all documents taken from the serial set and classified elsewhere.

Proposed "library edition" and its effect. A proposition in Senate bill 4261 of the 57th Congress, 2d session, has been for two or three years urged on Congress and recommended by the Superintendent of Documents. Its details are given by the American Library Association committee on public documents in its report for 1902 (*Library Journal*, July 1902, 27:C92-96, or American Library Association, *Papers and Proceedings*, 1902, p.92-96). Under its provisions the principal documents would reach the depository libraries within a few weeks of their issue. This proposed plan of a special "library edition" involves the discontinuance of the sheep set as it is proposed in an amendment to bill 4261 to bind the "library edition" in half morocco, but it does not mean the abolition of the system of arranging congressional documents by serial numbers, which would be assigned to the "library edition" just as they now are to the sheep-bound volumes.

ARRANGEMENT IN NONDEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

Serial number. For purposes of arrangement and classification remainder and geologic depositories will here be considered nondepositories as the number of books received by them is comparatively small. No nondepository library under 20,000 volumes should ever undertake a serial number arrangement of government documents. In the first place, it is becoming more and more difficult to get complete sets even of the later numbers, and in the second place, not all of them are to be desired even if they were obtainable. If a small nondepository library should fall heir to a nearly complete set of congressional documents the wisest thing it could do would be to select the volumes needed to fill out such government sets as, after careful thought, it had decided to maintain, and then sell or exchange all the others. Even after a nondepository library exceeds 20,000 volumes it will in most cases be very questionable whether it is wise to try to collect more than a few department sets which seem most useful. In case of doubt the factors that should decide are: Is there a depository library in the same town, or near the town? How large is the town and how large is it likely to become? and specially, How large is the library and how large is it likely to become? The idea is wrong that every little library will some day be a big one. This is no more true than that every little suburban grocery store will some day be a big emporium.

Subject arrangement. How, then, should a small nondepository library arrange and classify such government documents as it decides will be useful to it? It should pass over the serial number entirely and classify each set and each independent volume just as if it were not a government document, thus keeping all books on the same subject together. This point is of greater importance in a small library, perhaps in any library, than an isolated arrangement of the government documents. The plan of classifying these right in with the rest of the books takes for granted competent and accurate cataloguing because by so classifying them the serial number is thrown to the winds and all government arrangement entirely disregarded. Of course if it is found or felt that it is sometimes going to be convenient to know just what serial numbers the library does contain the information may be given by marking the call numbers assigned to the books opposite the serial numbers in a copy of the government *Checklist*.

PROBLEM IN A SMALL LIBRARY

As to the practical problem of most small libraries, select all of the 19 sets previously recommended or such of them as you are sure

you want. Get as full sets as possible and be vigilant and energetic to make them complete. Classify and catalogue them. Return all others, or if a little doubtful about the wisdom of returning them, wait to see if any use for them arises.

UNBOUND DOCUMENTS: CONTINUATIONS AND NONCONTINUATIONS

When pamphlets continue regular sets, enter them on the periodical check list, mark the full call number on the upper left corner of each and put them in pamphlet boxes just after the bound volumes of the sets. Never accession pamphlets. Wait till they are bound and then accession the bound volume. When pamphlets do not continue regular sets and are not likely to appear later in bound form, two courses are open:

1 Bind at once if they are large enough and valuable enough to justify the cost.

2 Treat them like any other pamphlets; i.e. put *class number only* in upper left corner and send to shelves for storage in pamphlet box for that class.

It is impossible to give in detail here the different peculiarities of many of the government serials in matters of original issue, e.g. what series or documents are issued only in pamphlet form, what ones the government binds, in what various forms, and how bound copies of these may be obtained. This comes only from experience.

CATALOGUING

REFERENCES

- Hasse, A. R. United States Government Publications; a handbook for the cataloger. pt 1-2, Q. Bost. 1902-3
- N. Y. (State)—Library. Documents: United States. (*see its Bibliography bulletin 36: Selection of Cataloguers Reference Books in New York State Library. 1903. p.290-96*)
- U. S.—Documents, Sup't of. Author Headings for United States Public Documents. 21f.O. Wash. 1903
- Checklist of Public Documents. Ed.2 enl. 222p.O. Wash. 1895

RELATION BETWEEN CATALOGUING AND CLASSIFICATION

Cataloguing is so intimately related to classification and this is so emphatically true with government documents that it is difficult to treat the two topics entirely apart. Indeed, questions of cataloguing have already been somewhat touched on.

The principle underlying the relations between cataloguing and classification, as well known, is to make one supplement the other; never duplicate work or information in cataloguing which the classification already supplies. This point may be emphasized by recurring to a previous illustration. If the serial number arrange-

ment in the government documents be preserved, then let the cataloguing furnish the data and information which will resolve the serial order into department sets; not actually do this, of course, in a physical sense, but if the catalogue cards be written so as to show what volumes of a certain set the serial set contains and so as to indicate under which serial number each volume may be found, the classification is very effectively supplemented by the cataloguing.

On the other hand, if the documents be wisely distributed by sets and subjects, and it is found convenient to have a record of their serial numbers, a card may be made for the catalogue, listing them by serial number, unless it is possible to get a copy of the government *Checklist* in which to indicate the serial number holdings.

AUTHOR HEADING

Reference has been made to the importance of an intimate knowledge of the organization of our government and of the different duties and functions of the various offices. This knowledge is of equal importance in cataloguing the documents, and much of the blind and inaccurate work in this department of cataloguing is due to lack of a clear understanding of the political and historical relations between the documents themselves and the bodies responsible for them; between government documents and government authors.

Inversion or noninversion

The chief point of difficulty in cataloguing government documents in all libraries is the form of author heading. In the case of author headings for individuals the best cataloguing is that which uses the form, provided it be correct, which will be first looked for by the most users, and other forms of the same name (because they are likely to be looked for by a few) are inserted as reference entries. This presumes on a considerable public use of card catalogues and the presumption is well grounded, for despite the fact that they are a tiresome mystery to many, the public does learn to make large use of an alphabetic author or subject catalogue.

In the case of author headings for government documents, however, it may safely be said that they are not used by one in a thousand or in several thousand, outside the library staff, so that the chief considerations in selecting them are the convenience of the library staff and uniformity in the individual library and with the best practice in other libraries. To use a familiar example, the Bureau of Education is a bureau of the Department of the Interior. Shall the author heading used in the cataloguing of the report of the

Commissioner of Education be

U. S.—Dep't of the Interior, Bureau of Education

U. S.—Interior, Dep't of the—Education, Bureau of

U. S.—Bureau of Education

U. S.—Education, Bureau of

If either of the first two be adopted it results in a congestion of cards under the name of each department and it also means that every user of the catalogue must know to what department every government bureau, division, section or office belongs. Such knowledge is palpably unreasonable and impossible and entry under department for publications by specific bureau has practically been abandoned. There still remains the choice between the last two forms, or, as it is technically termed, the question of inversion. The plea for using the full, accurate, uninverted form is that no tampering, twisting or distorting should appear in the author heading. The arguments for the inverted form discard sentiment and cleave to utility. A brief summary is herewith submitted of reasons advanced in support of each one of the two systems.

Against inversion

1 Uncertainty as to the word under which the entry is made; difficulty in arriving at uniform decisions in regard to same; great danger of inconsistency and confusion in entries and additional time and expense involved when this method is followed.

2 Awkwardness of headings.

3 The decided inferiority of any arbitrary method to the simple rule of entering under the first word, as proved by the experience of libraries which have applied such to title entries.

4 Inversion tends to confuse the functions of the author and the subject catalogues.

5 The cards printed with some inverted form of heading can be used only by libraries that follow that particular form. This method is therefore specially objectionable when applied to catalogue cards printed for general use.

In favor of inversion

1 If any form of heading for cards radically different from that used in the *Document Catalogue* (which can not be legally changed by the Superintendent of Documents) should be adopted, a lack of harmony would thereby necessarily result.

2 In spite of the constant changes which take place in the official names of the United States and state officers, the users of the catalogue would always be able to find the entry at once by looking under the distinctive word and would not be annoyed by a cumbrous system of cross references.

3 Most of the libraries of this country use the inverted form and the majority of the library schools teach it.

4 It brings entries of a like character together under the significant word of the heading.

5 It does not require technical knowledge of the organization of government departments on the part of the public who use the card or printed catalogue. This is the most important point of all, as not one person in a hundred, outside of the library staff, would know whether the office is a bureau, division or department, but would look first under the distinctive word.

This important question of inversion was considered by a committee of the Association of Departmental Librarians of Washington D. C. The committee consisted of the Superintendent of Documents, the head cataloguer of the Library of Congress and the librarian of the Geological Survey. A majority of the committee reported against inversion and in favor of the third form of the headings given above. This report and its recommendation were then referred to the American Library Association catalogue section at its meeting at Niagara in June 1903, where the committee's recommendation against inversion was considered and voted down, thus recording the American Library Association as favoring the inverted form.

While these steps were being taken a committee of the American Library Association was at work assisting the Publishing Board in the revision of the A. L. A. code of catalogue rules. This committee (I quote a member of it verbatim) "was inclined to use the uninverted form but the Niagara meeting rather checked the easy flow of its convictions. The committee, in presenting its report to the Publishing Board left that rule among the doubtful points. The board then decided (in October 1903) on the uninverted form, contrary to the action of the Niagara meeting, because the arguments were stronger for that form and because the Library of Congress intends to use it. The adoption of noninversion does not make the library preferring the inversion change its practice, for it can practically attain that result with an uninverted heading by underlining the word which it chooses for alphabetizing, while the large libraries can not obtain the uninverted form by any such simple device if the card is printed in inverted form."

This decision was evidently reached or forced because the Library of Congress stood out for noninversion and would hear to nothing else, and it does not seem to have been agreed to by the Superintendent of Documents, who decided to issue printed catalogue

cards for certain documents and who in 1903 published a 21-leaf pamphlet entitled *Author Headings for United States Public Documents*, in which the inverted form is used throughout. It seems a pity to have the two government cataloguing offices disagree on this question.

My own preference is and has always been for the inverted form, though admitting the force of some of the reasons against it, e.g. uncertainty as to word of entry (remedied by list referred to above printed by the Superintendent of Documents), awkwardness (admitted, but offset by greater utility), tendency to confuse functions of author and subject catalogues (an objection without force as the tendency is good rather than bad).

Another alternative intended to enable those who prefer the inverted heading to use the printed catalogue cards with uninverted form is that adopted by the Massachusetts Library Club, the Massachusetts State Library and the A. L. A. Publishing Board, and consists of printing in italics that word in the author heading which would be used in alphabetizing by the library preferring inversion.

Selected author headings

Most important headings are starred

*U.S.—Agriculture, Dep't of

Album of Agricultural Graphics
 Album of Agricultural Statistics
 Annual Report of the Secretary
 Farmers' Bulletin (Main ? card under title)
 Reports and special reports
 Yearbook. (Make title card)

All publications issued by the department not bearing the name of any of its bureaus, divisions or offices

U.S.—Agriculture, Dep't of—Library

Bulletin

*U.S.—American Republics, International Bureau of the, *see*

International Bureau of the American Republics

Not a government office.

*U.S.—Animal Industry, Bureau of

Annual Report
 Bulletin
 Circular of Information

U.S.—Anthracite Coal Strike Commission

Report IV. 1903
 No more published.

U.S.—Biological Survey, Division of

Bulletin

Circular

North America fauna

U.S.—Botany, Division of

Now united with the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Bulletin

Circular

Contributions from U. S. National Herbarium

Refer from U.S.—National Herbarium.

Illustrations of North American Grasses

Report of the Botanist

Extract from Report of Secretary of Agriculture

***U.S.—Census, 12th, 1900**

Bulletin

Final Report. 10v.

Statistical Abstract

U.S.—Chemistry, Bureau of

Refer from U.S.—Chemistry, Division of.

Bulletin

Circular

Report

***U.S.—Civil Service Commission**

Report

U.S.—Coast and Geodetic Survey

Annual Report of the Superintendent

Bulletin

Catalogue of Charts

Coast Pilots

Notice to Mariners

Special Publications, 1-7

Tide Tables

***U.S.—Commerce and Labor, Dep't of**

Annual Report of the Secretary

U.S.—Comptroller of the Currency

Annual Report

Bulletin

Decisions

***U.S.—Congress**American Archives (or under title; see Hasse, *United States Government Publications*, 2:8-9)American State Papers (or under title; see Hasse, *United States Government Publications*, 2:17-19)

Annals of Congress (or under title)

See *Document Checklist* to know what forms a complete set.

Congressional Directory (or under title)

Congressional Record (or under title)

Memorial Addresses

Revised Statutes

Bills, acts and slip laws (which are merely the earlier stages of legislation) are similarly catalogued but are rarely sent to libraries.

Session Laws

Statutes at Large

U.S.—Congress—House

Refer from U.S.—House of Representatives.

Documents

Journal

Reports of committees with name of committee, inverted, after heading thus: Agriculture, Committee on

U.S.—Congress—Senate

Refer from U.S.—Senate.

Same titles as House

The office of the Superintendent of Documents uses U.S.—Congress; U.S.—House of Representatives, and U.S.—Senate for the three headings immediately above and enters congressional committees directly under the name, e. g. U.S.—Agriculture and Forestry, Committee on (Senate). This scatters the cards for publications of Congress as a whole, its branches and committees. In support of the differing practice recommended in the present list may be cited Cutter's *Rules for a Dictionary Catalog*, 1904, section 90, and the practice of the Library of Congress.

***U.S.—Documents, Sup't of**

Annual Report (when in separate form)

Catalogue of United States Public Documents

Check List, ed. 1-2

No more published.

Comprehensive Index

Consolidated Index

Tables of and Annotated Index to the Congressional Series

***U.S.—Education, Bureau of**

Annual Report of Commissioner

Circular of Information

U.S.—Entomological Commission

Annual Reports 1-5, 1877-87

No more published.

Bulletin

No more published.

***U.S.—Entomology, Division of**

Bulletin

Bulletin; technical series

Circular

Insect Life. 7v. (Main? card under title)

No more published.

Periodical Bulletins

Report

Extract from report of Secretary of Agriculture.

Special Bulletins

***U.S.—Ethnology, American, Bureau of, *see* Smithsonian Institution—Ethnology, Bureau of American**

***U.S.—Experiment Stations, Office of**

Bulletin

Circular

Experiment Station Record. (Main? card under title)

Report

***U.S.—Fisheries, Bureau of**

Bulletin

Fisheries and Fishery Industries

Report

U.S.—Foreign Markets, Division of

Bulletin

U.S.—Forestry, Bureau of

Refer from U.S.—Forestry, Division of (old name).

U.S.—Geographic Names, Board on

Bulletin

Decisions

Report

U.S.—Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region, J: W. Powell in charge

Secondary card under Powell.

Contributions to North American Ethnology. (Make title card)

No more published.

Report

No more published.

U.S.—Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian, G: M. Wheeler in charge

Secondary card under Wheeler.

Maps

No more published.

Report

No more published.

Unclassified publications

No more published.

U.S.—Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, F. V. Hayden in charge

Secondary card under Hayden.

Annual Report. 12v

No more published.

Bulletin

No more published.

Miscellaneous Publications

No more published.

**U.S.—Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel, Clarence King
in charge**

Secondary card under King.

Report

No more published.

Bulletin 222 (1904) of the U.S. Geological Survey gives a complete list of the publications of these four surveys.

***U.S.—Geological Survey**

Annual Report

Bulletin

Geologic Atlas of the United States

Mineral Resources of the United States

1898-1900 form part of annual report but 1900-date are again published separately.

Monographs

Professional Papers

Topographical Maps

Water Supply and Irrigation Papers

U.S.—Government Printing Office

Report

U.S.—Indian Affairs, Office of

Report of the Commissioner

***U.S.—Industrial Commission**

Report. 19v.

No more published.

***U.S.—Insular Affairs, Bureau of**

U.S.—Interior, Dep't of the

Decisions in Appealed Pension and Bounty Land Claims

Official Register of the United States

Register of the Department

Report of the Secretary

U.S.—Internal Revenue, Commissioner of

Report

***U.S.—Interstate Commerce Commission**

Annual Report

Decisions, Report and Opinions

Proceedings of Conference of Railroad Commissioners

Statistics of Railways

***U.S.—Labor, Bureau of**

Annual Report of the Commissioner

Bulletin

Special Reports

U.S.—Land Office, General

Circular

Decisions of Department and General Land Office
Report of the Commissioner

***U.S.—Library of Congress**

Catalogues

Report of the Librarian

Subdivide further by adding names of divisions thus, U.S.—Library of Congress—Catalogue Division.

***U.S.—Mint, Bureau of the**

Report

Report on the Production of Precious Metals

U.S.—National Academy of Sciences, *see* National Academy of Sciences

***U.S.—National Museum**

Annual Report

Bulletin

Proceedings

The museum being a part of the Smithsonian Institution strict cataloguing would prescribe the heading Smithsonian Institution—National Museum, but the best cataloguing practice allows the above form.

U.S.—Naval Observatory

Observations

Report of Superintendent

Washington Observations. (Make title card in large libraries)

U.S.—Navigation, Bureau of (Navy Dep't)

List of Merchant Vessels

There is also a bureau with this name in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

U.S.—Navy Dep't

All publications not distinctly credited to or issued by a bureau or minor office of the department

U.S.—Ornithology and Mammalogy, Division of, *see* U. S. Biological Survey, Division of

U.S.—Paris Universal Exposition (date) Commissioners

Reports

***U.S.—Patent Office**

Alphabetic List of Patentees

Annual Report of Commissioner

Decisions of Commissioner

Official Gazette. (Make title card)

Specifications and Drawings

***U.S.—Pensions, Bureau of**

Annual Report of Commissioner

List of Pensioners on Rolls

***U.S.—Philippine Commission, 1899–1900**

Report. 4v.

No more published.

U.S.—Philippine Commission, 1900—**U.S.—Plant Industry, Bureau of**

All publications not specifically credited to one of the three divisions of this bureau

***U.S.—Post Office Dep't**

Annual Report

Official Postal Guide. (Perhaps main entry under title, certainly a title card)

U.S.—President

Messages to Congress

***U.S.—Public Road Inquiries, Office of**

Bulletin

Circular

U.S.—Publications, Division of

Bulletin

Monthly List

U.S.—Soils, Bureau of

Succeeds the Division of Agricultural Soils.

***U.S.—State, Dep't of**

Foreign Relations of the United States

Treaties and Conventions. iv. 1876. (Make title card)

No more published.

***U.S.—Statistics, Bureau of (Dep't of Agriculture)**

Circular

Crop Reports

Miscellaneous Bulletins

Miscellaneous Reports

Report of Statistician

***U.S.—Statistics, Bureau of (Dep't of Commerce and Labor)**

Exports Declared

Foreign Commerce and Navigation

Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance. (Make title card)

Statistical Abstract of the United States

Consular Reports. (Make title card)

Special Consular Reports

Commercial Relations of the United States

Till July 1, 1903, these last three titles were published by the State Department.

U.S.—Treasury Dep't

Annual Report of Secretary

Report on Commerce and Navigation

Report on the Finances

Synopsis of Decisions

***U.S.—War Dep't**

Annual Report of Secretary

Drill Regulations

Manuals and Tactics

Official Army Register

Rebellion Records

Now complete. About 163v.

All publications not distinctly credited to a subordinate bureau or office

***U.S.—Weather Bureau**

Annual Report of Chief

Bulletin

Monthly Weather Review. (Main ? card under title)

Weather Crop Bulletin

Weather Maps

It will be profitable to compare this list with the pamphlet on author headings issued by the Superintendent of Documents. The latter includes only headings for departments which actually existed at the date of printing (1903). The list given above includes some commonly used headings for commissions, surveys, departments etc. not now in existence. The chief claim of this list to usefulness is in its enumeration of some of the most important publications which should be catalogued under each heading, thus enabling the cataloguer to identify more easily the proper heading for a document or set of documents immediately in hand. In the Superintendent of Documents list, however, merely the headings are given, with no indication whatever as to sets to be catalogued under them.

Importance of uniformity

Headings for departments and bureaus not covered by this list may be added by getting exact names from the *Congressional Directory* or the Superintendent of Documents, the *Comprehensive Index*, *Additions Bulletin* 3 of the New York State Library, or the *Peabody Catalogue* for older headings, but an official list should be kept in or out of the catalogue of the headings used and should be followed. Do not be alarmed if the next library met with does another way. Consult your catalogue or official list of government headings for every document entered under U.S. Do not let the bulletins or monographs of the Geological Survey be entered, for example "U.S.—Geological Survey," which is right, then later, "U.S.—Interior, Dep't of the," then, "U.S.—Interior, Dep't of the—Geological Survey."

In cases of doubt the entry should always take the form of the official name of a bureau, office, department, division etc. not of an officer or individual. When departments, bureaus or offices have had varying names, adopt the present form with references from all other forms you know of and future forms as they appear, but do not try to follow changes with full cataloguing. Adopt one form only, make all your main entries under that form and take care of all others by references. To emphasize the futility and impossibility of taking anything except the present form for the bureau, division or office, the Department of Agriculture may be cited, which was at first a subdivision of the Patent Office, which itself was a subdivision of the Department of State. The Department of Agriculture was transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849 but its reports were printed in the Patent Office reports till 1862; then the office of Commissioner of Agriculture was created, lasting till 1889, when under the title "Department of Agriculture" it became an executive department (*Library Journal*, Mar. 1901, 26:152).

A word here about a form of cross reference not commonly made, perhaps, but very useful. As stated above, the public will make little use of the U.S. headings but occasionally there comes a man who wants reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Industrial Commission, Consular Reports, *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, the *Congressional Directory* etc. He never thinks of looking under U.S. for these things. Whenever a person comes to you for help after having vainly searched under some such perfectly sensible heading as these, make the necessary reference or title cards, giving call number, not merely referring to some other card for it.

So much for the author heading. For the title you will of course follow the title-page, introducing the author's name if it be a monograph and you intend to make a secondary card for the author. For the body of the card, showing in cases of serials what volumes you have, what years covered etc. the same rules may be followed as for other serials and continuations. There is nothing uncommon in the imprint, and subject cataloguing is quite apart from the present purpose.

COMPLETE SETS

In cataloguing government documents it is always desirable and frequently difficult to ascertain just what volumes are required to form complete sets and just where and how such volumes were published. It is this work, frequently very intricate and perplexing, that takes so much time. In a way it is not so important for

smaller libraries; they may merely catalogue what they have, but if a library is (as it should be) constantly trying to complete such sets as it has decided are of value to it, it becomes necessary to know what volumes are required. Space will not permit of treatment of this subject in detail, but the list of department indexes [p. 65] will often help to determine such questions.

Helps in cataloguing. A selection of check lists useful to cataloguers in this connection, and covering not only the documents of the general government but those issued by special departments and bureaus, is found in Bibliography Bulletin 36 of the New York State Library, p.290-96. The only item on this list which will be mentioned here is Miss Hasse's *United States Government Publications*. The author, one of the chief authorities on the subject in the country, is publishing through the Library Bureau a handbook for cataloguers of government documents, with which every one of them should become intimately acquainted.

This work, to be complete in four parts, treats of the United States government publications only, but includes as such the publications of the states and cities, so that only 35 or 40 pages of each of the two parts now printed relate to the cataloguing of the documents of the United States government proper. While this work is one that is of interest and value to all workers with government documents, its chief usefulness will be to larger libraries. This estimate may need to be qualified when parts 3 and 4 appear, as they will deal with the executive departments, government institutions and government serials, under which heads falls most of the matter of the greatest interest to smaller libraries. To those who have access to it, I would specially commend the preface to part 1 and the descriptive introductory matter before each of the three sections on "Constitutions," "Statutes" and "Treaties." The inverted form of heading is used in the sample cards but the period instead of the dash after U.S.¹

Again, in part 2 the exhaustiveness and detail will put it almost beyond the pale of greatest usefulness to smaller libraries. I do not agree with the use of U.S.—Statutes and U.S.—Treaties as author headings, preferring U.S.—Congress and U.S.—State, Dep't of, as given in our list. The two headings used by Miss Hasse are much more in place in the subject catalogue.

There is no need of cataloguing separately the subseries of the congressional set, as Miss Hasse recommends on page 24-28 of part 2, showing holdings of Senate Documents, Senate Reports, House

¹ For further notice of this work see *Library Journal*, June 1902, 27: 340-41.

Documents and House Reports; your *checklist* accurately checked will do this. Depository libraries should continue the *checklist* by adding in manuscript a record of volumes of the congressional set received since serial no. 3344, till a new check list is issued by the Superintendent of Documents. This may also be done by removing the few pages headed "Schedule of volumes" at the end of each volume of the *Consolidated Index* and inserting them in the *Checklist*.

ANALYSIS

Analysis is always a question of time, money and the particular subjects of special interest or study in the individual library; e. g. local history, American education, etc. Do not duplicate analytic work, e.g. the *A. L. A. Index to General Literature* indexes the *Circulars of Information* of the Bureau of Education, the *Bulletins and Reports* of the Bureau of Labor, the *Consular Reports* and the *Reports* of the National Museum. The American Library Association Publishing Board, 10½ Beacon st. Boston, has printed excellent analytic cards with suggested subject headings for the *Annual Reports*, *Contributions to Knowledge*, and *Miscellaneous Collections* of the Smithsonian Institution; the *Bulletins and Proceedings* of the National Museum; the *Annual Reports* of the Bureau of Ethnology; the *Bulletins and Monographs* of the Geological Survey and the reports of several of the western geological and geographical surveys; the *Circulars of Information* of the Bureau of Education and the *Annual Reports* of the American Historical Association. When these cards can no longer be supplied by the A. L. A. Publishing Board or when it has discontinued cards for the current numbers the Library of Congress can usually supply analytic cards for the above sets and for many others. The Department of Agriculture library analyzes all serials from that department on both I and P size cards with suggested subject headings, but it can furnish cards only in complete sets. The analytic cards for the *Farmers' Bulletins* and the *Yearbook* are so valuable that in some libraries it would be worth while to take the whole set if it could be got free.

The Superintendent of Documents is now prepared to furnish printed cards to depository libraries only with documents regularly sent to them, under the following conditions:

No cards will be furnished for (1) annual reports, (2) annual or serial publications, (3) documents or reports relating to private claims or analytic entries, except numbered documents of more than 15 pages in the volumes of the congressional set. The first

lot of these cards was issued in duplicate and enough copies were furnished of each to permit putting one card in the catalogue for each subject indicated. They were thus convenient and useful in making available the matter contained in the publications, but since the first shipment or two, only one card has been sent out for each publication, presumably to be used for the author heading, which in the case of government documents is likely to be the least useful, and the library must make all subject cards if it desires to catalogue the document thoroughly. It is difficult to understand why this policy has been adopted when the cost of extra cards would be merely nominal, the type being already set up. The practical result of this method of furnishing cards is that as the libraries can not afford the time to make the extra subject cards, it will hardly seem worth while to prepare them as indicated, and consequently the cards sent out by the Superintendent of Documents will not be used, or if used will certainly not be as useful as they might be if furnished in duplicate at a very slightly increased expense for printing. The extra cost of furnishing the subject cards would be nothing compared to the benefit to libraries and the public.

MAIN ENTRY UNDER PERSONAL NAME

This form of entry is very rare; examples of it are Bowditch, *American Practical Navigator*; Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*; and Hermann, *Louisiana Purchase*. That main entry under personal name is rare does not mean that such secondary entries are also rare. On the contrary, in all intelligent cataloguing of government documents, these should be numerous, but the main entry will be under U.S. whenever it is possible to assign the document in hand to a particular office, bureau or department. It is probably entirely safe to say that no document which is evidently a continuation or serial will ever call for main entry under personal name.

It has been brought to my attention in this connection that the Peabody Institute and Miss Hasse enter the reports of the Powell, Wheeler, Hayden and King government exploration parties under these personal names as main entry. It may not matter abstractly with these and similar exploring expeditions whether the main entry is U.S. or the personal heading, so long as there is a secondary entry under the other form (and it may be a profitless splitting of hairs to argue the question) but as these expeditions were government enterprises, authorized by act of Congress with expenses paid by the government, and the United States, not the individ-

uals, responsible for them, it seems an impropriety to use anything but the U.S. heading for main entry, and the precedents quoted do not shake such conviction for a moment. The individual men in these cases were merely incidental to the expeditions; if they had died, the work would have gone on with other men in charge. There are conceivable cases where the choice of main entry is so well balanced that equally good cataloguers will differ in practice, but these exploring expeditions do not seem to furnish such examples and the principle set down above is the safe one to follow.

USE

REFERENCES

- Hasse, A.R.** How May Government Documents be Made More Useful to the Public? (see *Library Journal*, Jan. 1901, 26:8-13, and *Public Libraries*, Jan. 1901, 6:28-34)
- Kroeger, A.B.** United States Public Documents. (see her *Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books*. 1902. Bp.61-63)
- Lane, L.P.** Aids to the Use of Government Publications. p.40-57, O. n.p.1900.
- Reprinted from the *Quarterly Publications* of the American Statistical Association, v.7, Mar.-June 1900.
- Mann, Margaret.** Government Documents. (see *Public Libraries*, Nov. 1899, 4:405-7)

Accurate and consistent classification and arrangement and the intelligent cataloguing of government documents, such as has been described and insisted on, will do very much to facilitate their easy use, but after all has been said, these processes are somewhat arbitrary and formal, and after the classifier and the cataloguer have done their best, there will still remain as the two chief means for attaining an efficient use of material for reference and reading (1) indexes, (2) personal familiarity.

INDEXES

It is not difficult to account for the very widespread positive feeling which has become almost an instinct with patrons of libraries and indeed with librarians themselves, that the documents of our government are such a trackless wilderness of disordered and random publications as to be beyond effective use except to serious and painstaking students of them. When we consider that for 100 years after the inauguration of our government there was absolutely no attempt at a general index; that it is only 20 years since Poore's first comprehensive catalogue (for 10 years the sole and notable pioneer in this field), that it is only 10 years since the *Checklist* gave us the serial numbers, and with them the only existing or even approximate statement of what constitutes a complete

set of congressional documents, that it is no more than five years since the *Monthly Catalogue* has been so arranged as to render its use easy in following current publications, it is readily understood why the tradition of unusableness which has stood for a century should be stubborn and persistent, and why many librarians should be fearful and reluctant to go behind these formidable leather backs.

The history of the issue and indexing of government documents is from the first a story of evolution and a record of experiments and of mistakes, but of steady though slow improvement. Our indexes are numerous and of widely different technical perfection and usefulness. They have come one by one with no definite plan for their correlation, with no systematic attempt to cover the whole field of knowledge. Each has its own peculiarities of arrangement, of workmanship and of scope, which must be intimately known to him who would get results from them.

An abstract, disconnected study of indexes themselves will profit little compared with genuine use of them for definite reference purposes. It is only by actual practice with them on real questions that the intimate knowledge comes—which makes possible easy, thorough and rapid use.

The references given at the beginning of this chapter are worthy in themselves but they should be only the starting point, as each is accompanied by a well chosen list of further references which will repay careful study. Always note separate indexes on the catalogue cards for the set indexed and so far as possible shelve them with the books, even if it is necessary to get a second copy for this purpose. Mention is made in the notes of the 19 sets recommended for small libraries whenever an index to any of them exists.

The following list of indexes is in three parts:

1. Indexes to early documents
2. General indexes, chiefly from the office of the Superintendent of Documents
3. Department indexes

As we are here concerned only with printed documents no notice will be taken of indexes and catalogues of the government archives or manuscript records.

1 Indexes to early documents

Arranged chronologically

Ford, P.L. Some Materials for a Bibliography of the Official Publications of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. 57p.Q. Brooklyn 1888.

Reprinted from the *Bulletin* of the Boston Public Library.

Greely, A.W. Public Documents of the First 14 Congresses, 1789-1817; papers relating to early congressional documents. 903p.

O. Wash. 1900. (U.S.—Congress—Senate—56th Cong. 1st Sess. Doc. 428. Serial no.3879)

——— Public Documents of the First 14 Congresses. (see American Historical Association. Annual Report, 1903. 1:343-406)

Today the congressional documents in the sheepbound set for each session of Congress are clearly divided into the four series Senate and House Documents and Senate and House Reports, with separate volumes for the Journal of each body, and this division is made distinct and preserved for shelf arrangement by the careful work of the Superintendent of Documents in assigning a permanent serial number to each volume. In the early Congresses, however, apart from the journals, there was no clear cut line of demarcation and the separate printed documents and reports of Congress were brought together whenever convenient and bound under the caption "State papers." Congressional documents were issued as occasion required in all sorts of shapes and sizes, with separate pagination or unpagged and with no sequence or serial number whatever. Each house had a different printer, so that the same document often appears in different forms and sizes, while every member seems to have been a law unto himself in making up volumes.

The issues of congressional documents during the first 15 Congresses have never been completely determined, there is no admittedly complete list of the documents constituting a full set nor is there any complete or even approximately complete set of them anywhere. Many of the documents properly attributable to that period can be adjudged so only by internal evidence and their number, like that of incunabula, is constantly increasing as new discoveries are made. The Library of Congress (but not, however, till within two or three years) and the Boston Athenaeum have probably the best collections of these early government documents, while the Library of the Superintendent of Documents Office is using every effort to get together the most complete set in the country. Brig.-Gen. Greely, librarian of the War Department, spent some years in the attempt to compile a complete list, resulting in the 900 page volume of 1900. Gen. Greely tried to get or see a copy of every document named in it and the resulting collection has recently been transferred to the Library of Congress.

This was an important bibliographic work prepared after great study and with painstaking effort. Unfortunately it was almost entirely printed during the author's enforced absence from Washington and many obvious errors and duplications appear in it which are not attributable to him. A supplement, prepared by Gen. Greely, was issued in the *Report* of the American Historical Association for 1903 and is a welcome addition to the original list.

As this list merely described each separate document, it did nothing toward bringing order out of the original random methods of publication. These were in fact so noticeable and irritating to early students that in 1831 an act of Congress authorized the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House to compile and publish a selection of the most important of the documents of the first 13 Congresses. A later act, March 2, 1833, authorized a selection of documents down to the end of the 22d Congress. Accordingly 2464 documents were so chosen from 160 folio and octavo printed volumes, 80 manuscript volumes and from 100 large files of single documents preserved in the Senate record room. These were printed between 1832 and 1861 in 38 folio volumes under the title *American State Papers*. These volumes are roughly classified by subject under 10 main headings: Foreign relations, Indian affairs, Finances, Commerce and navigation, Postoffice department, Military affairs, Naval affairs, Public lands, Claims, Miscellaneous. This notable reprint, including heretofore unpublished material, while containing a few misprints and showing some traces of careless editing, is the most convenient form in which we have the documents of the first 22 Congresses and is of the highest historical value to students of American affairs.

The six volumes on *Foreign Relations* include important messages of the Presidents, some committee reports, but chiefly diplomatic correspondence; documents sent to the Senate and a few other documents from the files of the State Department, which had never been before the Senate. Dr A. C. McLaughlin in Publication 22 (1904) of the Carnegie Institution, examines into the extent to which all the diplomatic correspondence was printed in these six volumes. Other reprints of early documents have been made, which are listed in Greely's *Index*, p. 6-9.

What is needed is first a combined check list of all known collections or volumes of existing early federal documents and next a new, well edited reprint of some of these early out of print documents, so that the most important libraries could own as complete sets as possible. Then, but not before, will it be useful to think of indexes to the documents of the first 14 Congresses.

U.S.—Congress—House. Index to the Executive Communications made to the House of Representatives until the End of the 14th Congress; also an index to all the printed committee reports [Congresses 1-15]. 247p.O. Wash. 1824. (18th Cong. 1st Sess. Doc.163. Serial no.104)

A somewhat rare document. While it is of value and importance and is the earliest attempt at a minute index to government documents yet it is incomplete, specially with regard to Congresses 1-2. Its title excludes all mention of many important communications sent only to the Senate and it contains no records of any committee reports prior to the 3d Congress, 2d session, 1795. The references are too brief and do not reveal or indicate the nature and contents of the documents listed.

An index to reports of committees from the 1st to the 15th Congresses, 1789-1819, is mentioned by T. F. Gordon on page 2 of House Document 46, 28th Congress, 2d session, as in 60 pages and is characterized as vague and worthless.

——— Index to the Executive Communications and Reports of Committees, made to the House of Representatives, Dec. 3, 1817-Mar. 3, 1823, 15th, 16th and 17th Congress. 103p.O. Wash. 1823.

Not in the congressional set.

It is complex in arrangement and the alphabeting is careless and inexact. Gordon criticizes the work as vacuous and uncertain.

——— A Digested Index to the Executive Documents and Reports of Committees of the House of Representatives from the 18th to the 21st Congress. 152p.O. Wash. 1832.

Not in the congressional set.

A useful and meritorious attempt at a properly digested index. It is in one, not several, alphabets, and in many cases information as to the contents of documents is noted. The index to committee reports is the poorest part.

——— Index to the Executive Documents and Reports of Committees of the House of Representatives, from the 22d to the 25th Congress, both included, commencing Dec. 1831, and ending Mar. 1839. 380p.O. Wash. 1839. (Serial no.350)

Best of the early indexes. An extended comment on this index and an explanation of an interesting plan for a proposed improved index to public documents is given in the 28th Congress, 2d session, House Document 46, in serial no. 464.

——— Consolidated Index of the Executive Documents of the House of Representatives from the 26th to the 40th Congress. 393p.O. Wash. 1870. (40th Cong. 3d Sess. House Misc. Doc. Serial no.1387)

——— Consolidated Index of the Reports of the Committees of the House of Representatives from the 26th to the 40th Congress. 158p.O. Wash. 1869. (40th Cong. 3d Sess. House Misc. Doc. Serial no.1386)

McKee, T. H. Indexes to Reports of Committees of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives from the 14th Congress, 1815, to the 49th Congress, 1887. 2v.O. Wash. 1887.

Separate volumes for Senate and House. By joint resolution July 29, 1886, Congress directed the joint committee on printing to collect and bind for each standing committee of both houses complete sets of its reports, each set provided with an index. Of the indexes bound separately Lowdermilk says only 80 copies were printed and in 1893 he sold the two volumes, bound, for \$25. Information given is the Congress, session and number of the report, which enable one to run down the report in the congressional set, though the further item of "Volume" given in McKee refers only to the volume number of the sets specially compiled for the committees.

Ordway, Albert. General Index of the Journals of Congress from the 1st to the 16th Congress inclusive, being a synoptical subject-index of the proceedings of Congress on all public business from 1789 to 1821 with references to the debates, documents and statutes connected therewith. 2v.Q. Wash. 1880-83. (U.S.—Congress—House—46th Cong. 2d Sess. Rep't 1776 and 47th Cong. 1st Sess. Rep't 1559. Serial no.1939 and 2071)

Very valuable but restricted in scope, covering only public business.

——— General Personal Index of the Journals of Congress from the 1st to 16th Congress inclusive, being an index of the personal record of members of Congress from 1789 to 1821. 2v.Q. Wash. 1885-87. (U. S.—Congress—House—48th Cong. 2d Sess. Rep't 2692 and 49th Cong. 1st Sess. Rep't 3475. Serial no.2331 and 2446)

Greely says "only fairly satisfactory and far from complete."

Church, A. W. & Smith, H. H. Tables showing the Contents of the several Volumes comprising the Annals of Congress, Congressional Debates, Congressional Globe, Congressional Record, Statutes-at-large, U.S. Supreme Court Reports and succession of Supreme Court Justices; arranged by Years and Congresses. 29p.O. Wash. 1892.

U.S.—Congress—Senate—Library. Important Serial Documents published by the Government and how to find them; prepared by A. W. Church and J. M. Baker, 1896. 91p.O. Wash. 1897. (54th Cong. 2d Sess. Senate Doc.103. Serial no.3470)

A new edition was published in 1901 under the following title.

——— Finding list to important Serial Documents published by the Government, in the library of the United States Senate; prepared under the direction of C. G. Bennett by J. M. Baker. 281p.O. Wash. 1901. (56th Cong. 2d Sess. Senate Doc. 238. Serial no. 4043)

A new edition of the preceding.

Useful as continuing the *Checklist* to 1900; would be more useful if it gave serial numbers. Contains some information not in the *Checklist*, e. g. a list of United States Supreme Court reports and a chronologic list of the contents of the *American State Papers*, with references to series but not to volumes.

2 Indexes chiefly from the Superintendent of Documents Office

Arranged chronologically

Poore, B: P. Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications of the United States, Sep. 5, 1774-Mar. 4, 1881. 1392p.sq.F. Wash. 1885. Sup't of Documents. (Serial no. 2268)

This was the pioneer index to government documents. It is a monumental 1392 page double column, fine print quarto volume. It was years in making, cost thousands of dollars and while its technical construction is poor and it is difficult to use, it was absolutely alone in its field from 1881 to 1895. It is designed to include every document that the compiler could get his hand or his eye on, whether in the congressional set or not. Much sport is made of the ponderosity and perplexities of Poore, but the index was a great boon for 10 years after publication, is a work of very commendable zeal and industry and may even yet be consulted with profit.

The main body of the work is a list of brief entries arranged chronologically under subject headings printed in bold type. The index of authors and subjects refers to the page only in the body of the work and is very incomplete. The catalogue was compiled under conditions so unfavorable to intelligent work that its completion in any form merits the gratitude of all workers with government documents, while from its range of time it necessarily includes much that never has and never will appear in any other regular index.

To the small library which limits its collection of government documents to all or some of the 19 sets previously recommended, this index will be of little use, indeed of almost no use, as only two of those sets and of the 16 recommended single documents only the *Revised Statutes* date back to 1881.

Ames, J: G. Comprehensive Index to the Publications of the United States Government, 1881-1893. 2v.Q. Wash. 1905. (58 Cong. 2d Sess. House Doc. 754. Serial no. 4745-46.)

The long awaited index covering the gap between Poore and the *Comprehensive Index* (third item below). Follows the plan and scope of the earlier Ames Index (second item below) which it now wholly supersedes. A detailed personal index adds to the usefulness of the volumes.

Bowker, R: R. United States Government Publications, Jan. 1, 1881-June 30, 1895. (see American Catalogue, 1876-95; Subject Alphabet appendixes)

This list of government documents is merely a checklist of publications issued by the different departments and bureaus of the government. It is not an official catalogue in any sense. It is accurate so far as it goes, but very incomplete. There is no subject index except in so far as the grouping by departments helps to trace a document by its subject.

Ames, J: G. Comprehensive Index of the Publications of the United States Government, 1889-1893. 48op.sq.Q. Wash. 1894. Sup't of Documents.

This index, prepared by the Chief of the Documents Office for the Department of the Interior, is designed to include not only the congressional set but all other documents, though it is very meager indeed as to the latter. Now wholly superseded by the Ames index noted just above.

U.S.—Documents, Sup't of. Catalogue of the Public Documents of the 53d-56th Congress and All Departments of the Government, Mar. 4, 1893-June 30, 1901. v.1-5,Q. Wash. 1896-1903.

Being the *Comprehensive Index*.

Contents: v. 1 Mar. 4, 1893-June 30, 1895
v. 2 July 1, 1895-June 30, 1896
v. 3 July 1, 1896-June 30, 1897
v. 4 July 1, 1897-June 30, 1899
v. 5 July 1, 1899-June 30, 1901

A straight dictionary catalogue of authors and subjects. These volumes, prepared according to the provisions of the printing law of 1895, are models of complete, clear, accurate and intelligent cataloguing. The annual reports for all departments of the government are carefully analyzed. This is a minute, complete key to the great storehouse of information printed during each congressional session and includes not only the documents found in the congressional set but those printed independently by the different departments. It is essential to every library and should be supplemented by the *Monthly Catalogue* [p. 64]. The *Comprehensive Index* is supplied free to all depository libraries and will be sent to others by the Superintendent of Documents at 75c each for the first three volumes and \$1.35 each for volumes 4 and 5.

———Tables of and Annotated Index to the Congressional Series of United States Public Documents. 769p.sq.Q. Wash. 1902.

Pt 2 of a "complete list of the publications of the United States government, known to have been printed," to be published in three parts and then consolidated into one volume with a general index.

Pt 2 covers the documents of the 15th-52d Congresses; pt 1 is to cover those of the 1st-14th Congresses and pt 3 the reports and miscellaneous publications of the executive departments, bureaus and other government offices, printed without congressional numbers.

This work in its first 109 pages is substantially the same as the second edition of the *Checklist* given below, except that it omits the documents of the 53d Congress, gives a few new notes and corrects a great many inaccuracies of the *Checklist*. Pages 113-753 give an alphabetic author, title and subject index to the documents in the congressional series from the 15th to the 52d Congress inclusive and form the most useful part of this volume to depository libraries or to those libraries which maintain a serial number arrangement. This volume is reviewed in the *Library Journal*, May 1902, 27:281-83.

———Checklist of Public Documents, containing Debates and Proceedings of Congress, 1st-53d Congress, with miscellaneous lists of documents and historical and bibliographical notes. Ed.2 enl. 222p.O. Wash. 1895.

To be superseded for 1st-52d Congresses by the above *Tables and Index*, the 53d Congress being covered by *Catalogue of the Public Documents from Mar. 4, 1893*.

The first edition of the *Checklist* was unimportant and is now useless. It is found in serial no. 2953. The second edition was the first really useful key to our government documents and in it was introduced the serial num-

bering of the congressional set. A brief history of each executive department, bureau and commission is given with a list of their serial publications and a specially valuable index showing where in the congressional documents the most important sets may be found. By checking on this list the volumes owned by your library, it becomes a shelflist of your serial set. Naturally the *Checklist* is of least use to those libraries that are not depositories or that do not maintain a serial arrangement. It is not in any sense a subject index but was from its publication till the *Monthly Catalogue* was well under way and till the *Comprehensive Indexes* began to appear, the most important and useful single index or help in handling government documents in libraries.

It will be noticed that the serial numbers in the *Checklist* end with the 53d Congress, while it was not till 1898 that the Document Office began printing them on the labels on the bottom of the back of each volume of the serial set. This gap in the serial numbers is supplied in the *Monthly Catalogue* for June 1898, p. 369. The second edition of this *Checklist* was never included in the congressional set.

Greely criticizes the *Checklist* for omitting the first 14 Congresses, saying that the House of Representatives commenced numbering its reports with the 13th Congress and the Senate with the 14th, and that there was no real reason why the *Checklist* should not have begun with the 1st Congress. He also finds serious fault with the device of the serial number arrangement, but I think most libraries will agree that it has proved a very useful help in arranging and identifying the documents.

——— Index to the Subjects of the Documents and Reports and to the Committees, Senators and Representatives presenting them, with tables of the same in numerical order, being the "consolidated index" provided for by the act of Jan. 12, 1895. 54th Cong. 1st Sess. Dec. 1895–date. v.1–date, O. Wash. 1897–date.

One volume is issued for each session of Congress. It is not in any sense an index to the daily proceedings of Congress and is not of great value to public libraries not depositories. Its purpose is to supplement and complete the *Congressional Record* by indexing those papers which Congress orders printed separately from it and, of course, includes only the documents in the congressional set.

Being fundamentally a subject index, personal author entries do not appear, but names of congressmen are prominent, with a record of each one's activity in the work of the session, bills introduced, pension claims put through etc.

Further, this index gives a numerical list in four separate arrangements: Senate Documents, Senate Reports, House Documents, House Reports, giving in each case the number, title or subject, and serial number. There is also found in the back of each volume a schedule of the volumes in the congressional set, with the serial numbers assigned by the Superintendent of Documents. As noted above, its chief use is in the depository libraries though it is probably the most useful of any index to the congressmen themselves.

Hickcox, J: H. United States Government Publications; a monthly catalogue, 1885–94. 10v.O. Wash. 1885–94.

v. 1–4 published by J: H. Hickcox; v. 1–2, \$2 each; v. 3–4, \$5 each; v. 5–10 by W. H. Lowdermilk, \$5 each.

Continued by the following *Catalogue of United States Public Documents*.

U.S.—Documents, Sup't of. Catalogue of United States Public Documents, 1895–date. v.1–date, O. Wash. 1895–date.

This catalogue is a monthly list of the current publications of the government, commonly known as the *Monthly Catalogue*, including not only the congressional set but all publications of departments and congressional

committees and of the different bureaus and divisions. It is classified not by subjects but by government offices issuing the documents. It was originally intended as an ephemeral publication to be superseded at the end of the year by the *Comprehensive Index*, but it was found that the *Comprehensive Index* was a much greater work than had been expected and would usually be from a year and a half to two years behind, so that for documents of the last two years reliance must be placed entirely on the *Monthly Catalogue*. This meant that its index must be better than was originally contemplated. In fact, it began with no index at all and has had during its 10 years publication a remarkably varied history. All these index changes and peculiarities can be learned only by examining carefully the files of the catalogue. Its present excellent index now constitutes its chief usefulness; without this it would be of small value to any library.

This catalogue is the most useful index for the small public library but an exceedingly vexatious one; useful, because here is the only place where the current issues of government documents can be followed, and vexatious, because one constantly encounters references which are practically unobtainable. For example, the depository library notes a certain committee report bearing on a subject of live present interest. The Superintendent of Documents will not supply it because it is going to that library in the sheep set, and the congressman is as likely as not to report that he can not obtain a copy or can not identify the reference.

Whenever the *Monthly Catalogue* enters a document which Congress has ordered printed and which will therefore appear in the congressional set, the Congress, session, series and number are given in the entry. An entry in the catalogue not indicating congressional number shows that the document was first printed on requisition of the head of the department, and that at the time of indexing no order had been given by Congress for printing it, though such an order may be issued of course at any later time.

The catalogue contains in each issue a list of shipments made during the month to depository libraries, and against this list each depository library should carefully check all shipments received from the Documents Office. The authorized edition for free distribution is limited by law to 2000 copies; about 1400 of these go to libraries, the remainder to heads of departments, congressmen and the press. The Superintendent of Documents has frequently recommended printing a larger edition for free distribution, but without avail. More copies are printed but they are for sale only, and the *Monthly Catalogue* may now be had by any one who chooses to pay the price, \$1.10 a year.

3 Department indexes

This list does not pretend to be complete. Several of the government offices, notably the Smithsonian Institution and the Department of Agriculture, have issued numerous indexes, many of a duplicating or cumulative sort. Only the latest or most important are noted.

Agriculture

Greathouse, C. H. Index to the Yearbooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1894-1900. 196p.O. Wash. 1902. (U.S.—Publications, Division of. Bulletin 7)

Handy, R. B. & Cannon, Mrs M. A. List by Titles of Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1840-June 1901. 216p.O. Wash. 1902. (U.S.—Publications, Division of. Bulletin 6)

Thompson, G: F. Index to Authors, with Titles of the Publications appearing in the Documents of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1841-1897. 303p.O. Wash. 1898. (U.S.—Publications, Division of. Bulletin 4)

——— Index to Literature relating to Animal Industry in the Publications of the Department of Agriculture, 1837-1898. 676p.O. Wash. 1900. (U.S.—Publications, Division of. Bulletin 5)

——— Index to the Annual Reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1837-1893. 252p.O. Wash. 1896. (U.S.—Publications, Division of. Bulletin 1)

——— Synoptical Index of the Reports of the Statistician, 1863-1894. 158p.O. Wash. 1897. (U.S.—Publications, Division of. Bulletin 2)

U.S.—Agriculture, Dep't of. General Index of the Agricultural Reports of the Patent Office, 1837-1861 and of the Department of Agriculture, 1862-1876. Ed.2. 225p.O. Wash. 1879. (Department report 14)

——— Supplement, 1877-1885. 113p.O. Wash. 1886. (Department report 42)

——— General Index for the Reports on Agriculture, 1847-1866. (*see its* Report of the Commissioner for 1867, p.473-93)

U.S.—Agriculture, Dep't of—Library. List of Publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1841-June 30, 1895. 76p. O. Wash. 1896. (Library bulletin 9)

U.S.—Documents, Sup't of. List of Publications of the Agriculture Department, 1862-1902, with analytical index. 623p.O. Wash. 1904. (Bibliography of United States public documents: Department list no. 1)

Reviewed in *Library Journal*, Jan. 1905, 30:53.

U.S.—Publications, Division of. Monthly List of Publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Jan. 1892-date. O. Wash. 1892-date

Coast and Geodetic Survey

U.S.—Coast and Geodetic Survey. Bibliography; descriptive catalogue of publications relating to the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1807-1896. 118p.O. Wash. 1898. (Special publication 2)
Superseded by the next item.

——— List and Catalogue of the Publications issued by the Survey, 1816-1902, by E. L. Burchard. 239p.Q. Wash. 1902

Education

- U.S.—Education, Bureau of.** Publications, 1867-1890; with subject index. p.1453-551, O. Wash. 1891
Reprint of ch. 35 of the *Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1888-89*.
——— Publications, 1867-1902. (*see its* Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1900-1, v.1, pref.p.103-12)
A checklist by publication number.

Engineers

- U.S.—Engineers, Corps of.** Analytical and Topical Index to the Reports of the Chief of Engineers and Officers of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, 1866-1900; by John McClure. 3v.O. Wash. 1903. (U. S.—Congress—House—57th Cong. 2d Sess. Doc. 439. Serial no. 4532-34)

Entomology

- Banks, Nathan.** Index to Bulletins 1-30 (new series) 1896-1901, of the Division of Entomology. 64p.O. Wash. 1902. (U.S.—Entomology, Division of. Bulletin, new series 36)

Ethnology

- Hodge, F: W.** List of Publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology. (*see* Smithsonian Inst.—Ethnology, Bureau of American. Annual Report, 1895-96. v.17, pt 1, pref. p.75-93)
Also published separately.

Experiment stations

- U.S.—Experiment Stations, Office of.** List of Publications of the Office of Experiment Stations and the Several Stations. (*see its* Bulletin. 1900. 80:508-623)
——— Organization Lists of the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in the United States, with a list of stations in foreign countries, Mar.1902. 130p.O. Wash.1902. (Bulletin 111)

Geology

- Hoyt, J: C. & Wood, B. D.** Index to the Hydrographic Progress Reports of the United States Geological Survey, 1888-1903. 253p.O. Wash. 1905. (U. S.—Geol. Survey. Water-supply & Irrigation Paper 119)
Schmeckebier, L. F. Catalogue and Index of the Publications of the Hayden, King, Powell and Wheeler Surveys. 208p.O. Wash. 1904. (U.S.—Geol. Survey. Bulletin 222. Serial no. 4684)

- Warman, P. C.** Catalogue and Index of the Publications of the United States Geological Survey, 1880-1901. 858p.O. Wash. 1901. (U.S.—Geol. Survey. Bulletin 177. Serial no. 4187)
 ———— 1901-1903. 234p.O. Wash. 1903. (U.S.—Geol. Survey. Bulletin 215. Serial no. 4506)

Interior

- U.S.—Interior, Dep't of the.** List of Books, Reports, Documents and Pamphlets published by the Department of the Interior and its Several Bureaus and Offices [1789-1881]. 76p.O. n.t-p. Wash. 1882. (U.S.—Congress—Senate—47th Cong. 1st Sess. Exec. Doc. 182. Serial no. 1991)

Justice

- U. S.—Justice, Dep't of.** List of Publications, Mar. 4, 1789 to Mar. 4, 1881. 12p.O. n.t-p. Wash. 1882. (U.S.—Congress—Senate—47th Cong. 1st Sess. Exec. Doc. 109. Serial no. 1990)

Labor

- U.S.—Labor, Bureau of.** Index of all Reports issued by Bureaus of Labor Statistics in the United States prior to Mar. 1902. 287p.O. Wash. 1902.

National Museum

- Geare, R. I.** List of the Publications of the United States National Museum, 1875-1900. 168p.O. Wash. 1902. (U. S.—National Museum. Bulletin 51)

Navy

- U.S.—Navy Dep't.** List of Books, etc. published by the Secretary of the Navy and the Bureaus of the Navy Department [Mar. 4, 1789 to Mar. 4, 1881]. 15p.O. n.t-p. Wash. 1882. (U.S.—Congress—Senate—47th Cong. 1st Sess. Exec. Doc. 37. Serial no. 1987)

Signal Office

- U.S.—Signal Office.** Publications of the Signal Service, 1861 to July 1, 1891. (see U.S.—Signal Office. Annual Report of the Chief Signal Officer, 1891. p. 389-409)

Smithsonian Institution

- Rhees, W: J.** Catalogue of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution, 1846-1882, with index. 328p.O. Wash. 1882. (Smithsonian Inst. Misc. Coll. v. 27, no. 478)

—— Catalogue of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution 1846 to July 1, 1886]. (see Smithsonian Inst. Annual Report, 1886, 1:485-867)

—— List of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution, 1846-1903. 99p.O. Wash.1903. (Smithsonian Inst. Misc. Coll. v.44, no.1376)

State Department

U.S.—State, Dep't of. General Index to the published Volumes of the Diplomatic Correspondence and Foreign Relations of the United States, 1861-1899. 945p.O. Wash.1902

—— Indexes to Consular Reports no.1-239, v.1-63, 1880-1900. v.1-5,O. Wash.1887-1901

War Department

U. S.—War Dep't. Reports of the Publications of the Respective Bureaus of the War Department, Mar.4,1789 to Mar.4,1881. 19p.O. n.t-p. Wash.1882. (U.S.—Congress—Senate—47th Cong. 1st Sess. Exec. Doc. 47. Serial no. 1987)

Additional publications are noted in *Subject Catalogue no. 2* issued from the War Department library in 1895.

PERSONAL FAMILIARITY

The person, whether librarian, reference librarian or loan clerk, who is to be intimately associated with government documents should make it a point to examine with more or less care everything of that nature which reaches the library. He should do more than glance at the back of a book or the cover of a pamphlet. He should have the instinct for knowing quickly a pamphlet or book which contains really useful material and should make proper note of it. Matter of special local value should be promptly noted and brought to the attention of those patrons of the library whom it will interest. Do not brand a book or a set "useless" because it is never used. With the indexes now available if any one of these recommended sets is not used the fault is more likely to be with the librarian than with the documents.

APPENDIXES

1 CLASS WORK

Required reading

Forum, July 1898, 25:598-602

Read in connection with lectures 1 and 2.

U.S.—Congress. Official Congressional Directory

Spend one half hour examining, specially the section "Department duties".

——— Statutes at Large

Spend one half hour examining and read that part of the printing law of Jan. 12, 1895, relating specially to government documents or read article in *Library Journal*, Jan. 1895, 20:13-20.

U.S.—Government Printing Office. Annual Report

Spend one quarter hour examining.

U.S.—Documents, Sup't of. Annual Report

Spend one half hour examining; no. 2, 7 and 10 are the most important.

American Library Association—Public Documents, Committee on. Report

Read report submitted at Niagara conference, 1903.

Indexes

The indexes named at the end of the table of contents, which will be grouped on the table or convenient shelves in the Documents Room, must be examined before the last lecture and it will probably be found profitable to examine them with some care before beginning work on the following questions.

Reference questions

Work absolutely independently.

Answers must be ready for the last lecture.

Indexes will be found in the Documents Room.

Work on questions may begin after Lecture 1 or 2.

Take full and exact notes and bring them to class, of each place consulted and in the order consulted, for answers to the following questions. Take full notes of author, title, set, series, number of document or volume etc. where answers are found.

- 1 Find the treaty of peace with Spain.
- 2 What volumes of Consular Reports are not found in the congressional set?
- 3 Find something about briquettes.
- 4 How many copies can you find in this library of the report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1900-1, v. 1?
- 5 Who is the author of "The Common Crow of the U. S." and where is it found?
- 6 Make a list of all items in United States documents by or about W. H. L. Pepperell.
- 7 Find a description of the ice caves at Flagstaff Ariz.
- 8 What is the serial number of the *A.L.A. Catalog*?
- 9 Find some good material for debaters on the canteen.

- 10 What is the serial number of the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1889? for 1899?
- 11 Under what department is the Bureau of Pensions; the Bureau of Standards; the Board on Geographic Names?

2 BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following references are a consolidation of all references given at the heads of chapters, with a few additions, and are those deemed most important. Others are found in Kroeger's *Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books*, p.61 and under *Public Documents* in the various document indexes.

American Library Association—Public Documents, Committee on. Report, 1891-date. (see American Library Association. Papers and Proceedings. 1891-date)

Earle, M. T. A Disinterested Publisher. (see Lamp, July 1904, 38 (ser.2, v.28): 461-66)

Hasse, A. R. How May Government Documents be Made More Useful to the Public? (see Library Journal, Jan. 1901, 26:8-13, and Public Libraries, Jan. 1901, 6:28-34)

— The Nation's Records. (see Forum, July 1898, 25:598-602)

— United States Government Publications; a handbook for the cataloger. pt 1-2, Q. Bost. 1902-3

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INDEX

- A. L. A. Catalog**, 29; list of public documents, 28
- Acquisition**, 17-37
- Agriculture**, Dep't of, publications, 25-26; indexes to, 65-66
- American Historical Association. Annual Report**, 28
- American Library Association—Public Documents, Committee on. Report**, 17
- American State Papers**, 46, 59
- Ames, J. G. Comprehensive Index to the Publications of the United States Government, 1881-1893**, 62
- **Comprehensive Index of the Publications of the United States Government, 1889-1893**, 63
- Analysis**, 55-56
- Army register**, 29-30
- Arrangement**, 37-41; method, 37-38; in depository libraries, 38-39; in nondepository libraries, 40
- Author headings**, 42-53; inversion or noninversion, 42-45; selected, 45-52; importance of uniformity, 52-53
- Banks, Nathan. Index to Bulletins 1-30 (new series) 1896-1901, of the Division of Entomology**, 67
- Bibliography**, 71-72
- Bowker, R. R. United States Government Publications**, 62
- Cannon, Mrs. M. A. & Handy, R. B. List of Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1840-June 1901**, 65
- Catalogue cards, printed**, 55
- Cataloguing**, 41-57; and classification, relation between, 41-42; author heading, 42-53; complete sets, 53-55; helps in, 54-55; analysis, 55-56; main entry under personal name, 56-57
- Census reports**, 26
- Central distributing office, need of**, 22, 32-33
- Checklist of Public Documents**, 12, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 55, 57, 63-64; continuation, 62
- Chronologic arrangement**, 37
- Church, A. W. & Smith, H. H. Tables showing the Contents of the Several Volumes comprising the Annals of Congress, etc.**, 61
- Civil Service Commission, report**, 26
- Class work**, 69-71
- Classification**, 37-41; and cataloguing, relation between, 41-42
- Comprehensive index**, 10, 63
- Congressional directory**, 15, 26, 30
- Congressional record**, 26
- Congressional set**, 12-13, 38
- Congressmen, distribution by**, 22-24
- Consolidated index**, 10, 55, 64
- Consular reports**, 27-28; special, 28; indexes, 69
- Cross references**, 53
- Cutter, C. A. Rules for a Dictionary Catalog**, 29
- Department distribution**, 24, 36
- Depository libraries, distribution to**, 12, 17-19; arrangement in, 38-39
- Distribution, need of central distributing office**, 22, 32-33; by congressmen, 22-24; department, 24, 36; to depository libraries, 12, 17-19; duplication, 31-37; to geological depositories, 20; miscellaneous documents supplied on special request, 21; of "usual number," 11, 12, 17, 34; of larger number, 11, 19, 35; to remainder libraries, 19-20; by Superintendent of Documents, 10
- Distribution and sale of public documents, circular**, 33-37
- Document division of Library of Congress**, 10
- Documents, Superintendent of**, 10; distribution by, 17-22
- Duplication**, 31-37

- Earle, M. T.** A Disinterested Publisher, 7
- Education, Bureau of,** publications, 26-27, 67; indexes to, 67
- Egleston, N. H.** Arbor Day, 29
- Engineers, Corps of,** indexes to reports, 67
- Entomology, Division of,** index to bulletins, 67
- Ethnology, Bureau of,** publications, 67
- Experiment Stations, Office of,** publications, 67
- Farmers'** bulletins, 25; catalogue cards for, 55
- Ford, P. L.** Some Materials for a Bibliography of the Official Publications of the Continental Congress, 58
- Geare, R. I.** List of the Publications of the United States National Museum, 68
- Geological depositories,** distribution to, 20; arrangement in, 40
- Geological Survey,** 28, 49; indexes to, 67-68
- Government documents,** acquisition, 17-37; arrangement and classification, 37-41; cataloguing, 41-57; definition, 15-16; difficulties in treatment, 16; distinct treatment necessary, 17; duplication, 31-37; miscellaneous documents supplied on special request, 21; number of books issued annually, 9; usual number printed, 11, 12; larger number for general distribution, 11; production and nature, 7-17; sales, 10, 21-22, 33; scope, 14-15; sources, 17-24; use, 57-69
- Government organization,** knowledge of, necessary, 15
- Government Printing Office,** 9-10; methods, 14
- Greathouse, C. H.** Index to the Yearbooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 65
- Greely, A. W.** Public Documents of the First 14 Congresses, 59-60
- Handy, R. B. & Cannon, Mrs M. A.** List of Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1840-June 1901, 65
- Hasse, A. R.** How May Government Documents be Made More Useful to the Public? 57
- The Nation's Records, 7
- United States Government Publications, 41, 54
- Heitman, F. B.** Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, 29-30
- Hermann, Binger.** The Louisiana Purchase and our Title West of the Rocky Mountains, 30
- Hickcox, J. H.** United States Government Publications; a monthly catalogue, 1885-94, 64
- Hodge, F. W.** List of Publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 67
- Hoyt, J. C. & Wood, B. D.** Index to the Hydrographic Progress Reports of the United States Geological Survey, 1888-1903, 67
- Imprint,** 53
- Index and Review,** 71
- Indexes,** 57-69; prepared by Superintendent of Documents, 10; to early documents, 58-62; from Superintendent of Documents Office, 62-65; department, 65-69
- Industrial Commission,** report, 31, 49
- Interior Department,** publications, 28, 68
- Interstate Commerce Commission,** 27
- Kerr, R. W.** History of Government Printing Office, 7
- Kroeger, A. B.** United States Public Documents, 57
- Labor reports,** 27; index, 68
- Lane, L. P.** Aids to the Use of Government Publications, 57
- Law on government printing,** 7, 10-11
- Leland, W. G. & Van Tyne, C. H.** Guide to Archives of the Government of the United States, 8

- Library edition, proposed, 39
 Library of Congress, document division, 10
 List of sets recommended for small libraries, 25-29
 List of single complete documents recommended for small libraries, 29-31
- McKee, T. H. Indexes to Reports of Committees of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives from 1815 to 1887, 61
- Mann, Margaret. Government Documents, 57
- Monthly Catalogue, 10, 58, 64
 Monthly summary of commerce and finance, 28
- National Museum, report, 27; list of publications, 68
 Navy Department, publications, 28, 68
 N. Y. (State)—Library. Documents, 41
- Nondepository libraries, arrangement in, 40
- Ordway, Albert. General Index of the Journals of Congress from the 1st to the 16th Congress inclusive, 61
 — General Personal Index of the Journals of Congress from the 1st to the 16th Congress inclusive, 61
 Overproduction, 13-14
- Pamphlets, 41
- Patent office gazette, 28, 50
 Personal name, main entry under, 56-57
 Philippine islands, gazetteer, 31
 Poore, B: P. Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications of the United States, 62
- Printed cards furnished by Superintendent of Documents, 55
- Printing law of 1895, 10; general provisions, 11; specific provisions, 10-11
- Printing office, 9-10
 Production, 9-14
 Public printer, 10; report, 8
- Railways, statistics, 27
 Reading, required, 69-70
 Reference questions, 70-71
 Remainder libraries, distribution to, 19-20; arrangement in, 40
- Rhees, W: J. Catalogue of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution, 68, 69
 — List of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution, 69
- Roosevelt, Theodore, on public printing, 13
- Rossiter, W. S. Problem of Federal Printing, 7
- Sale of public documents, 10, 21-22, 33
- Schmeckebier, L. F. Catalogue and Index of the Publications of the Hayden, King, Powell and Wheeler Surveys, 67
- Serial numbers of congressional set, 12; explanation of, 38; arrangement by, 38-39, 40; and dummy, combination of, 39
- Sets, complete, 53-55
- Signal Office, publications, 68
- Small library, needs of, 24-31; problem in, 41
- Smith, H. H. & Church, A. W. Tables showing the Contents of the several Volumes comprising the Annals of Congress, etc., 61
- Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report, 28; publications, 68-69
- State Department, publications, 69
- Statistical abstract of the United States, 28
- Subject arrangement, 37, 39, 40
- Superintendent of Documents, 10; distribution by, 17-22
- Thompson, G. F. Index to Literature relating to Animal Industry in the Publications of the Department of Agriculture, 66
 — Index to Publications appearing in the Documents of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 66
 — Index to the Annual Reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1837-1893, 66

- Synoptical Index of the Reports of the Statistician, 1863-1894, 66
- Title, in cataloguing, 53
- Unbound documents, 41
- U. S.—Adjutant General's Office. Official Army Register, 28
- U. S.—Agriculture, Dep't of, indexes to publications, 65-66
- Farmers' Bulletin, 25; catalogue cards for, 55
- General Index of the Agricultural Reports of the Patent Office, 1837-1861 and of the Department of Agriculture, 1862-1876, 66
- General Index for the Reports on Agriculture, 1847-1866, 66
- Yearbook, 25-26; index, 65
- other publications, 25-26
- U. S.—Agriculture, Dep't of—Library. List of Publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1841-June 30, 1895, 66
- U. S.—Animal Industry, Bureau of. Special Report on Diseases of Cattle, 30
- Special Report on Diseases of the Horse, 30
- U. S.—Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. Report to the President, 30
- U. S.—Census, Bureau of the. All publications, 26
- U. S.—Civil Service Commission. Annual Report, 26
- U. S.—Coast and Geodetic Survey. Bibliography, 66
- List and Catalogue of the Publications issued, 66
- U. S.—Congress. Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley, 30
- Act providing for Public Printing of Public Documents, 7
- Biographical Congressional Directory, 30
- Congressional Directory, 26
- Congressional Record, 26
- Department Duties, 8
- Revised Statutes, 31
- U. S.—Congress—House. Consolidated Index of the Executive Documents of the House of Representatives from the 26th to the 40th Congress, 61
- Consolidated Index of the Reports of the Committees of the House of Representatives from the 26th to the 40th Congress, 61
- Digested Index to the Executive Documents and Reports of Committees of the House of Representatives from the 18th to the 21st Congress, 60
- Index to the Executive Communications and Reports of Committees, made to the House of Representatives, 60
- Index to the Executive Communications made to the House of Representatives until the End of the 14th Congress, 60
- Index to the Executive Documents and Reports of Committees of the House of Representatives, from the 22d to the 25th Congress, 60
- U. S.—Congress—Printing, Joint Committee on. Celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia, 31
- U. S.—Congress—Senate—District of Columbia, Committee on. Improvement of Park System of District of Columbia, 31
- U. S.—Congress—Senate—Foreign Relations, Committee on. Compilation of Treaties in Force 1904, 31
- Congress—Senate—Library. Finding List to Important Serial Documents published by the Government, 62
- Important Serial Documents published by the Government, 61
- U. S.—Documents, Clerk in Charge of. Report regarding the Receipt, Distribution and Sale of Public Documents, 71

- U. S.—Documents, Sup't of. Annual Report, 17
- Author Headings, 41
- Catalogue of the Public Documents of the 53d–56th Congress and all Departments of the Government, 63
- Catalogue of United States Publications, 1895–date, 64–65
- Checklist of Public Documents, 41, 63–64
- First Draft of a Proposed Bill to Reduce the Cost of Publication of the Public Documents Furnished to Designated Depository Libraries, 72
- Index to the Subjects of the Documents and Reports and to the Committees, Senators and Representatives presenting them, 64
- List of Publications of the Agriculture Department, 1862–1902, 66
- Special Report relative to Public Documents, 72
- Tables of and Annotated Index to the Congressional Series of United States Public Documents, 63
- Tables of Public Documents, 72
- U. S.—Education, Bureau of. Annual Report of the Commissioner, 26
- Circulars of Information, 26–27
- Publications, 1867–1890, 67
- 1867–1902, 67
- U. S.—Engineers, Corps of. Analytical and Topical Index to the Reports of the Chief of Engineers and Officers of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, 1866–1900, 67
- U. S.—Experiment Stations, Office of. List of Publications of the Office of Experiment Stations and the Several Stations, 67
- Organization Lists of the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in the United States, 67
- U. S.—Foreign Commerce, Bureau of. Commercial Relations, 28
- U. S.—Geological Survey. Annual Report, 28
- Mineral Resources, 28
- U. S.—Government Printing Office. Annual Report, 8
- U. S.—Industrial Commission. Report, 31
- U. S.—Insular Affairs, Bureau of. Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the Philippine Islands, 31
- U. S.—Interior, Dep't of the. List of Books, Reports, Documents and Pamphlets published by, 68
- Official Register of the United States, 28
- U. S.—Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual Report, 27
- Statistics of Railways in the United States, 27
- U. S.—Justice, Dep't of. List of Publications, 68
- U. S.—Labor, Bureau of. Annual Report, 27
- Bulletin, 27
- Index of Reports issued by, 68
- Special Reports, 27
- U. S.—Mint, Bureau of the. Report of the Director of the Mint, 27
- U. S.—National Museum. Annual Report, 27; publications, 68
- U. S.—Navigation, Bureau of (Dep't of Commerce and Labor). Annual Report, 28
- U. S.—Navy Dep't. List and Station of Officers, 28
- List of Books, etc. published by, 68
- U. S.—Patent Office. Official Gazette, 28
- U. S.—Postoffice Dep't. United States Official Postal Guide, 27
- U. S.—Publications, División of. Monthly List of Publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Jan. 1892–date, 66
- U. S.—Signal Office. Publications of the Signal Service, 68
- U. S.—State, Dep't of. General Index to the published Volumes of

- the Diplomatic Correspondence and Foreign Relations of the United States, 69]
- Indexes to Consular Reports, 69
- U. S.—Statistics, Bureau of (Dep't of Commerce and Labor). Consular Reports, 27-28
- Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, 28
- Special Consular Reports, 28
- Statistical Abstract of the United States, 28
- U. S.—War Dep't. Reports of the Publications of the Respective Bureaus, 69
- Use, 57-69
- "Usual number," 11, 12, 17, 34
- Van Tyne, C. H. & Leland, W. G. Guide to Archives of the Government of the United States, 8
- War Department, publications, 69
- Warman, P. C. Catalogue and Index of the Publications of the United States Geological Survey, 68
- Wood, B. D. & Hoyt, J. C. Index to the Hydrographic Progress Reports of the United States Geological Survey, 1888-1903, 67
- Wyer, J. I. jr. U. S. Government Documents in Small Libraries, 17
- Yearbook of the Dep't of Agriculture, 25; catalogue cards for, 55; index, 65

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Bulletin 104

BIBLIOGRAPHY 40

A SELECTION FROM THE

BEST BOOKS OF 1905

WITH NOTES

	PAGE		PAGE
Prefatory note	549	Amusements and sports.....	563
Reference books.....	551	Poetry	563
Philosophy	551	Essays, history of literature, etc.	564
Ethics	552	Description and travel.....	566
Religion	552	History of foreign countries....	570
Sociology	554	American history	571
Education	556	Biography	573
Customs and folklore	557	Fiction	575
Language	557	Juvenile books	580
Natural science	557	Juvenile biography	582
Useful arts	559	Juvenile fiction	582
Fine arts	561	Index	585
Music	562		

New York State Library

EDWIN H. ANDERSON, Director

Bulletin 104

BIBLIOGRAPHY 40

A SELECTION FROM THE
BEST BOOKS OF 1905
WITH NOTES

PREFATORY NOTE

To the Librarian:

This is an annotated list of 250 books published in 1905, selected by the book board of the New York State Library and recommended to the public libraries of the State. To aid in choosing small collections of new books three classes are indicated: books marked *a*, of which there are 20, are suggested to libraries which must confine their additions within narrow limits; 30 others marked *b* are also proposed to libraries that can buy 50 books; and 50 marked *c* may be added to *a* and *b* to make up 100 books.

The remaining 150, including some reference books and a few more costly publications, are worthy careful consideration by libraries that can buy more than 100 books and by those wishing to enlarge resources in special subjects. Many of the unmarked works are of the highest merit. It is thought best to inform the smaller libraries about some books which would be of high practical value to them, though probably too expensive to be bought from the ordinary fund. *The political history of England* edited by Hunt and Poole, to be complete in 12 v. at \$28 n, the two handsome cyclopedic volumes entitled *A study of the artist's way of working in the various handicrafts and arts of design*, by Russell Sturgis, and Scott's *Voyage of the Discovery* are illustrations in this list. Special circumstances may sometimes justify buying such a work at the sacrifice of several cheaper ones. Occasionally, too, some generous friend or local club expresses a wish to make the town library a substantial gift. If the librarian can make prompt and definite suggestions it is an advantage to the community and the satisfaction of the benefactor is materially increased.

The following from the *Journal of New Jersey Libraries*, October 1903, applies equally to New York:

Look at books before buying them, if possible. Advertisements and reviews are both untrustworthy, especially where any library's special needs are to be considered.

Information about importing books, secondhand books, and even about new books which are under consideration, is always cheerfully given, when asked, by the larger libraries in the State.

Do not buy encyclopedias while in process of publication. They are aggravations until complete, and can always be bought more cheaply than they are at first offered a few months after publication. Read Eugene Field's story of the "Cyclopedy," and take warning. The same rule holds as to all subscription books. Avoid them. Shun books in parts. They cost more than they are worth to a library. They turn up in secondhand stores a few months after completion at low prices. Deluded purchasers find them white elephants and sell them. *Finest Orations, Noblest Essays, Royal Flim Flams, Huge Anthologies*, and the like all come to the secondhand man. Get them of him, if you must. In a small library they are generally almost useless. In subscription books, cases like this are not uncommon. Maspero wrote several large and learned volumes, in French, on Egypt and Chaldea. They were translated and published in three or four volumes in England, costing libraries in this country about \$5 each. An American publisher reprints them in 12 small volumes with a few additional colored cuts, on heavier paper and in larger type and offers them through agents for \$84—and libraries buy them!

Do not buy "sets" or complete editions of authors. Buy the volumes you need and as you need them. A complete set always includes several volumes you do not need. Specify the edition you wish of standard books when you can, unless you find a bookseller able and willing to select them wisely for you.

While this list has been prepared with special reference to smaller public libraries it will also be of much service to schools. Not all the books listed, however, are recommended for school use. There are some books in fiction which have not enough positive value either as literature or as a spur to historical study, to justify their purchase for a school, yet which serve a legitimate purpose in the public library by providing wholesome entertainment for a very different class of readers. Nor is such a book as *The plum tree*, a story of political graft conveying a stern lesson to mature minds, appropriate for boys and girls, whose training in political morality might better be carried on through more direct means. All under the heading "Juvenile" are recommended for those school libraries which undertake to provide wholesome entertainment as well as useful information.

EDWIN H. ANDERSON

Director

Albany, July 24, 1906

CLASSIFIED LIST

The source of a critical note is indicated, if taken from a review, whether quoted exactly or slightly condensed. Additional references are given to the best reviews.

Decimal Classification numbers, as used in the State Library, and Library of Congress printed catalogue card serial numbers are added, in the left margin, for convenience of libraries using them.

Abbreviations: *n* is used for *net* and the sign / for shillings; e. g. 12/6 means 12s 6d.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- 028.5 **Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie Library, Children's Department.**
Annotated catalogue of books used in the home libraries and reading clubs conducted by the children's department. Carnegie Lib. of Pittsburgh 25c
To be issued also by the A. L. A. Publishing Board.
- 5-28034 A careful selection, tested by experience with children of all nationalities. Classified as Picture books, Animal, Fairy, War and Bible stories, Athletics, One syllable histories and biographies, Other histories and biographies, Nature etc. Author and title index.
- 050 **Readers' guide to periodical literature** } (cumulated)
V. I, 1900-4. H. W. Wilson \$15
- 5-14769 First of five-yearly consolidations. Not as well printed as the Poole abridgment but more useful for the small library. It includes reviews, portraits and poetry and enters under author, subject, and, where needed, title instead of the single entry under inverted title. Indexes 67 periodicals, standing midway between the Poole abridgment (37) and the consolidated Poole (about 170). The references are also fuller, giving year, month and inclusive paging.
N. Y. Times, 11:72.
- 374.4 **b Ringwalt, R. C.** Briefs on public questions, with selected lists of references. Longmans \$1.20 n
- 5-16516 States 25 timely social, political and economic questions, defining their issues and providing affirmative and negative briefs and references. Supplements Brookings & Ringwalt's *Briefs for debate* (1895) bringing discussions to date.
In his bibliography Mr Ringwalt has had in mind the resources of the ordinary public library. *Nation*, 80:481.

PHILOSOPHY

- 110 **Lodge, Sir O. J.** Life and matter: a criticism of Professor Haeckel's "Riddle of the universe." Putnam \$1 n
- 5-38100 Brief work in controversial form, intended to provide an antidote against the speculative and destructive portion of Haeckel's materialistic philosophy and to confute "the idea that the specific guiding power which we call 'life' is one of the forms of material energy."
Acad. 70:178; Outlook, 81:941.
- 150 **b King, H. C.** Rational living: some practical inferences from modern psychology. Macmillan \$1.25 n
- 5-33903 States results of psychologic investigations, quoting authorities freely, and in simple, nontechnical language applies to practical living.
Bookman, 22:535; Dial, 40:151; Outlook, 81:529.

ETHICS

- 173.5** *c* **Birney, Mrs A. M.** Childhood. Stokes \$1 n
 5-39504 Suggestions, from the standpoint of a mother and student of child psychology, for the physical, mental and moral training of the growing child. Introduction by G. Stanley Hall.
- 5-33679** *Radiant motherhood* by Mrs M. E. Sangster, Bobbs-Merrill \$1, contains much the same advice, but the tone is more sentimental and less scientific.
- 175.9** **Rowntree, B. S. ed.** Betting and gambling, a national evil. Macmillan (5/n) \$1.60 n
 6-9668 Papers by eight writers on gambling in England, dedicated to the N. Y. Anti-gambling League. Discusses ethics, extent of evil and effects on national life, present condition of legislation and needed improvements. Appendixes give text of laws, conclusions of House of Lords Commission and bibliography.
 Acad. 68:623; Ath. 1905, 2:505; Sat. R. 99:676; Spec. 95:504.
- 177** **Mather, Mrs Persis.** Counsels of a worldly godmother. Houghton \$1.50
 5-32540 Witty and epigrammatic letters to a débutante, pointing out the path to social success.
 While she never appeals to a particularly high motive or sets up a lofty ideal, the common sense and sparkle of her curtain lectures may attract when more serious writing would fail. *Outlook*, 81:428.
- 178** *a* **Billings, J. S. & others.** The liquor problem. Houghton \$1 n
 5-28396 Summary of investigations made by Committee of Fifty relating to physiological, legislative, economic and ethical aspects of the question, with a chapter on substitutes for the saloon.
 Amer. Jour. of Soc. 11:578; Annals of Amer. Acad. 26:749; Dial, 40:203.

RELIGION

See also Juvenile, p. 580

- 207** **Religious Education Association.** The aims of religious education. (Proceedings of the third annual convention, 1905) Relig. Educ. Ass'n \$2
 Over 100 brief papers by educators and ministers, on general and specific subjects, covering Sunday school work, religious influences in secular schools, colleges and libraries, boys in country and city, young people's societies, the fine arts etc.
- 221** *c* **Houghton, Mrs L. S.** Telling Bible stories. Scribner \$1.25 n
 5-30557 Takes up Old Testament tales of the relations of God and man, of patriarchs, heroes etc., discussing adaptation and interpretation for the child's religious development, but not throwing them into form for actual telling. Introduction by T. T. Munger.
- 230** *c* **Bradford, A. H.** The inward light. Crowell \$1.25 n
 5-33905 Fourteen essays based on the proposition that there is sufficient light in every soul to reveal truth and duty.
 Makes appeal entirely to the individual conscience though in no sense antagonizing dogmatic Christianity. *Rev. of Rev.* 32:752.
Outlook, 81:835.

- 230.4** **Bowne, B. P.** The immanence of God. Houghton \$1 n
 5-14820 Discusses the immanence of God in nature, history and Bible events, here dealing with miracles; then, reversing the shield, shows that spiritual life is no less subject to law than physical. Atlantic, 97:418.
- 240** *b* **Peabody, F. G.** Jesus Christ and the Christian character. (Lyman Beecher lectures at Yale Univ. 1904) Macmillan \$1.50
 5-20433 Fair-minded, scholarly inquiry into the applicability of the teachings of Christ to the moral problems of personal life today. Atlantic, 97:419; Outlook, 81:836.
- 240** *b* **Waters, N. M.** A young man's religion and his father's faith. Crowell 90c n
 5-29084 Informal, practical talks attempting to reconcile the old and new in religious thought.
- 241** **Gladden, Washington.** The new idolatry, and other discussions. McClure \$1.20 n
 5-39605 Papers protesting against present commercial spirit in government, education and religion, and discussing ethics of money getting and spending. *A. L. A. Booklist* (modified). Dial, 40:131.
- 243** **Dawson, W. J.** The evangelistic note. Revell \$1.25 n
 5-4780 Thirteen evangelistic addresses, all but three delivered during a mission at Plymouth church, Brooklyn. Title chapter states circumstances leading up to author's work as evangelist. Expository Times, 16:364; Outlook, 79:958.
- 266** **Brent, C. H.** Adventure for God. (Bishop Paddock lectures, 1904) Longmans \$1.10 n
 5-42042 In these lectures, delivered before a class of theological students, the Bishop of the Philippines invests the missionary with the glamor of the Knight Adventurous. In eloquent language, he shows the necessity of the missionary spirit to church and nation as well as to alien races.
- 271.3** *c* **James, G. W.** In and out of the old missions of California: an historical and pictorial account of the Franciscan missions. Little \$3 n
 5-39053 Treats fully history, architecture, interior decoration and relics of the 21 Franciscan missions, with a general discussion of their founding and work with Indians. One hundred and forty-two excellent photographic illustrations. Dial, 39:444.
- 275.2** **Clement, E. W.** Christianity in modern Japan. Amer. Baptist Pub. Soc. \$1 n
 5-17290 Survey of extension of Christianity from 1853 to 1903, with chapters on Christian literature and education, philanthropic and sociological movements and work of various religious denominations. Map and illustrations. Critic, 47:265; Nation, 81:63.
- 290** **Hurst, G. L.** Sacred literature: a descriptive account of the literature of ancient and modern religions. (Temple primers) Macmillan 40c n
 W6-218 Briefly outlines contents of literatures of Brahmanism, Buddhism, Parsiism, Confucianism, the Hebrews, Christianity and Mohammedanism, and estimates literary and historic value in light of modern scholarship. Short bibliography.

SOCIOLOGY

- 304 Dickinson, G. L.** A modern symposium. McClure \$1 n
- 5-32897 Members of a fictitious group present their individual philosophies. The views of tory, liberal, socialist, anarchist, business man, Quaker etc., are set forth with remarkable perspicuity and justice. A book of unusual interest to a few.
- 320.1 Wells, H. G.** A modern Utopia. Scribner \$1.50 n
- 5-24221 Portrays an improved and progressive world state, with a common language, on a planet the physical counterpart of this. The form is fiction, but the social scheme is worked out along the lines of modern scientific and philosophic thought.
Atlantic, 97:340; Ath. 1905, 1:520; Sat. R. 99:492.
- 329 Macy, Jesse.** Party organization and machinery. (Amer. state ser.) Century \$1.25 n
- 4-30170 Study of American political organization, national and state, with chapters on typical systems in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri and the South.
- 331 Adams, T. S. & Sumner, H. L.** Labor problems. Macmillan \$1.60 n
- 5-3795 Although a textbook, much new material on profit sharing and cooperation is presented. To those who would know the facts and catch the spirit of the labor movement, this book is heartily recommended. *Annals of Amer. Acad.* 25:586.
Pub. Opinion, 38:215; Rev. of Rev. 31:282.
- 331 b Kelley, Florence.** Some ethical gains through legislation. (Cit. lib. of econ., pol. & sociol.) Macmillan \$1.25 n
- 5-33677 Reviews conditions as to child labor, the sweating system and relations of women to the franchise, with special reference to recent legislation and judicial decisions, and formulates improvements immediately necessary. Author a member of Illinois bar, secretary of National Consumers League and pioneer settlement worker.
Annals of Amer. Acad. 27:249; Bookman, 22:533; Dial, 40:23; Nation, 83:64.
- 331.3 c Child labor.** (Annals of the Amer. Acad. of Pol. & Soc. Sci.) Amer. Acad. of Pol. & Soc. Sci. \$1.25
- 5-41969 Papers by Florence Kelley, Jane Addams, J. G. Brooks, Samuel Gompers and nine other social workers, discussing physiological and psychological effects, attitude of organized labor, parental responsibility, the ideal law, labor in coal mines, southern cotton mills, glass factories and at the national capital, etc.
- 331.8 a Richardson, Dorothy.** The long day: story of a New York working girl, as told by herself. Century \$1.20 n
- 5-29965 Absorbing record of the experiences of a young country girl without money, friends or training, in her struggle to make a living in New York factories and workshops.
Annals of Amer. Acad. 26:749; Critic, 48:95; Nation, 82:82.
- 331.87 b Warne, F. J.** Coal-mine workers: a study in labor organization. Longmans \$1 n
- 5-41530 An analysis of the development and activities of the trade union as exemplified in the United Mine Workers of America.

Dr Warne's attitude toward the unions is distinctly sympathetic, but he endeavors throughout to do full justice to the opponents as well as the advocates of trade unionism. *Rev. of Rev.* 33:254.

N. Y. Times, 11:65.

- 338 **Bean, B. C. ed.** Cost of production; the principles of the science of costs. Enl. ed. (Bus. man's lib.)
System Co. \$2

5-17235 Attempt to reduce to a system applicable to any business the cost determining factors which must be taken into consideration in fixing the selling price of a manufactured article. Pt 1 treats of material, labor, fixed charges, advertising, agents of buying and selling, etc.; pt 2 of examples of cost systems, with forms.

- 342 **Alston, Leonard.** Modern constitutions in outline.
Longmans 90c

5-10456 Useful handbook. Discusses different constitutional features and analyzes constitutions of United States, British Empire, Switzerland, Prussia, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Scandinavia and other European states.

Ath. 1905, 1:270; Spec. 94:620.

- 352 **c Howe, F. C.** The city, the hope of democracy.
Scribner \$1.50 n

5-33225 Contends that present evils in city government are due to self-interest of industries, not to individual corruption; advocates municipal ownership and the single tax as measures to secure real democratic government.

Annals of Amer. Acad. 27:237; Dial, 40:230.

- 352 **c Zueblin, Charles.** A decade of civic development.
Univ. of Chic. \$1.25 n

6-674 Reviews manifestations of a new civic spirit as seen in improved street paving and sewage disposal, new parks and boulevards, an appreciation of landscape effects, etc., particularly in Chicago, Boston, New York, Harrisburg and Washington.

Dial, 40:200; School R. 14:67.

- 353 **Fairlie, J. A.** National administration of the United States of America.
Macmillan \$2.50 n

5-11078 Describes fully each department and the various detached offices and commissions, showing methods of organization and the work done by each. Bibliographic references.

Marked by scholarly treatment, painstaking accuracy and thoroughness. *Annals of Amer. Acad.* 26:589.

Amer. Hist. R. 10:948; Dial, 39:12; Nation, 80:466.

- 380 **a Coman, Katherine.** Industrial history of the United States.
Macmillan \$1.25 n

5-32534 Traces economic evolution from question of land tenure in colonial times to present day industrial problems. Maps, charts, marginal references and bibliography.

Bookman 22:530; Educ. Rev. 31:102; Jour. of Polit. Econ. 14:62.

- 380 **Jernigan, T. R.** China in law and commerce.
Macmillan \$2 n

5-17607 Concise, popular presentation of characteristic principles of Chinese criminal and civil codes, with chapters on guilds, business customs, banking, currency and land and water traffic. Index.

Probably the best single volume for all who have practical relations or business with the Chinese. *Nation*, 81:84.

Ath. 1905, 2:398; Spec. 95:795.

- 372.2 **Sage, Elizabeth & Cooley, A. M.** Occupations for little fingers: a manual for grade teachers, mothers and settlement workers. Scribner \$1 n
- 5-35784 **Raffia**, coarse sewing, paper cutting, clay modeling, weaving, bead-work etc. Illustrations show the stages of the work. *A. L. A. Booklist.*
Nation, 81:450.

CUSTOMS AND FOLKLORE

See also Juvenile, p. 580

- 395 **Terhune, Mrs M. V. H.** "Marion Harland," *pseud.* Everyday etiquette: a practical manual of social usages. Bobbs-Merrill \$1 n
- 5-33678 Concerned mainly with the spirit of correct behavior, but supplying many details of conventional usage which will be of use to the socially inept. Discursive style.
- 398.2 *c* **Bacon, A. M.** In the land of the gods. Houghton \$1.50
- 5-32692 Japanese folktales and stories in everyday setting, illustrating popular beliefs about the supernatural.
Nation, 81:510.

LANGUAGE

- 420 **James, Henry.** The question of our speech; The lesson of Balzac: two lectures. Houghton \$1 n
- 5-32707 Two lectures delivered in America in 1905, the first on American speech, the second an appreciation of Balzac as the master artist of modern fiction.
Dial, 39:311.
- 420.9 **Jespersen, J. O. H.** Growth and structure of the English language. Stechert \$1
- 6-9647 Rapid sketch of present language as it impresses a foreigner, and survey of history, considering both foreign influences and inner growth.
Popular in the best sense of the term. *Educ. Rev.* 31:423.
Nation, 82:99.

NATURAL SCIENCE

See also Juvenile, p. 580

- 53 *c* **Duncan, R. K.** The new knowledge: a popular account of the new physics and the new chemistry in their relation to the new theory of matter. Barnes \$2 n
- 5-10904 First popular exposition of the new (1905) scientific discoveries, including simple explanations of the theories concerning gaseous ions, radioactivity, atomic disintegration, inorganic evolution, etc. *Ath.* 1905, 1:787; *Educ. R.* 30:310; *Nature*, 72:241; *Spec.* 95:154.
- 550 *b* **Shaler, N. S.** Man and the earth. Fox \$1.50 n
- 5-39133 Interesting survey of man's relations and obligations toward the earth's economic resources, with a forecast of the periods when the most important of these will be exhausted.
Dial, 40:132; *Engin. News*, 55:315; *Nation*, 82:285.

- 553 Ries, Heinrich.** Economic geology of the United States. Macmillan \$2.60 n
- 5-36826 Account of each mineral, followed by particulars of distribution, with sketch maps, detail of use, recent statistics of production in the United States and the world, and carefully selected bibliographies. Presupposes some knowledge of geology and mineralogy. *Nature*, 73:437.
Illustrated.
Annals of Amer. Acad. 25:135; Engin. News, 55:75; Science, 23:225.
- 581.15 c Harwood, W. S.** New creations in plant life: an authoritative account of the life and work of Luther Burbank. Macmillan \$1.75 n
- 5-35275 Of much popular interest for its descriptions and photographs illustrating results of plant breeding, but sharply condemned by authorities in horticulture and agriculture for unscientific, extravagant and misleading statements concerning Mr Burbank's achievements.
Ath. 1906, 1:395; Dial, 40:47; Nation 81:388.
- 581.97 a Peterson, M. G.** How to know wild fruits. Macmillan \$1.50 n
- 5-15672 First popular guide to subject. Gives common and scientific names and descriptions of about 200 of the more noticeable fruited plants of the northeastern section of the United States. Illustrations, guide to families, list of families and species, glossary and indexes.
- 581.973 Sargent, C. S.** Manual of the trees of North America, exclusive of Mexico. Houghton \$6 n
- 5-8739 Systematic handbook giving semipopular descriptions of about 600 trees, with excellent drawings of leaf, flower and fruit of each and keys for identification of species. Invaluable to student of trees.
- 5-40013 Rogers's *Tree book*, Doubleday \$4 n (582), is an attractive quarto with 176 plates from photographs, 16 being colored; a popular guide to the trees of North America with sections on forestry, uses of wood and life of the trees. Ward's *Trees* (Cambridge biological ser.) Cambridge Univ. Press 4/6 n each, Macmillan \$1.50 n each (582), is a series of readable illustrated handbooks of forest botany to be complete in 6v. of which three, on Buds and twigs, Leaves, and Flowers and inflorescences, have appeared.
- 584.15 Gibson, W. H. & Jelliffe, H. L.** Our native orchids. Doubleday \$1.35 n
- 5-19545 Clear nontechnical descriptions of 60 species, embracing all found in northeastern United States, with Gibson's admirable drawings. The text is elaborated from his notes by Helen L. Jelliffe. More valuable for identification than Niles's *Bog-trotting for orchids* (1904) but less attractive to general readers because without photographic and colored illustrations, or narrative of the botanist's adventures.
- 587 c Clute, W. N.** Fern allies of North America north of Mexico. Stokes \$2 n
- 5-32523 First manual for popular use, giving descriptions, habitat, time of fruiting, etc., of club mosses, horsetails, scouring rushes, quillworts, etc. Eight colored and 150 black and white drawings. Keys, checklist, glossary and indexes.
Bot. Gaz. 40:464; Dial, 39:278; Nation, 81:382.

- 590 *c* Long, W. J. Northern trails: some studies of animal life in the Far North. Ginn \$1.50 n
- 5-32522 Tales of unfamiliar animals of Labrador and Newfoundland, marked by high appreciation of animal intelligence and a pervasive consciousness of the beauty and mystery of mountain, river and plain.
Bookman, 23:89; Dial, 39:373; Nation, 81:340.
- 592 Mayer, A. G. Sea-shore life: the invertebrates of the New York coast and the adjacent coast region. (N. Y. aquarium nature ser.) Barnes \$1.20
- 5-33217 Nontechnical descriptions by a scientific authority of sponges, jellyfish, mollusks etc., of Atlantic coast. One hundred and nineteen remarkably good halftones, 111 from photographs of specimens.
Dial, 40:238; Nation, 82:538.
- 595.79 *a* Peckham, G. W. & E. G. Wasps social and solitary. Houghton \$1.50 n
- 5-10451 Describes instincts, degrees of sensitiveness to color and sound, habits of nest building, housekeeping, caring for eggs, killing and conveying of prey, etc.
A wonderful record of patient, exact and loving observation, which has all the interest of a romance. *John Burroughs*.
Atlantic, 96:687; Dial, 38:387; Nature, 72:395.
- 599.7 Roberts, C. G. D. Red fox. Page \$2
- 5-32714 History of a hero fox of singular beauty and strength, united with rare intelligence, adaptability and foresight, his range the forests, rocky slopes and backwoods farms of the Ringwaak country in Eastern Canada. *Nation*, 81:340.
Bookman, 23:341; Critic, 48:121; Dial, 39:373.

USEFUL ARTS

- 609 Williams, Archibald. Romance of modern mechanism. Lippincott \$1.50 n
- 5-40299 Nontechnical descriptions of watches, measuring, calculating and sculpturing machines, motors, fire engines and alarms, ship rifles, etc. Illustrated.
Spec. 95:691.
- 613 *c* Call, A. P. The freedom of life. Little \$1.25 n
- 5-10575 Miss Call's third book of little sermons preaching the "gospel of relaxation" to the nervously exhausted.
Critic, 47:248.
- 613 *c* Richards, Mrs E. H. (Swallow). Art of right living. Whitcomb 50c n
- 5-768 Not a manual of specific directions, but a brief survey of considerations which should influence eating, exercise, ventilation, sleep, amusement, work, environment.
- 613.5 *b* Bashore, H. B. Sanitation of a country house. Wiley \$1
- 5-23060 Popular handbook applying elementary principles of sanitation to location, surroundings, water supply and waste disposal of country homes, with a chapter on the summer camp. Author, inspector for State Board of Health of Pennsylvania.

- 613.71 Müller, J. P.** My system: 15 minutes' work a day for health's sake; tr. from the Danish. Stechert \$1 n
- 6-3475 Simple gymnastic and rubbing exercises, to promote primarily the functions of the skin, lungs and digestion. Sound and stimulating advice as to the care of the body and importance of fresh air and water. Author an all-round amateur athlete. Illustrated.
- 630 Goodrich, C. L.** First book of farming. Doubleday \$1 n
- 5-10171 Deals with fundamental truths and principles underlying agriculture, applying them in simple experiments. For farmers, students and teachers. Many helpful illustrations.
- 630 c Saint Maur, Mrs K. V.** A self-supporting home. Macmillan \$1.75 n
- 5-38456 Enthusiastic and extremely optimistic account of author's 10 years' experience in running a 12 acre farm. Groups work and suggestions chronologically by months and discusses the raising of poultry and pheasants, breeding of pet cats and rabbits, care of bees, cows, gardens and orchards. Illustrated from photographs. Dial, 40:130; Nation, 82:105.
- 630.1 Taylor, H. C.** Introduction to the study of agricultural economics. (Cit. lib. of econ., pol. & sociol.) Macmillan \$1.25 n
- 5-32900 Scientific in substance, although for the most part popular in style. Deals with the factors of agricultural production, the organization of the farm, the forces which determine prices, the distribution of wealth, the values of farm property, the means of acquiring land, tenancy and ownership. *C. H. Henderson* in *Dial*, 40:298.
- 633 Spillman, W. J.** Farm grasses of the United States. Judd \$1
- 5-6161 Practical treatise on the grass crop, seeding and management of meadows and pastures, descriptions of the best varieties, the seed and its impurities, grasses for special conditions, etc. Illustrated.
- 635 b Fullerton, E. L.** How to make a vegetable garden. Doubleday \$2 n
- 5-12257 Full of suggestions about the elementary things in garden making—the very things the novice may fail to learn from more pretentious authorities because a knowledge of them is taken for granted. *Country Calendar*, 1:109l. Profusely illustrated with helpful photographs. Dial, 38:282.
- 636.1 Roberts, I. P.** The horse. (Rural sci. ser.) Macmillan \$1.25 n
- 5-9176 Describes the various breeds, their qualities and uses, and gives advice on breeding, judging, care, education, use etc. Practical, intended primarily for farmers, but of value to all owners. Appendixes on breeding army horses, tables of rations, list of live stock registry associations.
- 6-2939 Ridgeway's *Origin and influence of the thoroughbred horse* (Cambridge biological ser.) Camb. Univ. Press 12/6 n, Macmillan \$3.75 n, is a scientific account of the history of the horse, almost encyclopedic in the information amassed, and finely illustrated. Not likely to be needed in smaller libraries.

- 659 **Calkins, E. E. & Holden, Ralph.** Modern advertising. (Appleton's bus. ser.) Appleton \$1.50 n
- 5-8409 Treats development, methods and aims, from practical rather than psychological standpoint, illustrating by well known examples. Useful to business men and interesting to general reader. Critic, 47:383; Nation, 80:340.

FINE ARTS

See also Juvenile, p. 581

- 709 **Sturgis, Russell.** Study of the artist's way of working in the various handicrafts and arts of design. 2v. Dodd \$15 n
- 5-32842 Deals with artist's aims and processes in connection with carving, modeling, painting, ceramic, vitreous and textile arts, inlay, engraving, printing, embroidery, building etc. Sumptuously printed, with 219 illustrations. In reality a manner of encyclopedia of art, or of the arts directed and judged by the eye. *John La Farge*. Arch. Record, 19:199 (La Farge); Internat. Stud. 27:sup.33; Nation, 82:121.
- 709.4332 **Rée, P. J.** Nuremberg and its art to the end of the 18th century. (Famous art cities) Scribner \$1.50 n
- 5-42534 Practically traces development of German art, being specially valuable for treatment of artists and craftsmen who succeeded Dürer. One hundred and twenty-three admirable photographic reproductions of buildings, pictures and sculptures of Nuremberg. By librarian of Bavarian Industrial Museum. Ath. 1905, 2:121.
- 709.52 **Dick, Stewart.** Arts and crafts of old Japan. (World of art ser.) McClurg \$1.20 n
- 5-36286 Attractive introduction to Japanese fine and decorative art, containing short chapters on painting, sculpture and carving, metal and lacquer work and landscape gardening. 30 halftone plates. Acad. 67:585; Dial, 39:278; Nation, 82:164.
- 716 **Ely, H. R.** Another hardy garden book. Macmillan \$1.75 n
- 5-7384 Practical chapters on vegetable gardens, fruit raising, trees and shrubs, and autumn and spring work in the flower garden. Illustrated with dated photographs. Supplements her *Woman's hardy garden*. Critic, 46:565; Nation, 80:338.
- 716 **Woolson, G. A.** Ferns and how to grow them. Doubleday \$1 n
- 6-692 Excellent practical book for amateur fern culturist. Describes native varieties, their habits and needs, without technical terms or scientific descriptions. For identification in the woods, Clute's *Our ferns in their haunts* or Parsons's *How to know the ferns* should be chosen. Excellent photographic illustrations.
- 726.7 **Cram, R. A.** Ruined abbeys of Great Britain. Pott \$2.50
- 6-3504 Sketches the architectural and ecclesiastical history of each foundation, fully describing and illustrating the present condition, with reproductions of excellent photographs. Reprinted from *The Churchman*. Internat. Stud. 27:sup.36; N. Y. Times, 10:717, 821.

- 733 Mach, E. R. O. von.** Handbook of Greek and Roman sculpture. (Univ. prints ser.)
Bureau of Univ. Travel \$1.50
- 5-10544 Not a handbook in the ordinary sense, but a descriptive catalogue of 500 well chosen plates and 45 text illustrations. Description and discussion of each work preceded by a note giving the material, place, date of discovery if known, museum or collection where preserved and some bibliographic information. Index and bibliography.
- 750 a Caffin, C. H.** How to study pictures by means of a series of comparisons of paintings and painters from Cimabue to Monet. Century \$1.80 n
- 5-28200 Beginning with Cimabue, the author selects from each period in the history of art two painters of different schools and reproduces one picture by each for comparative study. Both individual genius and the continuity of artistic tradition are suggestively treated. Well within grasp of beginners in art study.
- 5-34500 *The appreciation of pictures* by Russell Sturgis, Baker & T. \$1.50 n, has 73 excellent plates, gives new and stimulating information and criticism, from wide knowledge, and is perhaps the more valuable to those who have some acquaintance with art.
- 750 c Cox, Kenyon.** Old masters and new: essays in art criticism. Fox \$1.50 n; illus. ed. \$2.50 n
- 5-32375 Twenty-two essays in art criticism, ranging from Perugino to William Blake and present day painters and sculptors. Illustrated edition, more sumptuous in make-up, contains 16 excellent halftones.
What he says, if not always particularly new, is vital and is stated clearly, tersely, often incisively, and with the authority of a practising artist.
Critic, 46:563; Nation, 80:461.
- 759.1 b Isham, Samuel.** History of American painting. (Hist. of Amer. art) Macmillan \$5 n
- 5-39062 From colonial period to 1906. Historical narrative and critical estimate. Twelve photogravures and 121 halftones.
Atlantic, 97:278; Nation, 81:508.
- 770 Hasluck, P. N. ed.** Book of photography, practical, theoretic and applied. Cassell \$3
- 5-24210 Useful, up-to-date book, written from the standpoint of actual experience. *A. L. A. Booklist*.
Sixty column glossary of terms, 935 text illustrations and diagrams, 48 plates from photographs.

MUSIC

- 782.2 Aldrich, Richard.** Guide to the Ring of the Nibelung.
Ditson \$1.25
- 5-39592 Composition, sources, musical structure and story. Illustrative themes given in course and indexed.
An analysis which in completeness and usefulness surpasses its predecessors. *Nation*, 81:504.

- 786.4 Jonson, G. C. A.** Handbook to Chopin's works: for the use of concert-goers, pianists and pianola players. Doubleday \$1.50 n
- 5-14679 A kind of musical Baedeker. Takes up contents of each opus, giving brief description, characterization and quotations from critics. Introduction on Chopin's life and characteristics, bibliography and table of works.

AMUSEMENTS AND SPORTS

See also Juvenile, p. 581

- 790 c White, Mary.** Child's rainy day book. Doubleday \$1 n
- 5-38082 Directions for home-made toys, basket weaving, beadwork, indoor gardening, paper flowers, clay work, and games for two or three to play.
- 791 Thompson, W. C.** On the road with a circus. New Amsterdam Bk Co. \$1
- 3-20989 Unexaggerated, entertaining account of daily life of employees of a circus, their pleasures and hardships. First edition published by author, 1903. Nation, 77:526.
- 793 Nugent, Meredith.** New games and amusements for young and old alike. Doubleday \$1.50 n
- 5-39876 Soap bubble tricks, fun with egg shells, directions for seaside, elastic, sunshine and newspaper toys, artillery, kites without sticks, toys that run up hill, etc. Really new and good for libraries that already own many books on games; but for a single volume, one of the older, more comprehensive collections should be chosen.
- 797 Hunt, A. B. ed.** House boats and house boating. Forest & Stream \$3 n
- 5-41014 Quarto describing in detail many types of house boat in use in America, with chapters on interior furnishing and the inside route to Florida. One hundred and eighty-five plans and illustrations of craft and scenery.
- 799 Roosevelt, Theodore.** Outdoor pastimes of an American hunter. Scribner \$3 n
- 5-35277 Personal adventures in the West, including trips of 1905, with observations on animal characteristics and methods of hunting. Chapters on animal life at Sagamore Hill and on books on big game. Forty-eight photographic illustrations. Acad. 70:89; Dial, 40:49.

POETRY

- 811.3 Page, C. H. ed.** The chief American poets. Houghton \$1.75 n
- 5-34169 Selections from Poe, Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Whitman and Lanier, edited with notes, bibliographies and biographical sketches. Furnishes material for a fairly complete study of each poet. Companion to his *British poets of the 19th century*, Sanborn \$2 (1904). Dial, 40:96; Nation, 82:158.

- 811.49 Branch, A. H.** The shoes that danced, and other poems.
Houghton \$1.10 n
- 5-11611 Title piece a 50 page drama, some 50 minor poems making up the volume. The verse is thoughtful and smooth and the range of subjects, merit and meters is wide.
Atlantic, 96:421; Dial, 39:64.
- 811.49 c Drummond, W. H.** The voyageur, and other poems.
Putnam \$1.25 n
- 5-16166 Mostly in the French Canadian patois and giving glimpses of primitive life on trail and river; full of humor and pathos. *A. L. A. Booklist.*
Ath. 1905, 2:300; Critic, 47:287; Spec. 95:391.
- 821.08 Rice, Wallace, comp.** The athlete's garland: a collection of verse of sport and pastime. McClurg 80c n
- 5-9649 One hundred and fifty-six selections, from a wide range of English and American authors, celebrating about 30 athletic sports. Uneven in poetic merit, but contains some good bits of poetry difficult to find elsewhere.
Dial, 38:423.
- 821.17 Ward, H. S.** The Canterbury pilgrimages.
Lippincott \$1.75 n
- 5-39150 A popular life of St Thomas à Becket and story of the pilgrimages to his shrine, including a summary of Chaucer's tales with extracts in modernized spelling. Many fine photographic views of Canterbury and scenes along the pilgrims' routes, with woodcuts and three sketch maps.
Dial, 40:268; Nation, 81:525; Spec. 94:477.

ESSAYS, HISTORY OF LITERATURE, ETC.

See also Juvenile, p. 581

- 804 Trent, W. P.** Greatness in literature, and other papers.
Crowell \$1.20 n
- 5-39028 Eight papers and addresses on the study and teaching of literature, literature and science, modern book burning, the love of poetry, in defense of minor authors and popular judgment, etc. Will attract general readers.
Critic, 48:90; Dial, 40:23; Nation 81:451.
- 808.2 c Hale, E. E. jr.** Dramatists of today: Rostand, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Pinero, Shaw, Phillips, Maeterlinck.
Holt \$1.50 n
- 5-11606 Informal discussion of their principal works, with essays on Standards of criticism and Our idea of tragedy. Appendix gives a table of plays with dates and places of first production.
Critic, 47:90; Dial, 38:357; Nation, 81:14.
- 808.5 a Bryant, S. C.** How to tell stories to children.
Houghton \$1 n
- 5-14963 Discussion of purpose, advantage and art of story-telling, followed by a selection of graded stories and list of books containing available material.
- 808.8 c Baker, E. A. & Ross, F. E. ed.** Voice of the mountains: a collection. (Routledge 1/2/6 n) Dutton \$1 n
- 6-35261 Pocket book of quotations in prose and verse from literature of mountains, grouped under headings Man and the mountains, Storm, Dawn, Italy, The West etc.

- 808.8 Thompson, Theodora, comp.** Underneath the bough: a posy of other men's flowers: an anthology.
Lane (5/ n) \$1.50 n
- W6-221 Quotations in prose and verse, largely from modern writers—Hugh Black, E. H. Griggs, Horatio Dresser, Lilian Whiting, M. S. Savage, but also the Bible, Shakspeare, Browning.
Ath. 1905, 2:611.
- 808.8 Wells, Carolyn, comp.** Satire anthology.
Scribner \$1.25 n
- 5-32912 Good selection of English satirical verse chronologically arranged, from Sir Walter Raleigh to Oliver Herford. Includes a few translations from Juvenal, Horace and medieval French poets.
- 810.8 Trent, W. P. ed.** Southern writers: selections in prose and verse.
Macmillan \$1.10 n
- 5-17317 Extracts from the writings of 87 southerners from colonial times to present, with brief biographical and critical notices.
Nation, 81:142.
- 814.41 c Burroughs, John.** Ways of nature. Houghton \$1.10 n
- 5-36092 Informal papers protesting against tendency to humanize animals and attempting to prove from instances of personal observation that they are guided by instinct rather than reason.
Dial, 39:374; Nation, 82:59; Spec. 95:1128.
- 814.49 b Bailey, L. H.** Outlook to nature. Macmillan \$1.25 n
- 5-19694 Popular lectures delivered before the Twentieth Century Club of Boston on The realm of the commonplace, Country and city, The school of the future, and Evolution: the quest of truth.
Hearty, spontaneous, optimistic, full of the love of nature which he wants all the world to share. *Outlook* 80:886.
Critic, 47:479; Dial, 39:312; Nation, 81:306.
- 814.49 a Crothers, S. M.** The Pardoner's wallet.
Houghton \$1.25 n
- 5-36506 Common sense, alert observation, a varied experience of life, gentle satire, delicate humor, all tastefully adorned with a sufficient garnish of literary allusion, quotation and anecdote. *Dial*, 40:20
Nation, 82:200.
- 814.49 c Dunn, Mrs M. B.** Cicero in Maine, and other essays.
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Atlantic, 97:115; Nation, 81:428.
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- 5-15677 Personal and literary recollections dictated to Miss Isabel Moore, including reminiscences and anecdotes of Edwin Booth, Henry Irving, Joseph Jefferson, Alma Tadema, St Gaudens, Du Maurier, Mark Twain, Dickens and many other well known people.
Nation, 80:442; Dial, 39:17; Ath. 1905, 1:783; Spec. 95:293.

- 814.49 c Van Dyke, Henry.** Essays in application. Scribner \$1.50 n
 5-34645 Twelve essays and addresses which may be generally characterized as the creed or confession of an idealist and an application of his principles to life. *Outlook*, 81:628.
Dial, 40:20.
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 5-33973 Pleasantly written papers on the author's personal experiences as a child at a convent school. Full of humor and good to read aloud. Dedicated to Elizabeth Robins Pennell, who is the Elizabeth of the sketches. Appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*.
Ath. 1906, 1:104; *Nation*, 81:485.
- 823 Dawson, W. J.** Makers of English fiction. Revell \$1.50 n
 5-32808 Quite as much a history of English fiction as a series of studies of individual writers, as the author is careful to indicate connecting links and to follow the development of tendencies. *Dial*, 40:51.
Sat. R. 101:146; *Spec.* 96:125.
- 824.89 Chesterton, G. K.** Heretics. Lane \$1
 5-28365 Twenty essays on social nonconformists and their doctrines by the brilliant apostle of conservatism. Persons and things criticized include: G. B. Shaw, H. G. Wells, the yellow press, George Moore, Celts and Celtophiles, Whistler and slum novelists.
Atlantic, 96:848; *Dial*, 39:204; *Nation*, 82:208; *Sat. R.* 100:87.
- 828.8 Benson, A. C.** Upton letters. Putnam \$1.25 n
 5-34654 Published anonymously, these letters are professedly written by an English schoolmaster to an invalid friend in Madeira. They cover a wide range of subjects and are full of literary and scholarly allusion.
Acad. 60:703; *Ath.* 1905, 1:742; *Spec.* 95:289.
- 828.8 Fairless, Michael.** The grey brethren, and other fragments in prose and verse. (Duckworth 2/6 n) Dutton \$1.25
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Acad. 68:520; *Ath.* 1905, 1:560.
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Acad. 68:656; *Ath.* 1905, 2:70; *Critic*, 47:185; *Nation*, 80:526; *Sat. R.* 99:774.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

See also Juvenile, p. 582

- 914.21 c Howells, W. D.** London films. Harper \$2.25 n
 5-33670 Delicate and charming impressions of London in many of its aspects, social, civic and meteorological. *Nation*, 81:490.
 Cumulative impression of seven visits, the first in 1861. Illustrated by 24 halftone plates from photographs and drawings.
Ath. 1905, 2:717; *Dial*, 39:381.

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- 5-39531** Norman, Spec. 96:28. Marshall, Acad. 69:779; Ath. 1905, 2:363. Wyllie, Acad. 69:779; Spec. 95:159.
- 914.336 b Daniels, M. W.** An American girl in Munich: impressions of a music student. Little \$1.25
- 5-8692** Enthusiastic letters to a friend, about her work, instructors, impressions of operas and symphonies, pension life and German customs.
Dial, 38:326; Nation, 81:83.
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Dial, 39:386.
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Ath. 1906, 1:326; Dial, 40:268; Nation, 81:189; Spec. 95:432.
- 914.92 b Lucas, E. V.** A wanderer in Holland. (Methuen 6/) Macmillan \$1.75 n
- W6-4** Entertaining record of personal experiences and impressions, characterized by a thorough appreciation of country, people and art, shrewd and humorous comment and apt quotation. Map, 20 illustrations in color and 34 reproductions of old Dutch paintings.
Acad. 69:920; Ath. 1905, 2:571; Nation, 81:449; Spec. 95:468.
- 914.92 Passmore, T. H.** In further Ardenne: a study of the grand duchy of Luxembourg. (Dent 7/6 n) Dutton \$2.50 n
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Dial, 40:234; Nation, 82:105.
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Durham, Acad. 68:338; Ath. 1905, 1:305; Dial. 38:384. Villari, Ath. 1905, 1:239; Nation, 80:424; Sat. R. 99:634.
- 915.1 **Bard, Emile.** Chinese life in town and country. (Our Asiatic neighbours) Putnam \$1.20 n
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Nation, 81:227.
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- 5-33666 Chatty record of impressions and experiences at the Chinese court during 11 months' residence as the Empress's portrait painter.
Ath. 1906, 1:196; Dial, 39:378; Nation, 82:125.
- 915.15 **b Landon, Perceval.** Opening of Tibet. Doubleday \$3.80 n
- 5-6760 The special correspondent of the London *Times* has told the story of the English expedition to Tibet, 1903-4, with enthusiasm, and described customs, religion and scenery with fulness and accuracy. His style is singularly attractive. Photographic illustrations and halftones. Published in England in 2 v. with title *Lhasa*.
- 5-8759 Candler's *Unveiling of Lhasa*, Longmans \$5, is more journalistic in style and less authoritative. Waddell's *Lhasa and its mysteries*, Dutton \$6 n, subordinates the report of the expedition to its scientific results and to an authoritative study of the Tibetans and their religion. Contains about 200 illustrations and maps.
Landon, Ath. 1905, 1:231; Bookman 21:305; Spec. 94:365.
Candler, Ath. 1905, 1:147; Bookman, 21:305; Nation, 80:273; Spec. 94:178. Waddell, Ath. 1905, 1:423; Nation, 80:484; Spec. 1905:320.
- 615.2 **Okakura-Yoshisaburo.** The Japanese spirit. Pott \$1 n
- 5-12222 These lectures delivered at the University of London are compendious and explicit in a degree that enables us to form a summary of much that has been otherwise partially obscure, so that we get nearer to the secret of this singular race than we have had the chance of doing before. *George Meredith* in *Introduction*.
Dial, 39:63; Sat. R. 100:151; Spec. 94:915.
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Nation, 80:522.
- 917.19 **b Wallace, Dillon.** Lure of the Labrador wild. Revell \$1.50 n
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- 917.3 Klein, Felix.** In the land of the strenuous life. McClurg \$2 n
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- 917.68 Miles, E. B.** Spirit of the mountains. Pott \$1.20 n
- 5-39512 Pictures with sympathy, humor and charm of style, the southern mountaineer's primitive customs and mode of living, supernatural beliefs, old-fashioned religion, real American music, and native, oral literature.
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- 917.98 McLain, J. S.** Alaska and the Klondike. McClure \$2 n
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- 5-26118 Le Roy, Annals of Amer. Acad. 27:164; Dial, 40:198; Nation, 82:305; Spec. 94:760. Atkinson, Critic, 48:93; Dial, 40:48. Willis, Atlantic, 97:848; Dial, 39:270; Nation, 81:321.
- 919.4 Buley, E. C.** Australian life in town and country. (Our Asiatic neighbours) Putnam \$1.20 n
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- 6-5475 Mill's *Siege of the south pole*, Stokes \$1.60 n, does for antarctic exploration what Gen. A. W. Greely's *Handbook of arctic discoveries* does for the history of exploration at the north pole and does it equally well. *Dial*, 40:360.
- Scott, Acad. 69:1096; Ath. 1905, 2:581; Sat. R. 100:685. Armitage, Ath. 1905, 2:840; Sat. R. 100:726. Mill, Nation, 82:384; Spec. 96:622.

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- Hunt & Poole, Ath. 1905, 2:560, 825; 1906, 1:165; Nation, 81:429; 82:306; Eng. Hist. R. 21:173. Oman, Ath. 1905, 1:135, 330; 1905, 2:825; Nation, 81:366; 82:262; Amer. Hist. R. 11:378, 648; Eng. Hist. R. 21:372; *Dial*, 39:38.
- 944.07 **Evans, T. W.** Memoirs: the Second French Empire; Napoleon the Third, the Empress Eugénie, the Prince Imperial. Appleton \$3 n
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- 5-13192 The account of the growth of the state supplies little new material but the description of life and art is admirable. His account of Venetian architecture and painting entitles him to the position of an art critic of the first order. *Amer. Hist. R.* 11:134.
- 5-40367 Crawford's *Salve Venetia*, 2 v. Macmillan \$5 n, claims only to contribute "gleanings from Venetian history" which are adorned by grace of style and 225 drawings by Joseph Pennell. Okey's *Story of Venice*, Macmillan \$2, combines attractively the qualities of guide-book and history, with halftone reproductions, many drawings and two maps.
- 5-15587 Thayer, Atlantic, 97:555; Nation, 81:221; Spec. 95:126. Crawford, Atlantic, 97:556; Nation, 82:249; Spec. 95:872.
- 948** **Bain, R. N.** Scandinavia: a political history of Denmark, Norway and Sweden from 1513 to 1900. (Camb. hist. ser.)
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Amer. Hist. R. 11:190; Acad. 68:172; Ath. 1905, 1:773; Nation, 81:150.
- 948** *c* **Nansen, Fridtjof.** Norway and the union with Sweden.
Macmillan 70c n
- Supplementary chapter to "Norway and the union with Sweden."
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Not strictly a well written book, but full of the vitality of the field. *Nation*, 81:144.
Critic, 47:264; Dial, 38:417.

AMERICAN HISTORY

See also Juvenile, p. 582

- 970.3** **Beauchamp, W. M.** History of the New York Iroquois, now commonly called the Six Nations.
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- 5-16896 Dawson's *The St Lawrence, its basin and border lands*, Stokes \$1.60 (973.1), is a painstaking history of discovery and exploration on the northeast coast of North America and in the Canadian section of the St Lawrence valley. Illustrations, maps and bibliography. Bröwne, Dial, 39:210. Dawson, Ath. 1905, 2:116; Spec. 95:87.
- 973 **Channing, Edward.** History of the United States. 8v. v.1, The planting of a nation in the new world, 1000-1660. Macmillan \$2.50 n
- 5-11649 Social as well as political and military. Scholarly, provided with critical bibliographic notes on sources at ends of chapters. Six maps.
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- v. 6, 5-19070 The five parts issued during 1905 of the cooperative history
v. 7, 5-21572 of *The American nation*, ed. by A. B. Hart, maintain the high
v. 8, 5-26902 grade of the earlier volumes. See note in *Best Books of*
v. 9, 5-30583 1904.
v. 10, 5-30250 Channing, Atlantic, 96:76; Dial, 39:83; Annals of Amer. Acad. 26:602. Hart, Nation, 81:306, 327; 82:161.
- 973.525 **Mahan, A. T.** Sea power in its relations to the War of 1812. 2v. Little \$7 n
- 5-33220 Scholarly and impartial, drawing largely on new material. Gives much space to causes, tracing them as far back as 1651. Severe in criticism of Jefferson's policy of economy. Many plates, maps and plans.
Acad. 69:1352; Dial, 40:45; Nation, 82:39; Spec. 94:1084.
- 973.73 **Battine, Cecil.** Crisis of the Confederacy: a history of Gettysburg and the Wilderness. Longmans \$5
- 5-13018 Short military history, based on authentic records of conditions on both sides, of operations at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and in the Wilderness.
Slightly exaggerates the services of Lee and slightly undervalues the services of Grant. *Ath.* 1905, 1:299.
Amer. Hist. R. 11:178; Sat. R. 99:460; Spec. 68:411.
- 974.5 c **Richman, I. B.** Rhode Island: a study in separatism. (Amer. commonwealths ser.) Houghton \$1.10 n
- 5-34187 It will not displace the solid history of Arnold but the changes of a half century will give it a place of its own. It is significant that, while the history of Rhode Island has been politico-theological, or at least politico-legal, this latest work is an instructive picture of social life. *W. B. Weedon in Amer. Hist. R.* 11:410.
Bookman, 22:532; Dial, 40:132; Nation, 82:181.
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- 979 **Schafer, Joseph.** History of the Pacific Northwest.
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Amer. Hist. R. 11:229; Dial, 39:209; Spec. 96:123.

BIOGRAPHY

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- b* **Blaine. Stanwood, Edward.** James Gillespie Blaine. (Amer. statesmen) Houghton \$1.25 n
- 5-33614 Favorable but fair estimate of political career by a lifelong personal friend.
Atlantic, 97:114; Dial, 40:49; Nation, 82:141.
- Brahms. Erb, J. L.** Brahms. Dutton \$1.25
- W6-72 An excellent résumé of the important facts in the composer's career, the genesis of his works and critical opinions for and against them. *Nation*, 82:473.
- 6-10015 Florence May's *Life of Johannes Brahms*, 2 v. Longmans \$7, is much fuller, but hardly the final, well balanced biography.
Erb, Acad. 69:1087. May, *Nation*, 82:473; Acad. 69:1267; Ath. 1905, 2:809; Sat. R. 100: sup. 5, Nov. 18.
- Bryant. Bradley, W. A.** William Cullen Bryant. (Eng. men of letters) Macmillan 75c
- 5-10186 As to facts, based on Godwin's and Bigelow's biographies, author's part being mainly critical appraisal and interpretation. Deals with Bryant not only as poet and man of letters, but also as man of affairs and well bred citizen.
Atlantic, 96:275; Dial, 39:116; Nation, 80:443.
- Chatham, Earl of** (William Pitt). **Harrison, Frederick.** Chatham. Macmillan \$1.25 n
- 5-7596 An anti-imperialist's want of sympathy with the aims of Pitt does not prevent the author from recognizing the loftiness of the statesman's motives.
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Ath. 1905, 1:394.
- Constantine. Firth, J. B.** Constantine the Great: the reorganization of the empire and the triumph of the church. (Heroes of nations) Putnam \$1.35 n
- 5-4773 The life of Constantine as warrior, emperor and first imperial champion of Christianity, presented graphically and impartially.
Based upon a first hand study of the authorities and the fruit of independent reflection. *Nation*, 81:128.
Ath. 1905, 1:649; Dial, 38:324; Sat. R. 100:528.
- c* **Fiske. Perry, T. S.** Life of John Fiske. (Beacon biog.) Small 75c n
- 5-40797 Gives, in brief compass, not only the essential facts of his life, but an admirable estimate of his historical and philosophical work.
A. L. A. Booklist.
Atlantic, 97:117.

Göthe. Bielschowsky, Albert. Life of Goethe; tr. from the German by W. A. Cooper. 3v. v.1, 1749-1788, from birth to the return from Italy.

Putnam \$3.50 n

- 5-36314 Bielschowsky has brought to his task familiarity with the details of Goethe research, the ability to think, feel and enjoy independently and to write with clearness and charm. *Nation*, 82:430.

Ath. 1905, 1:321; Dial, 40:85.

Greenaway. Spielmann, M. H. & Layard, G. S. Kate Greenaway. (Black 20/n) Putnam \$6.50 n

- 5-42532 Life of the artist (1846-1901) with critical estimate of work and many of her letters and those of Ruskin, who greatly admired and savagely criticized her. Fifty-three colored and 90 black and white reproductions from work privately owned and not hitherto published.

Ath. 1906, 1:23; Dial, 39:437; *Nation*, 82:15; *Sat. R.* 100: sup. 3, Dec. 9.

a Grenfell. Duncan, Norman. Dr Grenfell's parish; the deep sea fisherman. Revell \$1 n

- 5-8702 Sympathetic account of Dr Grenfell's heroic work as physician, missionary and general administrator among the poor fishermen on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Ath. 1905, 1:591; Bookman, 21:543; *Critic*, 46:471.

Ibsen, Henrik. Letters; tr. by J. N. Laurvik & Mary Morison. Fox \$2.50 n

- 5-42524 Personal letters, a considerable number being addressed to Björnson, Georg Brandes and Frederik Hegel, his publisher. Absolutely sincere, revealing an impressive personality. The introduction supplies biographic details.

Acad. 69:1249; *Critic*, 48:250; Dial, 39:429; *Nation*, 82:243.

Lamb. Lucas, E. V. Life of Charles Lamb. 2v. (Methuen 21/) Putnam \$6 n

- 5-32061 Tells the story of Charles and Mary Lamb as far as possible in their own and their contemporaries' words. Rather an exhaustive compilation, with editorial comment, than an appreciation. Fifty illustrations including portraits. Appendixes: Portraits of Lamb and Lamb's library. Jerrold's *Charles Lamb* (Bell's miniature ser. of great writers, 1/ n) Macmillan 50c, is an excellent introduction to the study of Lamb, briefly sketching his life and writings.

W6-78 Lucas, Acad. 69:999; *Atlantic*, 96:844; *Critic*, 48:27; Dial, 40:6; *Nation*, 82:304; *Spec.* 95:653. Jerrold, Ath. 1905, 2:757.

c Lanier. Mims, Edwin. Sidney Lanier.

Houghton \$1.50 n

- 5-34966 Well rounded presentation, where possible in Lanier's own words, of his career as student, Confederate officer, lawyer, musician, university lecturer and man. A sympathetic interpretation of a fine and rare character and a frank estimate of the poet's claim to lasting fame.

Atlantic, 97:110; *Critic*, 42:355; Dial, 40:119; *Nation*, 82:60.

Lowell. Greenslet, Ferris. James Russell Lowell, his life and work. Houghton \$1.50 n

- 5-32880 An interesting and useful résumé of life, with critical estimate. Based on Lowell's *Letters* and Scudder's authorized *Life*, which are still of chief importance.

Acad. 70:201; *Atlantic*, 97:111; Dial, 40:119; *Nation*, 82:180, 205.

Moore. Gwynn, Stephen. Thomas Moore. (Eng. men of letters) Macmillan 75c n

5-10435 A compact, readable presentation of a magnetic and engaging personality, next to Byron the most popular poet of his day. Bibliography.

A capital little book, in which he does justice both to his subject and to himself. *Acad.* 68:79.

Ath. 1905, 1:327; *Dial*, 39:70; *Nation*, 80:253.

Thackeray. Melville, Lewis. The Thackeray country. (Black 6/) Macmillan \$2

5-15526 Thackerayana, mainly connected with places in and about London, and providing a roughly sketched outline of the novelist's life. Portraits and abundant illustrations from photographs by Mrs C. W. Ward.

Thomas, Theodore. Theodore Thomas: a musical autobiography. 2v. v.1, Life work; v.2, Concert programmes. McClurg \$6 n

5-12264 v. 1, his own very simple, straightforward account of his work, with reminiscences and appreciations by the editor, G. P. Upton; v. 2, Concert programmes. Thirty-seven portraits, facsimiles etc.

Bookman, 21:650; *Dial*, 38:227 (Payne); *Nation*, 80:359; *N. Y. Times*, 10:273 (Richard Aldrich).

c Waddington, Mrs M. K.

Italian letters of a diplomat's wife. Scribner \$2.50 n

5-9291 Two series, written in 1880 and 1904. She describes audiences with popes, kings, queens and many other interesting personages, trips up Vesuvius and to Capri, and enlarges on characteristics and changes in Rome.

b White, A. D. Autobiography. 2v. Century \$7.50 n

5-8344 Recollections of a half century's experiences as educator, politician, diplomat, scientist and author.

The number of noteworthy characters whom he has met, his accurate remembrance of their conversations and his kindly appreciation of their best qualities, give an unexpected charm and variety.

Nation, 80:272.

Acad. 68:533; *Atlantic*, 96:556; *Critic*, 46:448; *Dial*, 38:260.

FICTION

See also Juvenile, p. 582

Austin, Mrs M. H. Isidro. Houghton \$1.50

5-10051 Tale of romantic adventure in southern California in the old mission days. Appeared in the *Atlantic*.

Bookman, 21:601; *Sat. R.* 100:122.

c Banks, Mrs N. H. The little hills. Macmillan \$1.50

5-19418 Life in a quiet village, having a charm more of atmosphere than of incident. *Pittsburgh*.

Ath. 1905, 2:171; Bookman, 21:599.

Bates, Oric. A madcap cruise. Houghton \$1.50

5-8376 Lively story of a young Harvard graduate's Mediterranean cruise, in a "temporarily stolen" yacht, in pursuit of the girl he loves.

Dial, 39:115; *Nation*, 80:379.

- Blundell, Mrs M. E. S.** "M. E. Francis," *pseud.* Dorset
dear: idylls of country life. Longmans \$1.50
- 6-35262 The materials are slight and the incidents ordinary, but the sketches are delightful in their strong and kindly human interest, sympathetic understanding and genial humor; and the characters are distinct types of Dorset folk. *Acad.* 68:495.
Ath. 1905, 1:716; *Sat. R.* 99:813; *Spec.* 94:495.
a Brown, Alice. Paradise. Houghton \$1.50
- 5-26928 Absorbing story of love and self-sacrifice, based on the sudden appearance, in a New England farmhouse, of a runaway girl palmist.
Acad. 69:1362; *Nation*, 81:488.
Chambers, R. W. The reckoning. Appleton \$1.50
- 5-32684 Fourth of a series of romances dealing with New York State in the Revolution, of which *Cardigan* was first, *Maid at arms* second, and the third not yet published. A romantic love story, opening with a picture of New York city in the last months of British occupancy, then shifting to the Mohawk valley and the last raid of Johnson and Butler. The Iroquois council rites are introduced with striking effect.
Acad. 69:1026; *Ath.* 1905, 2:504; *Bookman*, 22:374; *Dial*, 39:309.
Couch, A. T. Quiller- "Q," *pseud.* Shakespeare's Christmas and other stories. Longmans \$1.50
- 5-22359 Seven stories ranging in characters from Shakspeare and Wellington to highwaymen and fishwives and distinguished by richness of allusion and unobtrusive humor.
Acad. 69:925; *Ath.* 1905, 2:368; *Atlantic*, 97:53; *Spec.* 94:323.
Crawford, F. M. Fair Margaret. Macmillan \$1.50
- 5-35302 Present day story of a young Englishwoman with a remarkable voice, who aspires to the operatic stage.
Bookman, 22:373.
Cutting, Mrs M. S. Little stories of courtship. McClure \$1.25
- 5-10922 Simple stories of simple people, whose everyday problems are brought to cheerful solutions.
a De La Pasture, Mrs Henry. Peter's mother. Dutton \$1.50
- 6-6487 Story of the love affair of a young English widow whose rather selfish son disapproves and opposes. Appeared in the *Living Age*.
Acad. 68:149; *Ath.* 1905, 1:303; *Spec.* 94:258.
Dickson, Harris. The Ravanel. Lippincott \$1.50
- 5-8074 Story of a reconstruction fued in Mississippi and a consequent murder. The dramatic intensity of murder and trial is relieved by pleasant glimpses of southern home life and a sweet, natural love story.
Critic, 47:93; *Dial*, 39:208; *Outlook*, 79:1015.
b Dix, B. M. The fair maid of Graystones. Macmillan \$1.50
- 5-30571 Scene laid during Cromwell's rule. The fair maid is a Round-head, her lover a Cavalier. *A. L. A. Booklist*.
Ath. 1905, 2:794; *Dial*, 40:155; *Nation*, 81:488.
c Donnell, A. H. Rebecca Mary. Harper \$1.50
- 5-32393 Short stories about a little girl longing for affection, and her strict, undemonstrative, but really loving old aunt. *Pittsburgh*.
First published in *Harper's Magazine*.
Ath. 1906, 1:388.

Doyle, Sir A. C. Return of Sherlock Holmes.

McClure \$1.50

- 5-6781 Sherlock Holmes opportunely reappears to unravel 13 new mysteries awaiting his unerring instinct and ingenuity.

Ath. 1905, 1:397; N. Y. Tribune, illus. sup. Feb. 26, 1905, p. 7.

a French, Alice, "Octave Thanet," *pseud.* The man of the hour.

Bobbs-Merrill \$1.50

- 5-26124 Hero the son of a rich American business man of the middle West and a Russian princess of strong socialistic sympathies. Under the influence of his mother's ideals he begins his career as a workman, but experience finally teaches him the justness of his father's practical views. *Pittsburgh.*

Bookman, 22:133; Dial, 39:307.

b Frenssen, Gustav. Jörn Uhl.

Estes \$1.50

- 5-11599 Somewhat somber but hopeful tale of a young peasant's long struggle against adverse circumstances, reflecting the atmosphere of north German farm life and marked by sincerity and poetic feeling.

Acad. 68:464; Dial, 39:40; Nation, 81:123; Spec. 94:788.

b Graham, Mrs M. C. The wizard's daughter, and other stories.

Houghton \$1.25

- 5-30272 Six stories of country life, with one exception Californian in scene. Strong in human interest and a keen humor.

Grenfell, W. T. Harvest of the sea: a tale of both sides of the Atlantic.

Revell \$1 n

- 5-8380 True story of the life, trials and temptations of the deep sea fishermen, put into the mouth of a sailor. For author and his work see note on *Dr Grenfell's parish* under Biography, p. 574.

Lincoln, J. C. Partners of the tide.

Barnes \$1.50

- 5-13029 Cape Cod life of a boy adopted by two maiden kinswomen, and his adventures on a coasting schooner and in the wrecking business. Characters well drawn, with much humor.

c Loomis, C. B. Minerva's manoeuvres; the cheerful facts of a "Return to nature."

Barnes \$1.50

- 5-27402 Amusing experiences of a young married couple and their city-bred colored cook during a summer's sojourn in the country. Excellent for reading aloud.

c McCall, Sidney. Breath of the gods.

Little \$1.50

- 5-14826 Dramatic story of a beautiful Japanese girl's conflict between love and patriotism. Background, Washington and Japan at outbreak of Russo-Japanese war.

Ath. 1905, 2:575; Nation, 81:147.

Merwin, Samuel. The road-builders.

Macmillan \$1.50

- 5-32832 Spirited story of a dashing engineering feat in Texas. The hero puts a railroad through in time, in spite of delayed supplies, rival companies and criminal and lazy employees.

Atlantic, 97:45.

c O'Higgins, H. J. Smoke-eaters; the story of a fire crew.

Century \$1.50

- 5-5065 Thrilling stories of the bravery and daring of a New York hook and ladder crew.

Atlantic, 97:47; Dial, 38:393.

- Phillips, D. G.** The plum tree. Bobbs-Merrill \$1.50
 5-7622 Story of the evolution of a young country lawyer into a national political boss. *Pittsburgh Atlantic*, 97:44.
- Princess Priscilla's fortnight:** by the author of "Elizabeth and her German garden." Scribner \$1.50
 5-36119 A princess, tired of the formalities of a grand-ducal court, runs away accompanied by the old court librarian and seeks refuge in an English village. A light-hearted and amusingly exaggerated satire on the simple life.
 Acad. 69:1229; Ath. 1905, 2:882; Dial, 40:18; Nation, 81:488; Sat. R. 101:84.
- Rice, Mrs A. C. (Hegan).** Sandy. Century \$1
 5-10054 Hero a light-hearted and irresponsible young Irish stowaway who drifts to a Kentucky town and wins hearts and success. Published in the *Century*.
- c Richards, Mrs L. E. H.** Mrs Tree's will. (Handy vol. ed. of copyrighted fiction) Estes 75c
 5-27132 Sprightly story of a Maine village dominated, even after her death, by the strong character of Mrs Tree.
- Richmond, G. S.** The indifference of Juliet. Doubleday \$1.50
 5-12161 Wholesome little story of love's ingenuity, a happy marriage and a simple country life.
- a Smith, F. H.** The wood fire in No. 3. Scribner \$1.50
 5-34173 A collection of fireside tales full of Bohemian cheer and good fellowship. *Wilmington Dial*, 39:388.
- b Stewart, C. D.** The fugitive blacksmith. Century \$1.50
 5-5068 Diverting adventures of a fugitive charged with murder, told to the Irish boss of a railroad sand house and the tramps sheltered there.
 Bookman, 21:544; Outlook, 79:773.
- c Stuart, Mrs R. M.** Second wooing of Salina Sue, and other stories. Harper \$1.25
 5-10921 Contains also Minervy's valentines; Tobe Taylor's April foolishness; Egypt; Milady; The romance of Chinkapin castle. Short stories, humorous and pathetic, of southern plantation darkies.
- a Tarkington, N. B.** Conquest of Canaan. Harper \$1.50
 5-35295 Well told story of how a young lawyer won the respect and admiration of an Indiana town which had ostracized him from childhood. Appeared in *Harper's Magazine*.
- Thurston, Mrs K. C.** The gambler. Harper \$1.50
 5-29988 Story of a heroine, beautiful, impulsive, with a high sense of honor and capacity for a noble love, who is threatened with shipwreck through an inherited passion for gambling.
 Acad. 70:181; Bookman, 22:361; Dial, 39:310.
- Tooker, L. F.** Under rocking skies. Century \$1.50
 5-28381 Story of a courtship at sea, culminating in a vividly pictured storm.

Tybout, E. M. Wife of the secretary of state.

Lippincott \$1.50

- 5-33977 Exciting story of the disappearance and quest of an important state document, the characters involved being members of the diplomatic circle at Washington.

Ward, Mrs M. A. (*Mrs Humphry Ward*). Marriage of William Ashe. Harper \$1.50

- 5-8068 Study of an ill-assorted union between a young, level headed member of Parliament and an impulsive girl. Based on the life of Lord Melbourne, Lady Caroline Lamb and Lord Byron. Appeared in *Harper's Magazine*.

Acad. 68:227; Ath. 1905, 1:332; Atlantic, 97:55; Dial, 38:388; Nation, 80:336.

Wells, H. G. Kipps: the story of a simple soul.

Scribner \$1.50

- 5-32391 Merciless analysis of the social aspirations, mishaps and love affairs of a young draper's assistant whose complete lack of adaptability unfits him for his sudden rise to affluence.

Acad. 69:1129; Dial, 40:117; Sat. R. 100:658; Spec. 95:718.

Weyman, S. J. Starvecrow Farm. Longmans \$1.50

- 5-32695 Perilous adventures befalling a charming but indiscreet young English heroine in the early 19th century.

a **Wharton, Mrs Edith.** House of mirth. Scribner \$1.50

- 5-33501 Absorbing study of the gradual downfall of a New York society girl whose lack of high standards compromises her at every turn.

Atlantic, 97:52; Bookman, 22:364; Nation, 81:447; Outlook, 81:404.

Whitham, G. I. Last of the White Coats: a story of Cavaliers and Roundheads. Lippincott \$1.50

- 6-35260 Fortunes of two young kinsmen of opposing parties, just before and after the Restoration. A bright, charmingly human story, which will attract older boys and girls.

Acad. 60:1261.

b **Wiggin, Mrs K. D. (Smith)** (*Mrs Riggs*). Rose o' the River. Houghton \$1.25

- 5-20445 A Maine love idyl. The fascination and power of the Saco river and the perilous work of the lumbermen furnish the background.

Acad. 69:1008; Bookman, 22:494; Spec. 95:570.

c **Williamson, C. N. & A. M.** The princess passes: a romance of a motor-car. Holt \$1.50

- 5-5442 Tale of love, automobile travel and a walking tour in Swiss and French Alps. Following but not vitally connected with *The lightning conductor*.

Dial, 38:389; Nation, 80:379.

Wolfenstein, Martha. A renegade, and other tales.

Jewish Pub. Soc. of Amer. \$1.25

- 5-41638 Tales of the life of orthodox Jews in Europe and America. Full of local color, race peculiarities, quaintness and delicate humor

Nation, 82:182.

b **Wright, M. O.** At the sign of the Fox. Macmillan \$1.50

- 5-20914 Combines satirical thrusts at the ostentatious life of the rich with a philosophy of simple, wholesome living and charming descriptions of nature.

Ath. 1905, 2:397; Bookman, 22:134; Spec. 95:434.

JUVENILE BOOKS

- 220** **Worcester, W. L.** On holy ground. Lippincott \$3 n
- 4-35754 Bible stories from Old Testament and Gospels, each concluding with biblical text of story. Noteworthy for wealth and excellence of photographic illustrations of eastern life and topography. Critic, 46:565.
- 372.3** **Brown, E. V.** Stories of childhood and nature. Globe Sch. Bk Co. 40c
- 5-32657 Fifty-nine sketches, stories and poems about the life of out-of-doors, and of far-away lands, 17 being original and the rest quoted from excellent sources.
- 372.4** **Baldwin, James.** Fairy reader: adapted from Grimm and Andersen. (Eclectic readings) Amer. Bk Co. 35c
- 5-13176 The fox and the horse, The little fir tree, The ugly duckling, Thumbling, and other stories, in simple words for first reader grade. The preface, generally objectionable, becomes here an excellent Afterword to teachers.
- 372.4** **Grover, E. O.** The overall boys: a first reader. Rand 45c
- 5-3788 With colored drawings similar to her *Sunbonnet babies*, and those little folks reappear in this story. Unlike most primary readers, this consists of one long story, not numerous short ones.
- 394** **Our holidays**, their meaning and spirit: retold from St Nicholas. (Hist. stories) Century 65c n
- 5-34166 Sketches, stories and verses explaining or illustrating observances of Hallowe'en, Election, Thanksgiving, notable birthdays, Arbor day, etc. Useful, though falling short of expectations roused by title.
- 398.2** **Krout, C. V.** "Caroline Brown," *pseud.* Bold Robin and his forest rangers. Dutton \$1.25
- 5-26925 Some of the adventures of Robinhood and his yeomen, related in quaint style and full of the spirit and atmosphere of forest life. Supplements Pyle's *Merry adventures of Robin Hood*.
- 398.2** *c* **Pyle, Howard.** Story of the champions of the Round Table. Scribner \$2.50 n
- 5-33971 Contents: The story of Launcelot, The book of Sir Tristram, The book of Sir Percival.
- 398.2** *c* **Tappan, E. M.** The golden goose, and other fairy tales. Houghton \$1
- 5-35790 Six Swedish stories, very like German folk tales in spirit and sometimes in incident. The drawings admirably illustrate the text.
- 590.3** *c* **Champlin, J. D.** Young folks' cyclopaedia of natural history. Holt \$2.50
- 5-12786 Painstaking compilation, alphabetically arranged, giving short account of each animal, its habitat and Latin name. Many woodcuts, index.
- 641** *b* **Crump, Lucy.** Three little cooks. Longmans \$1
- Two little English children try real cooking on a toy stove, under the supervision of an experienced cook. Thirty receipts in tiny quantities are given at the end.
- 5-13303 Burrell's *Little cook book for a little girl*, Estes 75c, is made up of many clearly stated recipes for breakfast, luncheon and dinner dishes, the greater part reprinted from *Good Housekeeping*.

- 757** **Moore, Mrs N. H.** Children of other days: notable pictures of children of various countries and times, after paintings by great masters. Stokes \$1.50
- 5-36126 Thirty-five good reproductions, each provided with a little biographic matter, too effortfully written down to the child's supposed capacity. Objectionably heavy paper has been used in order to improve effect of halftones.
- 782.2** **c McSpadden, J. W.** Stories from Wagner. Crowell 60c
- 5-32690 Told with excellent simplicity and clearness.
Directed primarily to the needs of young people, it is worth the attention of older ones. . . . For the nonmusical, as legend and fairy tales, for the young music lover, who has still in anticipation the Wagner music drama, it is a capital little book. *Nation*, 81:407. Spec. 95:1041.
- 790** **a Hall, A. N.** The boy craftsman: practical and profitable ideas for a boy's leisure hours. Lothrop \$2
- 5-26960 Instructions for indoor and outdoor work and recreation, with suggestions for earning money by small business enterprises. Includes directions for tools and workshop, printing, dark-rooms and circuses, for making doll houses and furniture, log cabins, canvas canoes, cork toys, miniature theaters, etc. Illustrated.
- 796** **Bond, A. R.** The Scientific American boy; or, The camp at Willow Clump Island. Munn \$2
- 5-35782 Gives in story form directions which the average boy can follow, for constructing bridges, windmills, water-wheels, tents, camping equipments, snowshoes, sledges, ice-boats etc.
- 821.08** **Blake, K. D. & Alexander, Georgia.** Graded poetry readers. 7 no. no.1-6. Maynard 20c ea.
- 6-14536 Grades 1-6 in 5v. Admirably selected, graded and printed. Ranges wide, from Mother Goose to Shelley, New England Primer to William Blake, Edward Lear to Emerson, Phoebe Cary to Shakspeare.
Nation, 81:318.
- 821.17** **c Kelman, J. H.** Stories from Chaucer. (Told to the children ser.) Dutton 50c
- W6-92 The stories of Arviragus and Dorigen, Palamon and Arcite, the patient Griselda, and Constance, in simple prose which brings out much of the poetic and moral beauty and prepares the way happily for later acquaintance with the originals.
The volumes of this series are attractively printed, illustrated in color, and, though not of equal value, are all worthy of consideration.
- 821.31** **Lang, Jeanie.** Stories from the Faerie queen. (Told to the children ser.) Dutton 50c
- W6-213 Una and the lion; St George and the dragon; Britomart and the magic mirror; The quest of Sir Guyon; Pastorella; Cambell and Triamond; Marinell, the Sea-nymph's son; Florimell and the Witch. For note on series, see Kelman's *Stories from Chaucer*.
- 822.33** **c Macleod, Mary.** Shakespeare story book; with introd. by Sidney Lee. Barnes \$1.75
- 3-16387 Stories of 16 plays, with dialogue in words of dramas. Plots are clearly brought out. Excellent as preparation for the plays, or as a good story book. Reissue of English edition of 1902. Illustrated by Gordon Browne.

Lamb's *Tales* are perhaps best suited to youngest children; Miss Macleod's versions, to a group a little older; Alice Hoffman's admirable *Stories from Shakespeare's plays for children*, published separately, Dent 1/n, Dutton 40c n, imply another step in development. These have the outward characteristics of the *Temple Shakespeare*, with illustrations added. The stories are simply retold, with plentiful extracts from the plays.

Nation, 81:489.

- 888.8** **Rowbotham, F. J.** *Tales from Plutarch.* Crowell 60c
- 5-26114 Stories of Theseus, Romulus, Fabius and Alcibiades, being developed rather than translated from Plutarch. In good form for the story-teller.
Acad. 67:550; Ath. 1904; 2:729; Nation, 81:449.
- 914.4** **McManus, Blanche** (*Mrs M. F. Mansfield*). *Our little French cousin.* (Little cousin ser.) Page 60c
- 5-20772 Describes daily life and some happy journeys of little Germaine, daughter of a well-to-do farmer of Normandy. This volume and *Our little English cousin* (914.2) by same author, are among best of the series.
- 5-24184
- 916** **Carpenter, F. G.** *Africa.* (Carpenter's geog. reader)
Amer. Bk Co. 60c
- 5-29092 An imaginary journey from New York through all African countries. Describes physical features, natural resources, people, life and industries. Illustrated.
- 917.3** **a Stone, G. L. & Fickett, Grace.** *Every day life in the colonies.* Heath 40c
- 5-21801 Graphic stories of early customs, telling of the first New England Christmas, hornbooks, a Puritan sabbath, soap and candle making, a May day celebration, sundials, etc. Arranged for a school reader primarily but excellent for home use.
- 973** **c Lane, Mrs M. A. L. & Hill, Mabel, comp.** *American history in literature.* Ginn 50c
- 5-35413 Prose and poetry, mainly from standard American authors, on incidents in United States history. Short lists of selections and books for children and teachers appended to each period group.
- 973.7** **b Civil War stories:** retold from *St Nicholas*. (Hist. stories) Century 65c n
- 5-34175 Stories, many of them true, of the great struggle on land and sea, and the part taken in it by children. This series is specially valuable to libraries not having full set of *St Nicholas*.

JUVENILE BIOGRAPHY

- 920.07** **Mowry, W. A. & B. S.** *American pioneers.* (America's great men & their deeds) Silver 65c
- 5-18109 Sketches of Champlain, Penn, Father Marquette, Boone, Kenton, Crockett, Lovejoy, Jefferson, Lincoln, Mann, Armstrong, Mary Lyon, Dorothy Dix, J. B. Gough and others. Illustrated.

JUVENILE FICTION

- Barbour, R. H.** *Four in camp: a story of summer adventures in the New Hampshire woods.*
Appleton \$1.50
- 5-30269 *Adventures in a boys' summer camp on a New Hampshire lake.*

- Eliot, Mrs H. R. M.** *Laura in the mountains: a sequel to "Laura's holidays."* Lothrop 50c
 5-17285 A simple, wholesome story, which would please little girls, of the happy month of an Oregon family in a mountain camp.
- French, Allen.** *Reform of Shaun.* Little \$1
 5-32530 Stories of two dogs who reform in manners and morals, after learning that their homes depend on their good behavior.
- a Fuller, Anna.** *A bookful of girls.* Putnam \$1.50
 5-9059 Short stories of six bright, helpful and enthusiastic girls. Critic, 47:284.
- Kingsley, Charles.** *The water babies; told to the children by Amy Steedman. (Told to the children ser.)* Dutton 50c
 While it would be a great pity not to give older children Kingsley's full text, this excellent abridgment with pleasing illustration in color will attract many who would not read the original.
- Lucas, E. V. comp.** *Old fashioned tales.* Stokes \$1.50
 6-35259 Nineteen charmingly printed and illustrated moral classics, including Miss Edgeworth's Purple jar, Thomas Day's Little Jack, Mary Lamb's Changeling, Peter Parley's Plot of gunpowder, etc.
- Smith, Mrs M. P. (Wells).** *Boy captive in Canada.* Little \$1.25
 5-32678 Relates the experience of the 10 year old son of Deerfield's minister, who lived for more than a year in captivity among the Indians in Vermont and Canada. *Wilmington.*
 Follows *The boy captive of old Deerfield.*
- Strang, Herbert.** *Kobo: a story of the Russo-Japanese War.* Putnam \$1.50
 W6-226 Adventures on sea and land of a young English engineer and his Japanese friend Kobo. Excellent picture of Japanese life and character and of the early events of the war at Port Arthur and in Korea.
 Ath. 1904, 2:656.
- c Thompson, A. R.** *Shipwrecked in Greenland.* Little \$1.50
 5-29105 Adventures of a party of boys off the Greenland and Labrador coasts, with information about natives, manners and customs, flora and fauna, icebergs, polar bears etc.
 Nation, 81:407.
- a White, E. O.** *An only child.* Houghton \$1
 5-24194 Pleasant story of a lonely little girl, her friends and her cats.

INDEX

- Adams & Sumner. Labor problems, 554
- Aldrich. Guide to the Ring of the Nibelung, 562
- Alexander & Blake. Graded poetry readers, 581
- Alston. Modern constitutions, 555
- Armitage. Two years in the antarctic, note under Scott, 570
- Atkinson. Philippine islands, note under Le Roy, 569
- Austin. Isidro, 575
- Bacon. In the land of the gods, 557
- Bailey. Outlook to nature, 565
- Bain. Scandinavia, 571
- Baker & Ross. Voice of the mountains, 564
- Baldwin. Fairy reader, 580
- Balzac, Lesson of, by James, 557
- Banks. The little hills, 575
- Barbour. Four in camp, 582
- Bard. Chinese life in town and country, 568
- Barry. Port Arthur, 571
- Bashore. Sanitation of a country house, 559
- Bates. Madcap cruise, 575
- Battine. Crisis of the Confederacy, 572
- Bean. Cost of production, 555
- Beauchamp. History of, the New York Iroquois, 571
- Benson. Upton letters, 566
- Bielschowsky. Life of Goethe, 574
- Billings & others. The liquor problem, 552
- Birney. Childhood, 552
- Blaine, biography, 573
- Blake & Alexander. Graded poetry readers, 581
- Blundell. Dorset dear, 576
- Bond. Scientific American boy, 581
- Bowne. The immanence of God, 553
- Bradford. The inward light, 552
- Bradley. William Cullen Bryant, 573
- Brahms, biography, 573
- Branch. The shoes that danced, 564
- Breasted. History of Egypt, 570
- Brent. Adventure for God, 553
- Brown, Alice. Paradise, 576
- Brown, Caroline, *pseud.*, see Krout
- Brown, E. V. Stories of childhood and nature, 580
- Brown, H. F. In and around Venice, 567
- Browne, G. W. St Lawrence river, 572
- Bryant, S. C. How to tell stories to children, 564
- Bryant, W. C., biography, 573
- Buley. Australian life, 569
- Burbank. Life and work, 558
- Burrell. Little cook book for a little girl, note under Crump, 580
- Burroughs. Ways of nature, 565
- Caffin. How to study pictures, 562
- Calkins & Holden. Modern advertising, 561
- Call. Freedom of life, 559
- Candler. Unveiling of Lhasa, note under Landon, 568
- Carl. With the Empress Dowager, 568
- Carpenter. Africa, 582
- Chambers. The reckoning, 576
- Champlin. Young folks' cyclopaedia of natural history, 580
- Channing. History of the United States, 572
- Chatham, Earl of, biography, 573
- Chesterton. Heretics, 566
- Child labor, 554
- Civil War stories, 582
- Clement. Christianity in modern Japan, 553
- Clute. Fern allies of North America, 558

- Clute. Our ferns in their haunts, note under Woolson, 561
- Coman. Industrial history of the United States, 555
- Constantine, biography, 573
- Cooley & Sage. Occupations for little fingers, 557
- Couch, *pseud.* Shakespere's Christ-mas, 576
- Cox. Old masters and new, 562
- Cram. Ruined abbeys of Great Britain, 561
- Crawford. Fair Margaret, 576
- Salve Venetia, note under Thayer, 571
- Crothers. Pardoner's wallet, 565
- Crump. Three little cooks, 580
- Cutting. Little stories of courtship, 576
- Daniels.** American girl in Munich, 567
- Davidson. History of education, note under Monroe, 556
- Dawson, S. E. The St Lawrence, note under Browne, 572
- Dawson, W. T. The evangelistic note, 553
- Makers of English fiction, 566
- De La Pasture. Peter's mother, 576
- Dick. Arts and crafts of old Japan, 561
- Dickinson. A modern symposium, 554
- Dickson. The Ravanel, 576
- Dix. Fair maid of Graystones, 576
- Donnell. Rebecca Mary, 576
- Doyle. Return of Sherlock Holmes, 577
- Drummond. The voyageur, 564
- Duncan, Norman. Dr Grenfell's parish, 574
- Duncan, R. K. The new knowledge, 557
- Dunn. Cicero in Maine, 565
- Durham. Burden of the Balkans, 567
- Edwards.** Home life in France, 567
- Eliot. Laura in the mountains, 583
- Elliott. Two in Italy, 567
- Ely. Another hardy-garden book, 561
- Erb. Brahms, 573
- Evans. Memoirs, 570
- Fairless.** Grey brethren, 566
- Fairlie. National administration of the United States, 555
- Fickett & Stone. Every day life in the colonies, 582
- Firth. Constantine the Great, 573
- Fiske, biography, 573
- Francis, M. E. *pseud.*, see Blundell
- French, Alice. Man of the hour, 577
- French, Allen. Reform of Shaun, 583
- Frenssen. Jörn Uhl, 577
- Fuller. Bookful of girls, 583
- Fullerton. How to make a vegetable garden, 560
- Gibson & Jelliffe.** Our native orchids, 558
- Gladden. The new idolatry, 553
- Goodrich. First book of farming, 560
- Göthe, biography, 574
- Graham. Wizard's daughter, 577
- Greely. Handbook of arctic discoveries, note under Scott, 570
- Greenaway, biography, 574
- Greenslet. James Russell Lowell, 574
- Grenfell, biography, 574
- Harvest of the sea, 577
- Grinling. Ways of railways, note under Noyes, 556
- Grover. Overall boys, 580
- Gwynn. Thomas Moore, 575
- Haeckel.** Riddle of the universe, criticism of, 551
- Haines. Restrictive railway legislation, note under Noyes, 556
- Hale. Dramatists of today, 564
- Hall. Boy craftsman, 581
- Harland, Marion, *pseud.*, see Ter-hune

- Harrison. Chatham, 573
- Hart. The American nation, note under Channing, 572
- Harwood. New creations in plant life, 558
- Hasluck, *ed.* Book of photography, 562
- Higginson. Part of a man's life, 565
- Hill & Lane. American history in literature, 582
- Hoffman. Stories from Shakespeare's plays for children, note under Macleod, 582
- Holden & Calkins. Modern advertising, 561
- Houghton. Telling Bible stories, 552
- Howe. The city, 555
- Howells. London films, 566
- Hunt, A. B. House boats, 563
- Hunt, William & Poole. Political history of England, 570
- Hurst. Sacred literature, 553
- Hutton. Talks in a library, 565
- Ibsen.** Letters, 574
- Isham. History of American painting, 562
- James, G. W.** In and out of the old missions of California, 553
- James, Henry. The question of our speech, 557
- Javal. On becoming blind, 556
- Jelliffe & Gibson. Our native orchids, 558
- Jernigan. China in law and commerce, 555
- Jerrold. Charles Lamb, 574
- Jespersen. Growth and structure of the English language, 557
- Johnston & Spencer. Ireland's story, 570
- Jonson. Handbook to Chopin's works, 563
- Kelley.** Some ethical gains through legislation, 554
- Kelman. Stories from Chaucer, 581
- King. Rational living, 551
- Kingsley. Water babies; told to the children by Amy Steedman, 583
- Klein. In the land of the strenuous life, 569
- Kropotkin. Russian literature, 566
- Krout. Bold Robin, 580
- Lamb,** biography, 574
 ——— Tales from Shakespeare, note under Macleod, 582
- Landon. Opening of Tibet, 568
- Lane & Hill. American history in literature, 582
- Lang. Stories from the Faerie queen, 581
- Lanier, biography, 574
- Laut. Vikings of the Pacific, 569
- Layard & Spielmann. Kate Greenaway, 574
- Le Roy. Philippine life, 569
- Lincoln. Partners of the tide, 577
- Lodge. Life and matter, 551
- Long. Northern trails, 559
- Loomis. Minerva's manoeuvres, 577
- Lowell, biography, 574
- Lucas. Life of Charles Lamb, 574
 ——— Old fashioned tales, 583
 ——— Wanderer in Holland, 567
- McCall.** Breath of the gods, 577
- Mach. Handbook of Greek and Roman sculpture, 562
- McLain. Alaska and the Klondike, 569
- Macleod. Shakespeare story book, 581
- McManus. Our little French cousin, 582
- McSpadden. Stories from Wagner, 581
- Macy. Party organization and machinery, 554
- Mahan. Sea power in its relations to the war of 1812, 572
- Mather. Counsels of a worldly god-mother, 552
- May. Life of Johannes Brahms, 573
- Mayer. Sea-shore life, 559
- Melville. The Thackeray country, 575

Merwin. The road-builders, 577
 Meyer. Governmental regulation of railway rates, note under Noyes, 556
 Miles. Spirit of the mountains, 569
 Mill. Siege of the south pole, note under Scott, 570
 Milton. Scenery of London, note under Norman, 567
 Mims. Sidney Lanier, 574
 Monroe. Textbook in the history of education, 556
 Moore, Mrs N. H. Children of other days, 581
 Moore, Thomas, biography, 575
 Mowry. American pioneers, 582
 Müller. My system, 560

Nansen. Norway and the union with Sweden, 571

— Supplementary chapter to "Norway and the union with Sweden," 571

Niles. Bog-trotting for orchids, note under Gibson, 558

Norman. London, 567

Noyes. American railroad rates, 556

Nugent. New games and amusements, 563

O'Higgins. Smoke-eaters, 577

Okakura-Yoshisaburo. The Japanese spirit, 568

Okey. Story of Venice, note under Thayer, 571

Oman. History of England, note under Hunt, 570

Our holidays, 580

Page. Chief American poets, 563

Parsons. How to know the ferns, note under Woolson, 561

Passmore. In further Ardenne, 567

Peabody. Jesus Christ and the Christian character, 553

Peckham. Wasps, 559

Perry. Life of John Fiske, 573

Peterson. How to know wild fruits, 558

Phelps. Louisiana, 572

Phillips. The plum tree, 578

Pitt, William, *see* Chatham, Earl of
 Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie Library, Children's Department. Annotated catalogue of books, 551
 Poole & Hunt. Political history of England, 570

Princess Priscilla's fortnight, 578

Pyle. Story of the champions of the Round Table, 580

Readers' guide to periodical literature, 551

Rée. Nuremberg and its art, 561

Religious Education Association. Aims of religious education, 552

Repplier. In our convent days, 566

Rice, Mrs A. C. (Hegan). Sandy, 578

Rice, Wallace. Athlete's garland, 564

Richards, Mrs E. H. (Swallow). Art of right living, 559

Richards, Mrs L. E. H. Mrs Tree's will, 578

Richardson. The long day, 554

Richman. Rhode Island, 572

Richmond. Indifference of Juliet, 578

Ridgeway. Origin and influence of the thoroughbred horse, note under Roberts, 560

Ries. Economic geology of the United States, 558

Ringwalt. Briefs on public questions, 551

Roberts, C. G. D. Red fox, 559

Roberts, I. P. The horse, 560

Rogers. Tree book, note under Sargent, 558

Roosevelt. Outdoor pastimes of an American hunter, 563

Ross & Baker. Voice of the mountains, 564

Rowbotham. Tales from Plutarch, 582

Rowntree. Betting and gambling, 552

Sage & Cooley. Occupations for little fingers, 557

- Saint Maur. Self-supporting home, 560
- Sangster. Radiant motherhood, note under Birney, 552
- Sargent. Manual of the trees of North America, 558
- Schafer. History of the Pacific Northwest, 573
- Scherer. Young Japan, 568
- Scott. Voyage of the Discovery, 569
- Sedgwick. Short history of Italy, 571
- Shaler. Man and the earth, 557
- Smith, F. H. The wood fire in No. 3, 578
- Smith, Mrs M. P. (Wells). Boy captive in Canada, 583
- Spencer & Johnston. Ireland's story, 570
- Spielmann & Layard. Kate Green-away, 574
- Spillman. Farm grasses of the United States, 560
- Stanwood. James Gillespie Blaine, 573
- Stewart. The fugitive blacksmith, 578
- Stone & Fickett. Every day life in the colonies, 582
- Strang. Kobo, 583
- Stuart. Second wooing of Salina Sue, 578
- Sturgis. Appreciation of pictures, note under Caffin, 562
- Study of the artist's way of working, 561
- Sumner & Adams. Labor problems, 554
- Tappan.** Golden goose, 580
- Tarkington. Conquest of Canaan, 578
- Taylor. Introduction to the study of agricultural economics, 560
- Terhune. Everyday etiquette, 557
- Thackeray, biography, 575
- Thañet, Octave, *pseud.*, see French, Alice
- Thayer. Short history of Venice, 571
- Thomas, autobiography, 575
- Thompson, A. R. Shipwrecked in Greenland, 583
- Thompson, Theodora. Underneath the bough, 565
- Thompson, W. C. On the road with a circus, 563
- Thurston. The gambler, 578
- Tooker. Under rocking skies, 578
- Trent. Greatness in literature, 564
- Southern writers, 565
- Tybout. Wife of the secretary of state, 579
- Van Dyke.** Essays in application, 566
- Villari. The Balkan question, note under Durham, 568
- Waddell.** Lhasa and its mysteries, note under Landon, 568
- Waddington. Italian letters of a diplomat's wife, 575
- Wallace. Lure of the Labrador wild, 568
- Ward, H. M. Trees, note under Sargent, 558
- Ward, H. S. Canterbury pilgrimages, 564
- Ward, Mrs M. A. Marriage of William Ashe, 579
- Warne. Coal-mine workers, 554
- Washington. Tuskegee and its people, 556
- Waters. Young man's religion, 553
- Wells, Carolyn. Satire anthology, 565
- Wells, H. G. *Kipps*, 579
- Modern Utopia, 554
- Weyman. Starvecrow Farm, 579
- Wharton. House of mirth, 579
- White, A. D. Autobiography, 575
- White, E. O. An only child, 583
- White, Mary. Child's rainy day book, 563
- Whitham. Last of the White Coats, 579

- Wiggin. Rose o' the River, 579
Wilkins. Roman education, 556
Williams. Romance of modern mechanism, 559
Williamson, C. N. & A. M. Princess passes, 579
Willis. Our Philippine problem, note under Le Roy, 569
Wolfenstein. A renegade, 579
- Woolson. Ferns and how to grow them, 561
Worcester. On holy ground, 580
Wright. At the sign of the Fox, 579
Wyllie. London to the Nore, note under Norman, 567
Zueblin. Decade of civic development, 555

Supplement 5

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BULLETIN 385

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Bulletin 106

BIBLIOGRAPHY 41

READING LIST ON FLORENCE

SUBMITTED FOR GRADUATION

BY

Everett Robbins Perry B. A. (Harvard) B. L. S. (N. Y.)

New York State Library School

CLASS OF 1903

	PAGE		PAGE
Preface	5	Description	14
Principal bibliographic aids consulted	6	Art	19
Works analyzed	6	Painting	21
Reading list		Sculpture and architecture....	30
History	8	Literature	32
Government and society.....	12	Fiction and poetry	35
		Index	39

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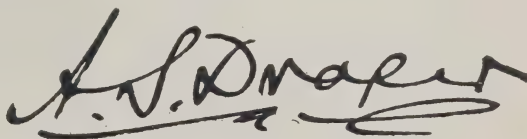
Commissioner of Education

DEAR SIR: Herewith I submit and recommend for publication a classified and annotated reading list on the ever interesting subject of Florence. The constant demands for advice as to the best books on this subject show that this publication will be of great practical use to the librarians of the State.

MELVIL DEWEY

Director

Approved for publication October 31, 1905

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A. S. Draper', with a stylized flourish underneath.

Commissioner of Education

New York State Library

Bulletin 106

BIBLIOGRAPHY 41

READING LIST ON FLORENCE

PREFACE

Though this list represents a rather broad selection care has been taken to include nothing not valuable or that would disappoint the interested reader. Few periodical references have been given. To cite all articles in *Poole's Index* would needlessly add to the bulk of the list, since the *Index*, either complete or abridged, is in nearly every library. Therefore articles indexed there have been included only when similar material could not be found elsewhere.

Call numbers (i. e. class and book numbers) are given for all books examined in the New York State Library, even though the edition differs from that described in the list; but class number only is given for books in the traveling collection. When books have been examined in other libraries, the name of that library has been substituted for the call number. Books marked **e** have been personally examined, while *e* shows that the edition examined differs from that entered in the list. Volume and page numbers are separated by a colon; e. g. 12:95 means volume 12, page 95.

Unsigned notes are by the compiler; sources of other notes are given.

Arrangement under each subject is alphabetic by authors, except in Biography, where it is alphabetic by biographees.

Abbreviations not self-explanatory are as follows:

Adams	Adams, C. K. Manual of Historical Literature
Sturgis	Sturgis, Russell & Krehbiel, H. E. Annotated Bibliography of Fine Art
Worcester	Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library

EVERETT ROBBINS PERRY

PRINCIPAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC AIDS CONSULTED

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 Champlin, J. D. jr. & Perkins, C. C. Cyclopaedia of Painters and Painting. 1886-87
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 Larned, J. N. History for Ready Reference. 5v. 1894-5
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 — Supplements of 1888, 1893, 1897
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 Roorbach, O. A. Bibliotheca Americana. 4v. 1852-61
 Salem (Mass.)—Public Library. Bulletin, March 1897
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 — Readers' Guide. 1895
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This list includes only books from which more than one analytic has been taken and which are not entered elsewhere in full.

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 Blashfield, Mrs Evangeline (Wilbour) & E. H. Italian Cities. 2v. D. N. Y. 1900. Scribner \$4 Worcester e
 Carmichael, Montgomery. In Tuscany. 355p. illus. maps, O. Lond. 1901. Murray 9/n 914.55 C21 e
 Published also by Dutton, \$2 n.
 Dennis, George. Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria. 2v. illus. O. Lond. 1878. Murray 42/ (now 21/)
 Eastlake, Elizabeth (Rigby) lady. Five Great Painters. 2v. D. Lond. 1883. Longmans 16/ 927.5 Ea7 e

- Encyclopaedia Britannica.** Ed.9. 24v. illus. O. Edinburgh 1875-88.
Adam & Charles Black £36 032 qEn1 e
Published also by Scribner, \$8 each.
- Kugler, Franz Theodor.** Handbook of Painting; the Italian schools; ed. with
notes by Sir Charles Eastlake. Ed.3. 2v. in 1,583p. illus. O. Lond.
1855. Murray 30/ 759.5 K95 e
Ed. 6 published by Little, 2v. \$12.
- Landor, Walter Savage.** Imaginary Conversations. 5v. D. Bost. 1881.
Roberts Bros. \$2 each 828.7 e
Now published by Little, 5v. \$5.
- Lindsay, Alexander William Crawford, lord.** Sketches of the History of
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- Luebke, Wilhelm.** History of Sculpture from the Earliest Ages to the Present
Time; tr. by F. E. Bunnett. 2v. illus. Q. Lond. 1872. Smith, Elder 42/
730 qL96 e
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- Outlines of the History of Art; ed. by Clarence Cook. 2v.
illus. D. N. Y. 1877. Dodd, Mead \$14 (now \$7.50) 709 e
Students' ed. 1881, \$7.50; published also by Smith, Elder, 42/
- Owen, John.** Skeptics of the Italian Renaissance. 419p. O. N. Y. 1893.
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- Stebbing, Henry.** Lives of the Italian Poets. Ed.2 enl. 3v. illus. D. Lond.
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- Sweetser, Moses Forster, ed.** Artist Biographies. 7v. illus. S. Bost. 1877-78.
Houghton \$8.75 927.5 Sw3 e
- Trollope, Thomas Adolphus.** What I Remember. 2v. por. O. N. Y. 1888.
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- Woltmann, Alfred, & Wormann, Karl.** History of Painting; tr. by Clara Bell.
2v. illus. Q. Lond. 1887. Kegan Paul 56/ 750 qW83 e
Published also by Dodd, Mead, 1894, 2v. \$7.50.

READING LIST

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Renaissance

Burckhardt, Jacob. Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy; authorized translation by S. G. C. Middlemore. 559p. O. Lond. 1892. Sonnenschein 10/6 945.05 B89 e

Published also by Macmillan, \$4.

Probably best comprehensive description in one volume of all sides of the renaissance. Book contains many valuable references to Florentine life, literature and art.

Grimm, Herman. Life of Michael Angelo. 1900 927.5 B88 e

See full entry and notes under Painting, p. 27.

Symonds, John Addington. Age of the Despots. 637p. O. N. Y. 1888. Holt \$2 945.05 Sy6 e

The author's method is dignified and even severe, but his style is graceful and at times brilliant. Each chapter is a monograph, little dependent for its history on what precedes or follows. *Adams*, p. 244

One of the best books for a general view of the political, social and religious condition of Italy during the renaissance.

— Short History of the Renaissance. 354p. por. O. N. Y. 1893. Scribner \$3.75 945.05 Sy61 e

An abridgment, approved by the author, of Symonds' works on the renaissance, but giving essentials.

Florence

Duffy, Bella. Tuscan Republics; Florence, Siena, Pisa, and Lucca, with Genoa. 456p. illus. O. N. Y. 1892. Putnam \$1.50 (Story of the Nations) 945.5 D87 e

Merits praise for care in compilation and readableness, but lacks the insight and power of historical perspective to suit it to popular use. Chiefly devoted to Florence.

Larned, Josephus Nelson. Florence. (*see his History for Ready Reference.* 1894. 2:1129-47) 903 qL32 e

Published by C. A. Nichols Co., Springfield, Mass. 6v. Q, \$5 each.

A good short account, made up of selections from authoritative works.

Machiavelli, Niccolo. History of Florence; The Prince. N. Y. 1891. Macmillan \$1 (Bohn's Lib.) 945.5 M13 e

Written at the command of the pope, who as head of the Medici family, was also ruler of Florence; but it treats of this house with fairness and impartiality. Though not a book of much research or accuracy, it is a work of genius and the most spirited and picturesque history of Italy. *Adams*, p. 255

The principles and maxims of government laid down in *The Prince* are the cause of the unsavory reputation attached to Machiavelli. Yet close study of it by modern scholars shows him not to be as black as generally painted.

Napier, Henry Edward. Florentine History, from the earliest authentic records to the accession of Ferdinand 3, grand duke of Tuscany. 6v. D. Lond. 1847. Moxon 54/ 945.5 N16 e

By no means a great book, but one that shows impartiality of judgment, rough energy of expression and honest independence of opinion. *Adams*, D. 257

Oliphant, Mrs Margaret Oliphant (Wilson). *Makers of Florence; Dante, Giotto, Savonarola and their City.* 422p. illus. D. N. Y. 1892. Macmillan \$2.50 920.0455 O13 e

Weaves in much contemporary history and personal observation, accurate but not profound. It gives all the old traditions which have gathered about the names of famous artists and buildings. Style simple and straightforward. A standard work and good for a beginner in art who has never visited Florence.

Perrens, Francois Tommy. *Histoire de Florence.* 6v. O. Par. 1877-84. Hatchette 45fr Worcester e

Of the first importance. The author has long been recognized as one of the most learned and judicious students of the middle ages. His style is vivacious and interesting. The chapters on the institutions of Florence are specially worthy of commendation. *Adams*, p. 259

— *History of Florence from the Domination of the Medici to the Fall of the Republic, 1434-1531*; tr. from the French by Hannah Lynch. v.1, 475p. O. Lond. 1892. Methuen 12/6

Worcester e

Complete in three volumes. See note under his *Histoire de Florence*. This continues the *Histoire*, which has not been translated.

Symonds, John Addington. *Florence and the Medici.* (*see his Sketches and Studies in Southern Europe.* 1880. 1:46-100) 914.5 Sy6 e

Published by Harper, 2v. sq. D. \$4.

Also in the *Fortnightly Review*, Dec. 1, 1877, 28:827 and Jan. 1, 1878, 29:277; and in *Living Age*, Jan. 12, 1878, 136:67 and Ap. 6, 1878, 137:3.

The most satisfactory short account of the Florentine state, laying special emphasis on the period of greatest glory under the Medici. Scholarly, unusually clear, intensely interesting.

Trollope, Thomas Adolphus. *Filippo Strozzi; a history of the last days of Italian liberty.* 410p. por. O. Lond. 1860. Chapman 12/ Worcester e

Pictures the times more interestingly for general readers than a formal history could.

— *History of the Commonwealth of Florence, from the earliest independence of the commune to the fall of the republic in 1531.* 4v. O. Lond. 1865. Chapman 60/ Worcester e

Published also by Macmillan, \$12.

The most satisfactory history of Florence written in English, though in some respects much inferior to the work of Perrens and Reumont. It is correct, but somewhat dull, and its most obvious fault is lack of historical perspective. *Adams*, p. 259

Yriarte, Charles Emile. *Florence: its history, the Medici, the Humanists, letters, arts*; rev. by M. H. Lansdale. 476p. illus. O. Phil. 1897. Coates \$3 Worcester e

Contents: History; The Medici; The renaissance; Illustrious Florentines; Etruscan art; Christian art; Architecture; Sculpture; Painting

Deals but little with general principles of intellectual and artistic movements of the time, consisting chiefly of able biographic sketches of the great Florentines, with some account of their most important works. Comparatively little space is devoted to painters, sculptors and writers. Illustrations are numerous and mostly well executed. There is also a large folio edition with excellent plates.

Biography

General

Symonds, John Addington. Florentine Historians. (*see his Age of the Despots.* 1888. p.246-333) 945.05 Sy6 e

Cellini

Cellini, Benvenuto. Life of Cellini; newly tr. into English by J. A. Symonds. Ed. 4. 2v. illus. D. N. Y. 1896. Scribner \$2.50
927.3 C33 e

Now issued in iv. \$2.

This celebrated book is not valuable as a guide to the immediate intelligent knowledge of fine art, but gives a truthful picture of times of violence and individual independence of law and authority, in which times the great art of the 15th and 16th centuries came into being. *Sturgis*, p. 3

Cosimo de' Medici

Ewart, K. Dorothea. Cosimo de' Medici. 240p. D. N. Y. 1899. Macmillan 75c (Foreign Statesmen Ser.) 923.245 M46 e

A scholarly, carefully written monograph, showing the better side of Cosimo's character. Specially good for its clear tracing of his foreign policy and the pains taken in portraying the man.

Galileo

Fahie, J. J. Galileo, his life and work. 451p. illus. O. N. Y. 1903. Pott \$5 925.2 G134 e

Story of the almost superhuman struggles of a great genius who, amid severe trials, domestic, physical and religious, made a multitude of epoch-making discoveries, any one of which would nowadays command the instant admiration and applause of the world. Such a genius was Galileo, a satisfactory biography of whom, in the English tongue, has now first appeared. *Dial*, 35:307

Galilei, Galileo. Private Life of Galileo, comp. principally from his correspondence and that of his eldest daughter, sister Maria Celeste, nun in the Franciscan convent of S. Matthew in Arcetri. 307p. por. D. Lond. 1870. Macmillan 7/6 925.2 G13 e
Published also by Macmillan, \$1.50.

Very interesting for general readers. Presents Galileo in the most favorable light. Incidentally pictures convent life in the 17th century.

Guicciardini

Owen, John. Guicciardini. (*see his Skeptics of the Italian Renaissance.* 1893. p.179-84) 190 Ow2 e

A man of free thought, wonderful breadth of view and admirably balanced judgment; the historian of the renaissance.

Lorenzo de' Medici

Armstrong, Edward. Lorenzo de' Medici and Florence in the Fifteenth Century. 449p. illus. map, O. N. Y. 1896. Putnam \$1.50 (Heroes of the Nations Ser.) 923.1455 M4a e

A careful, thorough and interesting piece of biographic work, written in a graphic and delightful style, and condensing into one volume whole libraries of charges, explanations, refutations and accusations. *Literary World*, May 16, 1896, 27:150

Carpenter, Edith. Lorenzo de' Medici; an historical portrait. 216p.
D. N. Y. 1893. Putnam \$1 923.1455 M4c e

An admirable short study, discriminating between the overzealous admiration of Roscoe and the undue severity of Reumont. The author pictures Lorenzo as the typical figure of that many-sided and brilliant age. *Literary World*, Oct. 21, 1893, 24:353

Reumont, Alfred von. Lorenzo de' Medici, the Magnificent; tr. from the German by Robert Harrison. 2v. O. Lond. 1876.
Smith, Elder 30/ 923.1455 e

Not so much a biography of Lorenzo as a history of Italy at the time when Lorenzo was its most important figure. The most striking merits of the work are its industry, accuracy and rigid impartiality. *Adams*, p.259

Roscoe, William. Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, called the Magnificent. Ed. 8, rev. by his son, Thomas Roscoe. 564p. D. Lond. 1846.
Bohn 3/6 (Bohn's Illus. Lib.) 923.1455 M4 e

Published also by Macmillan, \$1 n.

Highly entertaining in style, but inaccurate and unreliable. Some mistakes have been corrected in the later editions. *Adams*, p.259

Machiavelli

Dyer, Louis. Machiavelli and the modern state; chapters on his "Prince," his use of history and his idea of morals. 163p. D. Bost. 1904. Ginn \$1 854.31 D e

Greene, George Washington. Machiavelli. (*see his* Historical Studies. 1850. p.46-81) 814.39 G83 e
Published by Putnam, 467p. D, \$1.25.

Macaulay, Thomas Babington. Machiavelli. (*see his* Essays and Lays of Ancient Rome. 1896. p.28-51) 824.83 L112 e
Published by Longmans, 898p. D, 3/6.

Gives a sketch of the times which he thinks necessary for the understanding of Machiavelli's character, defends him against various charges, and reviews his writings at some length. Style vivid and scholarly.

Morley, John. Machiavelli; the Romanes lecture delivered in the Sheldonian theatre, June 2, 1897. 63p. O. N. Y. 1897. Macmillan 50c n 923.245 M131 e

Superior in grace and moderation to Macaulay's admirable study, and besides being the latest is much the best word said about Machiavelli and his survival. Graceful and scholarly. *Critic*, Oct. 2, 1897, 31:185

Owen, John. Machiavelli. (*see his* Skeptics of the Italian Renaissance. 1893. p.160-78) 190 Ow2 e

The statesman of the renaissance who best illustrates the effect of its religious, philosophic and humanistic influences.

Symonds, John Addington. The "Prince" of Machiavelli. (*see his* Age of the Despots. 1888. p.334-70) 945.05 Sy6 e

Villari, Pasquale. Life and Times of Niccolo Machiavelli; tr. by Madame Linda Villari. Ed. 3. 2v. O. Lond. 1892. Unwin 32/ 923.245 e

Revised ed. 1v. 7/6. Published also by Scribner, \$10; Popular ed. \$2.50. The most satisfactory work. The theory of the author is that an adequate explanation of Machiavelli's character can only be found in a study of the man and his times as revealed specially in his unpublished writings. To this task he has applied himself with unusual assiduity and success. *Adams*, p.247

Savonarola

Creighton, Mandell. [Savonarola] (*see his* History of the Papacy during the Reformation. 1887. 3:146-51, 184-88, 215-48)

282 e

Published by Longmans, 5v. O, v. 1-4, o.p. v. 5, \$5.

Lucas, Herbert. Fra Girolamo Savonarola; a biographical study based on contemporary documents. 474p. O. Lond. 1899. Sands 7/6 n 922.245 Sa93 e

Published also by Herder, St Louis, 1899, \$2 n.

Savonarola has never been studied with greater impartiality than by Father Lucas. He has no prepossessions, is master of the best ancient and modern authorities, deals plentifully in citations from both and writes alluringly. *Academy*, Aug. 5, 1899, 57:127

Milman, Henry Hart. Savonarola. (*see his* Savonarola, Erasmus and Other Essays. 1870. p.1-75) 204 e

Published by Murray, 500p. O, 15/.

Symonds, John Addington. Savonarola. (*see his* Age of the Despots. 1888. p.497-536) 945.05 Sy6 e

Villari, Pasquale. Life and Times of Girolamo Savonarola; tr. by Linda Villari. 2v. illus. O. Lond. 1888. Unwin 21/ Worcester e

New ed. 1v. 7/6. Published also by Scribner, \$6; Popular ed. \$2.50.

This work is based on much original research and on new documents of great importance. It may be considered the only one which does full justice to the life and public services of Savonarola. The work of an eminent scholar who has made a special study of the period of the renaissance. *Adams*, p. 248

GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY

Biagi, Guido. Private Life of the Renaissance Florentines. (*see* Blackwood's Mag. March 1893, 153:327-51) e

Published separately by Unwin, 1896, 3/6 n.

Bianciardi, Mrs Elizabeth D. R. Florentine Family in the Fifteenth Century. (*see her* At Home in Italy. 1884. p.234-64) Worcester e

Published by Houghton, 300p. D, \$1.25.

Also in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Nov. 1881, 48:672-81.

Tells of the domestic life of the Strozzi family, specially that of the women.

Burckhardt, Jacob. Civilization of the Renaissance. 1892 945.05 B89 e

[Florence] p.73-87

A brief résumé of Florence.

Society and Festivals, p.359-428

Discusses equalization of classes, outward refinement of life, language as the basis of social intercourse, higher forms of society, perfect man of society, position of women, domestic economy, the festivals.

Duffy, Bella. Commerce, Manufactures and Finance. (*see her* Tuscan Republics. 1892. p.236-48) 945.5 D87 e

Florentine Tradesman's Diary. (*see Saturday Review*, Nov. 24, 1883, 56:655, 730, 829) **e**

A review of the diary of Luca Landucci, from 1450 to 1516, covering the most momentous epoch of Florentine history. Lacks grace of style, but records what he saw and thought from day to day.

James, Edmund Janes. *History of Mechanical Labor.* (*see McNeill*, G: E. ed. *Labor Movement.* 1886. p.21-44) 331 M23 **e**

Published by A. M. Bridgman, New York, 615 p. O, \$3.75.
Describes mediæval gilds.

May, Sir Thomas Erskine. [*Democracy in Florence*] (*see his Democracy in Europe.* 1877. i:297-99, 303-12, 323-29) 342 M45 **e**

Published by Longmans, 2v. O, 32/; also by Armstrong, New York, 2v. \$2.50.

Traces vicissitudes of popular government in Florence.

Oliphant, Mrs Margaret Oliphant (Wilson). *A Peaceful Citizen.* (*see her Makers of Florence.* 1892. p.164-93) 920.0455 Ol3 **e**

An amusing glimpse of the home life of a Florentine citizen, Agnolo Pandolfini.

Piozzi, Mrs Hester Lynch Thrale. *Florence.* (*see her Glimpses of Italian Society in the Eighteenth Century.* 1892. p.150-78) 914.5 P65 **e**

Published by Seeley, 327p. O, 6/; also by Scribner, \$2.
Shrewd observations of a visit to Florence in 1785.

Scaife, Walter Bell. *Florentine Life during the Renaissance.* 248p. O. Baltimore 1893. Johns Hopkins Press \$1.50 (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science) 945.5 Sca3 **e**

Scholarly and fascinating. Discusses in condensed diction all phases of Florentine life, and compresses into 250 pages enough material for three volumes; yet the style is by no means dry. Its broad scope and accurate detail make it permanently valuable. *Critic*, Dec. 23, 1893, 23:411

[*Florentine Guilds*] p.152-60

Describes each gild separately.

The Government, p.21-52

Compact and clear presentation.

Private Life, p.75-99

Best article on the subject. Treats of position of women, family life, marriage customs etc.

Scott, Leader, pseud. *Florentine Lodge.* (*see her Cathedral Builders.* 1899. p.308-44) 723 B33 **e**

Published by Scribner, 435p. O, \$6.

The Florentine gild of architects and some of its members.

Trollope, Thomas Adolphus. [*Taxation in Florence*] (*see his History of the Commonwealth of Florence.* 1865. 2:462-86) Worcester **e**

Tuckerman, Henry Theodore. *Old Bankers of Florence.* (*see Atlantic Mo.* Nov. 1869, 24:629-37) **e**

Villari, Pasquale. Two First Centuries of Florentine History: the republic and parties at the time of Dante; tr. by Linda Villari. 2v. illus. O. N. Y. 1894-95. Scribner \$3.75 Worcester e

New ed. 1901, iv. \$2.50.

Valuable and brilliant essays, to be prized not only for their learned analysis and accurate reconstruction, but also because they are marred neither by political rancor nor religious prejudice, nor by pride. Like Hallam's work, they are marked by sober patriotism and judicial eloquence of statement. The author's aim has been to elucidate the beginnings of the Florentine constitution. Period 1113-1313. *Academy*, July 6, 1895, 48:3

Enactments of justice, 2:72-124

Family and the state in Italian communes, 2:1-71

Commercial interests and policy of the greater guilds in Florence, 1:310-59

State of parties; constitution of the first popular government and of the greater guilds in Florence, 1:173-239

Origin of the Florentine commune, 1:80-130

Woolsey, Theodore Dwight. Constitution of Florence. (*see his* Political Science. 1893. 2:60-101) 320 W 88 e

Published by Scribner, 2v. O, \$5.

Sketches growth and changes in Florentine laws and government and includes many references to the guilds.

DESCRIPTION

Books

Allen, Charles Grant Blairfindie. Florence; historical guide book. Bost. 1901. Page \$1 n (Historical Guide Books to the Principal Cities of Europe) 914.55 A15 e

Supplements ordinary guide books by supplying such historical and antiquarian knowledge as would enable a traveler to understand the city's architecture, sculpture and painting.

Crawford, Mabel Sharman. Life in Tuscany. 369p. O. N.Y. 1859. Sheldon \$1 Worcester e

Compagnia della misericordia, The late revolution, p.313-39

p.282-300

Manners and incidents, p.191-250

Florentine scenes and amuse- The peasant, p.153-90

ments, p.96-115

Religion, p.251-81

Galileo and Michael Angelo, Society, p.116-52

p.301-12

Gardner, Edmund Garratt. Story of Florence; illus. by Nelly Erichsen. 436p. illus. map, S. Lond. 1900. Dent 4/6 n (Mediaeval Towns Ser.) 945.5 G17 e

Published also by Macmillan, \$1.75.

A convenient handbook, sketching Florentine history to about 1564 and describing admirably the monuments of today. Fuller and more accurate than similar works by Hare and Grant Allen. Contains excellent photographs, drawings and map.

Godkin, Georgiana Sarah. Monastery of San Marco. 130p. illus. O. Lond. 1901. Dent 3/6 n Worcester e

Published also by Dutton, \$1.25 n.

Contents: Monastery of San Marco; St Antonio; Fra Angelico; Savonarola; Fra Bartolommeo; After Savonarola

Chapters on the painters who lived and worked in the monastery of San Marco, which is closely connected with the art life of Italy, but chiefly devoted to Savonarola. Satisfactory and well worth reading.

Goff, Robert C. & Clarissa. Florence and Some Tuscan Cities. 262p. illus. O. Lond. 1905. A. & C. Black 5/n 914.55 e

Published also by Macmillan, \$6 n.

The text, made up of descriptions of architecture, paintings, noted places and scenery, with impressions, stories and legends interwoven, was designed to supplement the 75 full-page colored illustrations, which are excellent reproductions of water colors taken direct from nature.

Grifi, Elvira. Saunterings in Florence. Ed. 2 enl. 301p. illus. map, D. Lond. 1898. Unwin 3/6 914.55 e

Not widely known, but it has stood the test of actual use in Florence.

Hare, Augustus John Cuthbert. Florence. 266p. illus. map, D. N. Y. 1884. Routledge \$1 914.5 e

Also in his *Cities of Central Italy*.

A valuable traveling companion, supplementing guidebooks in the happiest way. Filled with historical allusions and informal details of art and poetry that add interest to a leisurely tour.

Hewlett, Maurice. Earthwork out of Tuscany; impressions and translations. 179p. D. N. Y. 1895. Putnam \$2.50 n 914.5 H49 e

Ed. 3, 1901, Macmillan, \$2.

The author modestly describes these delightful chapters as "impressions" of some of the more fundamental Tuscan characteristics. Very dainty sketches and stories, full of lively fancy, piquancy and charm.

Horner, Susan & Joanna. Walks in Florence and Its Environs. Rev. ed. 2v. illus. D. Lond. 1884. Smith, Elder 21/ (now 15/) Worcester e

Published also by Scribner, 1896, \$4.

Useful to study bit by bit among the objects it describes. It displays an industry beyond praise and a great amount of labor and research and contains information of the most varied nature. Hardly a building or work of art has been left unnoticed. Not profound in criticism, or scarcely a book to be read consecutively. *Spectator*, Ap. 12, 1873, 46:481

Hutton, Laurence. Literary Landmarks of Florence. 81p. illus. D. N. Y. 1897. Harper \$1 914.55 H97 e

Not only of service for Italian authors connected with Florence, but almost equally interesting for details concerning English and American authors who have resided there.

Johnson, Virginia Wales. Lily of the Arno; or, Florence Past and Present. 354p. illus. O. Bost. 1891. Estes \$3 Worcester e

A pleasant, discursive, informal history and description of the Tuscan capital and its modern life, with 25 admirable heliotypes.

Ross, Mrs Janet Ann (Duff-Gordon). Old Florence and Modern Tuscany. 228p. illus. D. N. Y. 1904. Dutton \$1.50 n

914.55 R73 e

Contents: Brotherhood of Pity in Florence; Old Florence; A domestic chaplain of the Medici; Two Florentine hospitals; A September day in the valley of the Arno; Popular songs of Tuscany; Vintaging in Tuscany; Oil-making in Tuscany; Virgil and agriculture in Tuscany; A stroll in Boccaccio's country; The dove of Holy Saturday; San Gimignano delle Belle Torre; Volterra; Mezzeria, or land tenure in Tuscany; The jubilee of a crucifix

Scott, Leader, pseud. Tuscan Studies and Sketches. 329p. illus. D. Lond. 1888. Unwin 10/6

914.55 B33 e

Florentine market, p.253-68

Florentine mosaics, p.110-26

Giants at the gates; David, Hercules and Neptune, p.13-59

Library of codices (Laurentian Library) p.61-80

Museum of pictorial tapestry, p.149-58

Old organs and their builders, p.81-109

Wills, Howard. Florentine Heraldry; a supplement to the guide books. 208p. O. Lond. n.d. Dean & Son 929.6 W68 e

Useful reference book for travelers, but to be read carefully only by those having special interest in heraldry.

References

Addison, Joseph. Florence. (*see his Works*. 1854. 1:495-502)

824.52 J e

Published by Bohn, 6v. D, \$1 n each (Bohn's British Classics).

Anderton, Isabella M. Florentine Calcio; game of kick (*see Good Words*, June 1900, 41:408-11)

A medieval Italian game something like football, still played in Florence.

Badeker, Karl. Florence. (*see his Northern Italy*. 1899. p.408-510)

914.5 B142 e

Published by Bädeler, Leipsic, 539p. S, 8m; also by Scribner, \$2.40 n.

The incomparable guidebook for the traveler as well as a valuable work of reference.

Beckford, William. [Florence] (*see his Italy*; with sketches of Spain and Portugal. 1835. 1:173-223)

914 B38 e

Published by Bentley, 2v. O, 28/.

Bent, James Theodore. Life in Old Florence. (*see Living Age*, June 1882, 153:538-46)

Blashfield, Mrs Evangeline (Wilbour) & E. H. Italian Cities. 2v. 1900

Worcester e

The Florentine artist, 1:165-98

Also in *Scribner's Magazine*, Feb. 1893, 13:165-84

Florentine sketches, 2:215-38

In Florence with Romola, 1:199-296

Also in *Scribner's Magazine*, Dec. 1887, 2:693-721

Carmichael, Montgomery. In Tuscany. 1901.

914.55 C21 e

Tuscan gambling; the state lottery, p.333-55

The Tuscan game; pallone, p.313-31

- Dennis, George.** Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria. 2v. 1878
Worcester e
Fiesole, 2:116-28
An account of the ruins at Fiesole.
Florence, 2:74-115
Of archeologic interest. Describes in detail the Etruscan museum at Florence.
- Evelyn, John.** Florence. (*see his* Diary and Correspondence. 1854. 1:91-95, 186-90) 928.28 Ev2 e
Published by Bohn, 4v. D, 20/; Macmillan, 4v. \$1.50 n each.
- Field, Kate.** English Authors in Florence. (*see* Atlantic Mo. Dec. 1864, 14:660-71) e
- Florence.** (*see* Encyclopaedia Britannica. 1879. 9:330-37) 032 qEn1 e
A good, brief, comprehensive article, with a plan of Florence.
- Green, John Richard.** Florence of Dante. (*see his* Stray Studies from England and Italy. 1876. p.161-73) 824.89 G82 e
Published by Harper, 361p. D, \$1.75.
- Hawthorne, Nathaniel.** Florence. (*see his* French and Italian Note Books. 1873. 1:287-307, 2:1-162) 914.5 H311 e
Published by Osgood (now Houghton), 2v. in 1, D, \$1.50.
Everything that Hawthorne touches becomes interesting, and this is true of these notes taken from day to day during his Italian residence. His art criticism, though not professional, is instructive.
- Hillard, George Stillman.** Florence. (*see his* Six Months in Italy. 1854. 1:105-83) 914.5 H55 e
Published by Ticknor (now Houghton), 2v. D, \$2.50 (now 1v. \$2).
- Howe, Julia Ward.** Florence. (*see her* From the Oak to the Olive. 1868. p.122-33) Worcester e
Published by Lee & Shepard, 304p. D, o.p.
A brief sketch, but full of sympathy and feeling.
- Howells, William Dean.** Florentine Mosaic. (*see his* Tuscan Cities. 1894. p.3-122) Worcester e
Published by Houghton, 251p. O, \$1.50.
Also in *Century Magazine*, Feb. 1885, 7:483, 803, June 1885, 8:199.
Pleasing description of the city, with historical reminiscences.
- James, Henry, jr.** Florence. (*see his* Portraits of Places. 1884. p.57-72) 914 J231 e
Published by Osgood (now Houghton), 376p. D, \$1.50.
Pleasant sketch, containing some reference to Ruskin's criticism of Italian art.
- Florentine Notes. (*see his* Transatlantic Sketches. 1888. p.279-314) Worcester e
Published by Osgood (now Houghton), 401p. D, \$2.
A description so polished and flowing that it is a delight to read, besides being most instructive and marked by genuine artistic insight.
- Jameson, Mrs Anna Brownell (Murphy).** [Florence] (*see her* Diary of an Ennuyée. 1857. p.84-115, 291-313) Worcester e
Published by Osgood (now Houghton) S, \$1.25.
The title should have read "Diary of an enthusiast." In these first records Mrs Jameson shows her love for art and an artistic taste already considerably developed.

- Jarves, James Jackson.** Florence. (*see his* Italian Sights and Papal Principles. 1856. p.34-135) 914.5 J29 e
Published by Harper, 382p. D, \$1.50.
- L. L. L.** Life in Florence. (*see* Scribner's Mag. June 1880, 20:281-92) e
- Lawless, Emily.** Florentine Gardens in March. (*see* Living Age, Mar. 18, 1899, 220:689-95) e
- Moulton, Mrs Louise Chandler.** Florence, the Fair. (*see her* Lazy Tours in Spain and Elsewhere. 1896. p.139-53) Worcester e
Published by Roberts (now Little), Boston, 377p. O, \$1.50.
- Muller, F. Henrietta.** Schools in Florence. (*see* Macmillan's Mag. Oct. 1881, 4:480-88) e
- Norton, Charles Eliot.** La compagna della misericordia. (*see his* Notes of Travel and Study in Italy. 1860. p.12-25) 914.5 N82 e
Published by Osgood (now Houghton), 320p. D, \$1.25.
Origin of this peculiar charitable organization.
- Spencer, O. M.** Protestant Cemetery at Florence. (*see* Harper's Mag. Sep. 1873, 47:507-13) e
Also in *Living Age*, Oct. 9, 1880, 147:124-27.
- Swinburne, Algernon Charles.** Notes on Designs of the Old Masters at Florence. (*see his* Essays and Studies. 1897. p.314-57) 820.4 e
Published by Chatto, 380p. D, 12/; also by Scribner, \$4.50.
Notes on the collection of original designs at the Uffizi, many of which are unclassified and receive little mention in the guidebooks.
- Taylor, Bayard.** [Florence] (*see his* Views Afoot. 1846. p.262-307) 914 T21 e
Published by Wiley & Putnam (now Putnam), 393p. D, \$1.50.
Essays on Florence and its galleries, American art in Florence, Moonlight on the Arno.
- Trollope, Thomas Adolphus.** What I Remember. 2v. 1888. 928.28 T74 e
In Florence, 1:337-50
Elizabeth Barrett Browning, 1:390-403
Reminiscences at Florence, 1:404-24
Walter S. Landor, 1:438-48
Mr and Mrs Lewes, 1:451-87
Gives a picture of Florence in the middle of the last century, and of famous English writers who have lived there and been intimately connected with the city.
- Villari, Linda.** A Tuscan Villa. (*see her* On Tuscan Hills and Venetian Waters. 1885. p.5-26) Worcester e
Published by Armstrong, 280p. D, \$1.75.
- Ware, William.** Florence. (*see his* Sketches of European Capitals. 1851. p.91-145) 914.5 W22 e
Published by Phillips, Boston, 320p. D, \$1.

Whiting, Lilian. The Florence of Landor. 329p. illus. O. Bost. 1905. Little \$2.50 n

Though largely biographic, presents a pleasant picture of Florence and of the circle of English literary people living there during the period of Landor's residence at Fiesole, 1821-64.

Zimmern, Helen. Laurenziana Library at Florence. (*see* Leisure Hour, Ap. 1894, 43:357-63) e

ART

Books

Jameson, Mrs Anna Brownell (Murphy). Legends of the Madonna; ed. with additional notes by Estelle M. Hurl. 372p. illus. O. Bost. 1896. Houghton \$3 755 J231 e
See note under her *Sacred and Legendary Art*.

— *Sacred and Legendary Art*; ed. with additional notes by Estelle M. Hurl. 2v. illus. O. Bost. 1894. Houghton \$2.50 or \$6 755 J233 e

These works are excellent for reference in the matter of recognizing a sacred personage by attributes as given in a picture, and as to the proper way of representing each personage. The historical part, the record of the growth in the legends and the changes in them, is very imperfect, but no better book is readily accessible. The author had no great knowledge of art and her criticisms are of little value. *Sturgis*, p.26

Pater, Walter. The Renaissance; studies in art and poetry. 252p. D. Lond. 1890. Macmillan 10/6 824.89 e

Published also by Macmillan, New York, \$2 n.

Chapters on Pico della Mirandola, Sandro Botticelli, Luca della Robbia, Poetry of Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci.

It would be hard to find art criticism more just and illuminating than Pater's, or presented in more attractive form.

Ruskin, John. Mornings in Florence; ed. with introduction, notes and illustrations from the old masters of painting and sculpture, by Margaret Baker. 244p. illus. D. N. Y. 1902. Abbey Press \$2 701 R894 e

Not a good guide for beginners in the study of art; indeed, the untrained student in ancient art is misled when any attempt is made to visit and study paintings with this book in hand. After one has become familiar with the pictures it may be useful in suggesting an ideal of art which is certainly not the artist's view, but may still be defended by those who seek in pictures something which is not their pictorial quality. *Sturgis*, p.34

After all, the book accomplishes the main purpose of making the reader love art. Ruskin's enthusiasm is catching.

— **Val d'Arno:** ten] lectures on the Tuscan art directly antecedent to the Florentine year of victories. 144p. illus. D. N. Y. n.d. Merrill & Co. \$1.50 Worcester e

See note under his *Mornings in Florence*.

Scott, Leader, pseud. Renaissance of Art in Italy. New ed. 384p. illus. Q. Lond. 1888. Chapman 18/ 709.45 qB33 e

A practical and homely view of the renaissance treated compactly and materially, with the aim of being useful to a large class of readers in tracing the many ramifications of art from their common parent stock and in bringing to a focus the different elements composing that complex movement which we call the Renaissance. Not a history, but a pictorial guide. *Preface*

Stillman, William James & Cole, Timothy. Old Italian Masters, engraved by Cole; with historical notes by Stillman. 282p. illus. Q. N. Y. 1892. Century \$10 927.5 qSt e

The woodcuts are unique in two ways; they are among the very highest achievements of wood engraving; they render the original with a sympathy and an essential truthfulness hardly ever reached in reproduction of any sort. Mr Stillman's notes are the work of a man familiar with Italian painting; they were prepared with care and with a knowledge of the best and most recent authorities. *Sturgis*, p.19

Symonds, John Addington. Renaissance in Italy; the Fine Arts. 534p. O. N. Y. 1888. Holt \$2 709.45 Sy6 e

This remains the best history in English of the artistic renaissance in Italy; its value is increased for the general student by the treatment of fine art as one of the many manifestations of the renaissance. *Sturgis*, p.13

Full of valuable references to Florentine artists.

Van Dyke, John Charles. Art for Art's Sake; seven university lectures on the technical beauties of painting. Ed. 10. 249p. illus. D. N. Y. 1898. Scribner \$1.50 750 e

Of much value, because it explains in very simple language and in detail how a painter conceives a picture and goes to work at it, and how he looks at the pictures which he and other artists have produced. Should be read with care as if a textbook of the painter's trade. *Sturgis*, p.36

Vasari, Giorgio. Lives of Seventy of the most Eminent Painters, Sculptors and Architects; ed. and annotated in the light of recent discoveries by E. H. and E. W. Blashfield and A. A. Hopkins, with reproductions in photogravure of forty-eight masterpieces of Italian painting and sculpture. 4v. Q. N. Y. 1896. Scribner \$15 927 V44 e

New Library ed. O, Scribner, \$8.

These biographies are the groundwork of our knowledge of the great Italian artists of the 15th and 16th centuries. They are extremely interesting, full of anecdote and picturesque narrative, and give brilliant pictures of Italy during the epoch. In this edition many of the author's erroneous statements have been corrected and it forms one of the most important art contributions in many years. The criticism is of a high quality, and many difficult historical and biographic points have been elucidated. *Sturgis*, p.14

Waters, Mrs Clara (Erskine) Clement. Handbook of Legendary and Mythological art. 575p. illus. D. Bost. 1891. Houghton \$3 703 W311 e

Intended to explain to those who study paintings representing Christian legends the meaning of the symbols employed and the traditional history of the sainted personages represented. Not exhaustive, but fairly trustworthy. *Sturgis*, p.19

Wolfflin, Heinrich. Art of the Italian renaissance, a handbook for students and travellers; with a prefatory note by Sir Walter Armstrong. 290p. illus. O. N. Y. 1903. Putnam \$2.25 n 759.5 W83 e

Contents: Introduction: Classic art; pt 1 Preliminary survey, Leonardo, Michelangelo (to 1520), Raphael, Fra Bartolommeo, Andrea del Sarto, Michelangelo (after 1520); pt 2 The new feeling, The new beauty, The new pictorial form, Conclusion

References

- Armstrong, Edward.** Art of the Medicean Period. (*see his* Lorenzo de' Medici and Florence in the Fifteenth Century. 1896. p.390-442) 923.1455 M4a e
- Berenson, Bernhard.** Study and Criticism of Italian Art. 1901. 759.5 B453 e
Dante's visual images and his early illustrators, p.13-19
Vasari in the light of recent publications, p.1-12
- Hoppin, James Mason.** Early Renaissance. 1892. p.1-55 704 e
Published by Houghton, 306p. O, \$2.
- Jarves, James Jackson.** [Florentine Artists] (*see his* Art Studies. 1861. p.122-49, 242-91, 376-466) 750 J29 e
Published by Derby & Jackson, New York, 504p. O, \$6.
- Keane, Augustus Henry, tr. & ed.** Early Italian Masters. (*see his* Early Teutonic, Italian and French Masters. 1880. p.293-485) 927.5 qK19 e
Published by Chatto, 559p. Q, 36/.
Translated from the Dohme series of artists' biographies, written by authorities. Those included in the Italian section are chiefly Florentines.
- Kristeller, Paul.** Early Florentine Woodcuts. (*see his* Early Florentine Woodcuts. 1897. pref. p.1-45) 016.761 qK89 e
Published by Kegan Paul, 184+123p. Q, 30/n.
- Lee, Vernon, pseud.** Symmetria prisca. (*see her* Euphorion. 1884. 1:167-214) Worcester e
Published by Unwin, 453p. O, 7/6; also by Roberts (now Little), Boston, \$2.50.
Antique and medieval influences in renaissance art.
- Masters in Art; a series of illustrated monographs** [monthly]. Q, Bost. 1900-date. Bates 15c each 927.5 qM39 e
v. 1 contains monographs on Botticelli and Raphael; v.2, on Michael Angelo, Andrea della Robbia, Luca della Robbia, Andrea del Sarto and Leonardo da Vinci.
- Roscoe, William.** [Influence of the Medici on Art] (*see his* Lorenzo de' Medici. 1846. p.303-24) 923.1455 M4 e
- Taine, Hippolyte Adolphe.** [Florence and Florentine School of Art] (*see his* Italy, Florence and Venice. 1889. p.71-159) Worcester e
Published by Holt, 385p. O, \$2.50.
Of more value from a literary standpoint than for its art criticism. Gives vivid pictures of Florence and Florentine life.

PAINTING

Books

- Ady, Mrs Julia (Cartwright).** Painters of Florence from the Thirteenth to the Sixteenth Century. 373p. illus. D. N. Y. 1901. Dutton \$2.50 Worcester e
Published also by Murray, 6/n.
A workmanlike little book which may be safely recommended to students and beginners who wish for a concise account of the Florentine painters from Giotto to Buonarrotti with what is definitely known of their lives and some appreciation of their special achievement and their position in the history of art. Sixteen well executed halftones. *Nation*, May 9, 1901, 72:378

Berenson, Bernhard. Central Italian Painters of the Renaissance.
Ed. 2. 205p. 1 illus. D. N. Y. 1899. Putnam \$1

759.5 B452 e

Shows ingenuity, subtlety of reasoning and wide range of knowledge. Mr Berenson's main contention is that the painters of central Italy from Duccio to Raphael were, above all, illustrators, and drew or colored only as well as was absolutely necessary to their ends, or as well as taught by outside influences. *Nation*, Dec. 9, 1897, 65:462

Contains an index to the works of the principal Italian painters and mentions the place where each can be found.

— **Florentines Painters of the Renaissance**; with an index to their works. 141p. 1 illus. D. N. Y. 1896. Putnam \$1

759.5 B451 e

Mr Berenson's works on art have made a remarkable impression on thinking people. This one contains a classified list of Florentine painters, the place where each picture can be found being mentioned. The text itself is not at all of the nature of a catalogue. It is a sympathetic examination into the history and true nature of Florentine painting. *Sturgis*, p.17

Brinton, Selwyn. Florence, Pisa, Siena. (*see his Renaissance in Italian Art.* 1898. v.1)

709.45 B77 e

Published by Simpkin, 2/6; also by Truslove, New York, 75c.

A convenient portable handbook for the artists of the early Italian renaissance from Giotto to Ghirlandajo. Chiefly sketches of Florentine artists.

Burckhardt, Jacob. The Cicerone; or, Art Guide to Painting in Italy; for the use of travellers; ed. by Dr A. von Zahn; tr. from the German by Mrs A. H. Clough. 291p. D. Lond. 1873. Murray 6/ o.p.

Worcester e

The brief descriptions of the artists are unexcelled and worth reading by one who never expects to see Italy. It has been used for years as a guide-book of the higher class by studious travelers in Italy.

Clement, Charles. Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael; with a preliminary chapter on art in Italy before the sixteenth century; tr. by Louisa Corkran. 374p. illus. O. Lond. 1880. Seeley 10/6

927.5 B886 e

Remarkable not only for the beautiful spirit in which it is written, but for the justice with which the three characters are compared and analyzed. The literary style is sparkling, even florid, and yet the big-sounding sentences are usually sustained by solid thought. *Saturday Review*, Feb. 14, 1880, 49:226

Crowe, Joseph Archer & Cavalcaselle, G. B. History of Painting in Italy from the Second to the Fourteenth Century. 3v. illus. O. Lond. 1864. Murray 63/ o.p.

Worcester e

An invaluable work of reference for all painters of central Italy, the painters of northern Italy being treated in their *History of Painting in North Italy*. The Florentine school as the most important receives the largest consideration. Scholarly, based on extensive research and inspection of many paintings.

Harwood, Edith. Notable pictures in Florence. 312p. illus. D. N. Y. 1905. Dutton \$1.50 n

708.5 e

Brief descriptions of the principal pictures in the Accademia delle Belle Arti, the Uffizi and the Pitti, also of the principal frescos in the churches. Short accounts of the 89 artists represented precede the descriptions of their paintings. The illustrations are small reproductions of paintings.

Jameson, Mrs Anna Brownell (Murphy). *Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters*; thoroughly rev. and in part rewritten by E. M. Hurl; with 62 portraits. 281p. illus. D. Bost. 1896. Houghton \$3 927.5 J23 e

Originally of little value. The changes made in this new edition are improvements in general; the book is one of a number which serve a certain purpose in relating the better known facts about a famous body of men. *Sturgis*, p.26

Karoly, Karl, pseud. *Guide to the Paintings of Florence*, being a complete historical and critical account of all the pictures and frescoes in Florence, with quotations from the best authorities; short notices of the legends and stories connected with them or their subjects; and lives of the saints and chief personages represented. 344p. S. N. Y. 1895. Macmillan \$1.50 708.5 K18 e

Its obvious fault is the use of criticisms by writers taking absolutely contrary views of art, and by some writers who have given no attention to art at all, so that the comparative criticism obtained is not valuable. Historically and as a work of reference the book is of great worth and complete in its scope. *Sturgis*, p.26

Perkins, Charles Callahan. *Raphael and Michael Angelo: a critical and biographical essay.* 294p. illus. O. Bost. 1878. Osgood (now Houghton) \$5 927.5 R125 e

A valuable estimate of the work of these two great artists by a competent authority, though some statements must be revised in the light of recent discoveries.

Rose, George B. *Renaissance Masters, the Art of Raphael, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Correggio and Botticelli.* 189p. D. N. Y. 1898. Putnam \$1 759.5 R72 e

The purpose is to give in brief compass the essential characteristics of these great masters of painting. Though necessarily slight in treatment, the chapters are full of delicate perception and acute criticism. *Literary World*, Dec. 24, 1898, 29:451

Stearns, Frank Preston. *Midsummer of Italian Art*, containing an examination of the works of Fra Angelico, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael Santi and Correggio. Rev. ed. 314p. illus. D. N. Y. 1900. Putnam \$2.25 759.5 St31 e

Scholarly and well considered appreciations of these great artists. Mr Stearns plainly is in love with his subject and his work throughout bears the impress of delicate observation and analysis. *Dial*, Feb. 16, 1896, 20:118

Sweetser, Moses Forster, ed. *Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo.* (see his *Artist Biographies.* 1877-78. v.1) 927.5 Sw3 e

Attempts to embody the most recent research relating to the lives of these artists in brief and popular form.

References

Fresco. (see *Encyclopaedia Britannica.* 1888. 9:769-75) 032 qEn1 e

A description of fresco painting, of which every traveler in Italy should have a clear idea.

- Kugler, Franz Theodor.** Tuscan Schools. (*see his Handbook of Painting.* 1855. p.192-217) 759.5 K95 e
From Masolino to Signorelli.
- Lanzi, Luigi.** Florentine School. (*see his History of Painting in Italy.* 1847. 1:29-266) 759.5 L29 e
Published by Bohn, 3v. D, 3/6 each (Bohn's Standard Lib.); also by Macmillan, \$1 n each.
- Luecke, Wilhelm.** Outlines of the History of Art. 1877
[Florentine Masters], 2:256-71, 315-54 704 e
Tuscan schools, 2:185-96, 204-23
- Tempera.** (*see Encyclopaedia Britannica.* 1888. 23:157-58) e
It is essential that the student of Italian art should have a knowledge of the "tempera" process.
- Woltmann, Alfred & Wormann, Karl.** History of Painting. 1887
Florentine School, 2:270-320 750 qW83 e
Michael Angelo and the Florentines, 2:487-524 750 qW83 e

Biography

Angelico

- Douglas, Langton.** Fra Angelico. 206p. illus. O. Lond. 1900.
Bell 12/6 n Worcester e
Published also by Macmillan, \$5.
An attempt to reconstruct the artist's personality by an examination of his paintings in chronologic order. Mr Douglas believes him to be a true child of the renaissance, imbued with a lofty and pure spirit, but not the kind of over-good man that he is commonly pictured owing to Vasari's interpretation. In general the book is marked by clearness, acuteness and sympathy; admirable in marshaling of evidence, cogency of reasoning and fulness of illustration, and careful and convincing in the study of the paintings.
- Phillimore, Catherine Mary.** Fra Angelico and the Early Florentine Painters of the Fifteenth Century. 123p. illus. D. Lond. 1886.
Low 3/6 (Illus. Biog. of the Great Artists) 927.5 F46 e
Published also by Scribner, 1901, \$1.25.
In reality a popular account of the artists of the early period of the Italian renaissance. Gives the results of the latest investigation and is reliable in statement of fact.
- Sweetser, Moses Forster, ed.** Fra Angelico. (*see his Artist Biographies.* 1877-78. 5:7-140) 927.5 Sw3 e
- Williamson, George Charles.** Fra Angelico. 62p. illus. S. Lond. 1901. Bell 1/n (Bell's Miniature Ser. of Painters) 927.5 F461 e
Published also by Macmillan, 50c.
Quite satisfactory and comprehensive for so brief a treatment, containing not only a life of the painter, but a study of his style, chronologic table of the most important events in his history, list of works, bibliography and illustrations reproducing his most famous canvasses.

Bartolommeo and others

Kugler, Franz Theodor. Other Masters of Florence. (*see his*
Handbook of Painting. 1855. p.317-26) 759.5 K95 e
Bartolommeo, Albertinelli and Andrea del Sarto.

Scott, Leader, pseud. Fra Bartolommeo: Andrea del Sarto. 133p.
illus. D. Lond. 1881. Low 3/6 (Illus. Biog. of the Great
Artists) 927.5 B28 e

Published also by Scribner, \$1.25.

A sympathetic and careful biographic study, in which is pointed out the relations of these two painters to other contemporary artists, specially Albertinelli. The whole forms two interesting and valuable chapters on the renaissance, one dealing with the later years of the 15th century and the other with the earlier years of the 16th. *Sturgis*, p.34

Botticelli

Ady, Mrs Julia (Cartwright). Life and Art of Sandro Botticelli.
205p. illus. F. N. Y. 1904. Dutton \$4 n 927.5 qB653

The briefer biography of which this is an enlargement was published in 1903, 206p. illus. S, Dutton 75c n.

An account of the painter and the man, his relations with the Medici and the Florentine humanists on the one hand and of his connection with Savonarola and the Piagnone revival on the other. Follows the course of his artistic training and development and describes the works which may be attributed to him with certainty. *Preface*

Plunkett, C. N. Count. Sandro Botticelli. 121p. illus. Q. Lond.
1900. Bell 42/n 927.5 qB651 e

Published also by Macmillan, \$12.50.

The works of Botticelli and his school have never been so well and fully illustrated as in this sumptuous volume. Unfortunately the letter press which accompanies the plates is distinctly inferior in quality. Count Plunkett writes with enthusiasm and evident love of his subject, but he apparently lacks both the knowledge and the critical insight necessary for a work of this description. *Literature*, Nov. 3, 1900, 7:345

Steinman, Ernst. Botticelli; tr. by Campbell Dodgson. 112p.
illus. Q. N. Y. 1901. Lemcke \$1.50 (Monographs on Artists)
927.5 qB652 e

The author shows sound knowledge, which makes his statements explicit, and sympathy. He fails only when he tries to interpret Botticelli's art as a whole. The man is kept in the foreground and the paintings are discussed chiefly as an index to his character. Very fully illustrated.

Cimabue

Crowe, Joseph Archer & Cavalcaselle, G. B. [Cimabue] (*see their*
History of Painting in Italy. 1864. 1:201-19) Worcester e

di Credi

Crowe, Joseph Archer & Cavalcaselle, G. B. Lorenzo di Credi.
(*see their* History of Painting in Italy. 1864. 3:403-14)
Worcester e

Ghirlandajo

Crowe, Joseph Archer & Cavalcaselle, G. B. Domenico Ghirlandajo.
(*see their* History of Painting in Italy. 1864. 2:459-97)
Worcester e

Layard, Sir Augustus Henry. Domenico Ghirlandajo and his Fresco of the Death of St Francis. 46p. illus. sq. Q. Lond. 1860. (Arundel Society of London. Publications) 927.5 qG345 e

Giotto

Kugler, Franz Theodor. Giotto and his Followers. (*see his* Handbook of Painting. 1855. p.122-55) 759.5 K95 e

Lindsay, Alexander William Crawford, lord. Giotto and his School. (*see his* Sketches of the History of Christian Art. 1885. 2:1-126) 755 e

See note under his *Semi-Byzantine Succession at Florence*, p.28.

Perkins, F. Mason. Giotto. 148p. illus. O. Lond. 1902. Bell 5/n (Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture) 927.5 G432 e

Published also by Macmillan, \$1.75.

As a whole this 20th volume of the Great Masters Series is truly a model for a work of this class—a combination of a biographic sketch and critical guidebook based on independent and scholarly investigation. *Dial*, Ap. 16, 1901, 32:278

Mr Perkins takes little space for anecdote or tradition, but treats his subject directly and impartially.

Quilter, Harry. Giotto. 126p. illus. D. Lond. 1889. Low 3/6 (Illus. Biog. of the Great Artists) 927.5 G43 e

Published also by Scribner, \$1.25.

An interesting account of the painter and his works, based on recent sources and personal examination. Sane in criticism and not too detailed in treatment for a popular monograph.

Ruskin, John. Giotto. (*see his* Giotto and his Works in Padua. 1854. p.7-39) Worcester e
Published in 1900 by Allen, London, 7/6 n; also by Scribner, 1900, \$3.

Fra Filippo Lippi

Strutt, Edward C. Fra Filippo Lippi. 202p. illus. D. Lond. 1901. Bell 12/6 927.5 L66 e

Published also by Macmillan, \$5.

Chiefly a compilation, representing little original research and rejecting the scientific method of some of the modern critics. It must be said, however, that his material is well put together and the painter's work handled with discrimination.

Masaccio

Crowe, Joseph Archer & Cavalcaselle, G. B. Masaccio. (*see their* History of Painting in Italy. 1864. 1:519-50) Worcester e

Masolino

Crowe, Joseph Archer & Cavalcaselle, G. B. Masolino. (*see their* History of Painting in Italy. 1864. 1:499-518) Worcester e

Michael Angelo

Eastlake, Elizabeth (Rigby) lady. Letters and Works of Michael Angelo. (*see her* Five Great Painters. 1883. 1:99-212) 927.5 Ea7 e
Reprinted from *Edinburgh Review*, July 1876.

Grimm, Herman. Life of Michael Angelo; tr. with the author's sanction by F. E. Bunnett. 2v. illus. D. Bost. 1900. Little \$6 927.5 B88 e

One of the most valuable contributions ever made to our knowledge of the great age of Italian art. It is not simply a life of a very extraordinary man, but is also a description by an able writer and critic of the most remarkable period in the history of art. *Adams*, p.248

Neither the most sympathetic nor the most critical of the many lives of Michelangelo, but contains a great amount of research and is brought down to date as to the facts. *Sturgis*, p.6

Holroyd, Charles. Michael Angelo Buonarroti, with translations of the life of the master by his scholar, Ascanio Condivi, and three dialogues from the Portuguese by Francisco d'Ollanda. 347p. illus. D. N. Y. 1903. Scribner \$2 n 927.5 B8811

Part 1, extracts in translation from Condivi's life, the most valuable authority extant; part 2, supplementary account of Michelangelo's works, contemporary documents, letters, etc.; appendix, three dialogues in which he is one of the speakers.

Hurl, Estelle May. Michelangelo; a collection of 15 pictures and a portrait of the master with introduction and interpretation. 96p. illus. O. Bost. 1900. Houghton 75c (Riverside Art Ser.) 927.5 B888 e

A popular work of modest pretensions.

Kugler, Franz Theodor. Michael Angelo Buonarroti. (*see his Handbook of Painting.* 1855. p.299-311) 759.5 K95 e

Lilly, William Samuel. Michael Angelo, the Artist. (*see his Renaissance Types.* 1901. p.37-102) 940.6 L62 e

Published by Unwin, 400p. O. 16/; also by Longmans, \$3.50.

A philosophic and historical discussion.

Story, William Wetmore. Michael Angelo. (*see his Excursions in Art and Letters.* 1893. p.1-48) 704 e

Published by Houghton, 295p. D, \$1.25.

Symonds, John Addington. Life of Michael Angelo Buonarroti, based on studies in the archives of the Buonarroti family at Florence; with etched portrait and 50 reproductions of the work of the master. 2v. illus. O. N. Y. 1893. Scribner \$7.50 927.5 B883 e

New ed. 2v. \$4 n. Published also by Nimmo, 21/.

The latest of the many lives of this great artist and probably the best, containing what seems most necessary in the other books on the man and his time and much additional information. Valuable plates. *Sturgis*, p.13

Wilson, Charles Heath. Life and Works of Michael Angelo Buonarroti; the life partly comp. from that by the Commend. Aurelio Gotti. 567p. illus. Q. Lond. 1876. Murray 15/ o.p. 927.5 B887 e

A good life of Michelangelo, but specially valuable for the analysis of the processes in the frescoes of the Sistine Chapel, which the author investigated from a scaffolding close under the vault. *Sturgis*, p.14

Orcagna

Crowe, Joseph Archer & Cavalcaselle, G. B. Andrea Orcagna. (*see their History of Painting in Italy.* 1864. 1:425-54) Worcester e

Lindsay, Alexander William Crawford, lord. Semi-Byzantine Succession at Florence. (see his *Sketches of the History of Christian Art*. 1885. 2:207-51) 755 e

Orcagna and Fra Angelico.

The result of learning, knowledge of art, extensive travel, and an ardent feeling, more akin to love or devotion than to enthusiasm. The general subject Lord Lindsay touches upon is the principles of art and the artistic nature of man. In his estimates of individuals he is informing, just and characteristic, but inclined to be hazy. *Spectator*, Jan. 2, 1847, 20:14

Perugino

Williamson, George Charles. Pietro Vannucci, called Perugino. illus. O. Lond. 1900. Bell 5/n (Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture) 927.5 e

Published also by Macmillan, \$1.75.

A satisfactory treatment within its limits. The author is of the school of Morelli, a diligent student of technic, and much occupied with periods and questions of authenticity. This sort of scientific study is valuable, but he who desires to come at a final summing up of the esthetic value of Perugino's work will not find Dr Williamson's work quite so discriminating or helpful as he could wish. *Academy*, Nov. 17, 1900, 59:465

Raphael

Ady, Mrs Julia (Cartwright). Raphael. 80+80p. illus. Q. N. Y. 1895. Macmillan \$3.50 927.5 qR122 e

Made up of the *Portfolio* monographs for January and August 1895; contains a brief record of Raphael's career, in which the attribution of paintings to himself and to others is based upon the best authorities; the general estimate is just. The needed illustrated work upon Raphael has not yet appeared; in the meantime the illustrations in this book and in Karoly's *Madonnas*, taken with the text of this volume, serve a temporary purpose.

Sturgis, p.18

Crowe, Joseph Archer & Cavalcaselle, G. B. Raphael: his Life and Works; with particular reference to recently discovered records, and an exhaustive study of extant drawings and pictures. 2v. O. Lond. 1882. Murray 33/ 927.5 R121 e

Published also by Scribner, \$12.60 n.

Very voluminous and containing the result of much labor and a large, personal and immediate knowledge of the paintings themselves. Valuable as an analysis of Raphael's art and as an account of the art of his time. A most interesting piece of work, at once a romance and a bit of history.

Sturgis, p.20

Eastlake, Elizabeth (Rigby) lady. Life and Works of Raphael. (see her *Five Great Painters*. 1883. 2:87-183) 927.5 Ea7 e
Reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review*, January 1883.

Karoly, Karl, pseud. Raphael's Madonnas and other Great Pictures; reproduced from the original paintings with a life of Raphael and an account of his chief works. 139p. illus. Q. Lond. 1894. Bell 21/n 755 qC38 e

Published also by Macmillan, \$8 n.

Contains 54 reproductions made direct from the pictures and comprising the whole series of Raphael's madonnas. In the matter of illustration supplements Julia Cartwright Ady's *Raphael*. Chief works indexed at end of book.

Knackfuss, Herman. Raphael; tr. by Campbell Dodgson. 132p. illus. Q. N. Y. 1899. Lemcke \$1.50 (Monographs on Artists) 927.5 qR125 e

The author is not at all original, nor even very sensitive, but his account of Raphael's life and work is just what is wanted as an introduction to more special study. Has a wealth of illustration, is a good summary of facts and is not expensive. *Saturday Review*, Ap. 22, 1899, 87:502

Kugler, Franz Theodor. Raphael. (see his Handbook of Painting. 1855. p.326-97) 759.5 K95 e

Muentz, Eugene. Raphael, his Life, Work and Times; illus. with 154 engravings in the text and 43 full page plates: new ed. rev. fr. the 2d French, by Walter Armstrong. 501p. illus. Q. N. Y. 1888. Armstrong \$9 927.5 qR12 e

Valuable as being the work of one who thoroughly understands the fine arts other than painting, and who is able, therefore, to explain the relation of Raphael's work as a painter to his own achievements in other fields and to the world of fine art around him. *Sturgis*, p.30

Passavant, Johann David. Raphael of Urbino and his Father Giovanni Santi. 313p. illus. Q. N. Y. 1872. Macmillan \$12 927.5 qR123 e

Consists of a translation of those parts of Passavant's volumes which are most likely to interest the general reader. A standard biography.

Strachey, Henry. Raphael. 147p. illus. O. Lond. 1900. Bell 5/n (Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture) 927.5 R127 e
Published also by Macmillan, \$1.75.

More than usually good. The "real estimate" is here so high that even great enthusiasm could not go far wrong; but Mr Strachey is no blind enthusiast. His criticism is sound and sensible and his analysis of the talent of Raphael is excellent. Common sense is predominant also in the treatment of the biographic part of the volume. *Nation*, Feb. 1, 1900, 70: 93

del Sarto

Guinness, H. Andrea del Sarto. 111p. illus. O. Lond. 1899. Bell 5/n (Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture) 927.5 Sa7 e

Published also by Macmillan, \$1.75.

Careful and painstaking, but overdrawn account of a master little written about in English. The list of Andrea's works is accurate but incomplete. Illustrations, like all in this series, very satisfactory.

Signorelli

Crutwell, Maud. Luca Signorelli. 144p. illus. D. Lond. 1899. Bell 5/n (Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture) 927.5 Si2 e

Published also by Macmillan, \$1.75.

An excellent though exaggerated study of one of the most interesting masters of the renaissance.

da Vinci

Eastlake, Elizabeth (Rigby) lady. Leonardo da Vinci. (see her Five Great Painters. 1883. 1:1-97) 927.5 Ea7 e
Reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review*, January 1875.

Kugler, Franz Theodor. Leonardo da Vinci. (*see his Handbook of Painting.* 1855. p.276-89) 759.5 K95 e

McCurdy, Edward. Leonardo da Vinci. 139p. illus. D. Lond. 1904. Bell (Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture)

Published also by Macmillan, \$1.75.

He has brought to the study a judicial and impartial mind and real intelligence. He begins by an account of the painter's life, in which he relates virtually everything of importance that is known. Wherever he introduces hypotheses to explain the documents or fill up the gaps in our knowledge he does so with becoming caution and modesty. In treating of the pictures the same cautious deliberation is apparent. *Athenaeum*, Oct. 8, 1904, 2:488

Muentz, Eugene. Leonardo da Vinci, Artist, Thinker and Man of Science. 2v. illus. Q. N. Y. 1898. Scribner \$15 n

927.5 qV741 e

The author writes out of the resources of great learning, a patient laboriousness, a wise judgment, and the fine volumes are enriched with a wealth of illustration. It were impossible from the point of view of artist, critic or historian, to demand a more complete and worthy setting forth of the magnificent and multifarious Leonardo. *Academy*, Feb. 4, 1899, 56:149

Richter, Jean Paul. Leonardo. 136p. illus. D. Lond. 1884. Low 2/6 (Illus. Biog. of the Great Artists) 927.5 V741 e

Published also by Scribner, 1894, \$1.25.

Intelligent account of the life and what little is known of the work of a wholly exceptional genius. It is impossible to study Leonardo too closely, because unfortunate traits of the man have destroyed nearly all his important works of art; because, moreover, as a painter, Leonardo is one of the most faulty of masters, while also one of the greatest. *Sturgis*, p.33

SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE

Works relating to Michael Angelo and others who were painters as well as sculptors are to be found under Painting, p.21.

Books

Freeman, Lucy Jane. Italian Sculpture of the Renaissance. 212p. illus. O. N. Y. 1901. Macmillan \$3 n Worcester e

The author's attitude is irreproachable; she studiously avoids history and archeology, except in so far as necessary to her aim, which is the purely esthetic enjoyment of Italian sculpture. Style clear, straightforward and unaffected.

Partridge, William Ordway. Technique of Sculpture. 118p. illus. sq.D. Bost. 1895. Ginn \$1 731 e

Its chief object is to offer a practical as well as a theoretic knowledge of sculpture, and after reading it one should be able to judge sculpture more intelligently. Includes a brief account of the history of sculpture.

Perkins, Charles Callahan. Tuscan Sculptors; their lives, works and times. 2v. illus. D. Lond. 1864. Longmans 63/

734 qP41 e

Published also by Little, Boston, \$22.50.

Liberal and well illustrated by etchings and woodcuts. These assist in giving a not incorrect, though necessarily imperfect notion of the sculptors. Besides this, the book professes to describe also their times, but this part has not been satisfactorily done. The object, indeed, is beyond the scope of such a work as Mr Perkins', and the imperfect attempt to do this gives the book an air of incompleteness, which had been complete enough without.

Spectator, Feb. 18, 1865, 38:185

References

- Anderson, William James.** Fifteenth Century in Florence. (*see his Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy.* 1897. p.8-36) 724.145 An21 e
Published by Batsford, London, 155p. O, 12/6; also by Scribner, ed. 3, 1901, \$5.
One of the best accounts of Florentine architecture. Contains many excellent illustrations.
- Lee, Vernon,** *pseud.* Tuscan Sculpture. (*see her Renaissance Fancies and Studies.* 1895. p.135-61) Worcester e
Published by Putnam, 260p. D, \$1.25.
The characteristics of Tuscan sculpture are brought out and contrasted with those of Greek sculpture.
- Luebke, Wilhelm.** Early Renaissance [architecture]. (*see his Outlines of the History of Art.* 1877. 2:135-41) 709 e
— History of sculpture. 1878. 730 qL96 e
Michael Angelo and his school, 2:370-87
Tuscan masters, 2:154-87
- Norton, Charles Eliot.** Florence and St Mary of the Flower. (*see his Historical Studies of Church Building.* 1880. p.181-292) 726.6 N82 e
Published by Harper, 331p. O, \$3.
Relates in detail the building of the duomo of Florence (Church of St Mary of the Flower) from its beginning under Arnolfo to the completion of the dome under Brunelleschi.

Biography

Brunelleschi

- Scott, Leader,** *pseud.* Filippo di ser Brunellesco. 158p. illus. O. Lond. 1901. Bell 5/n (Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture) 927.2 B83 e
Published also by Macmillan, \$1.75.
A full and interesting account of the man and his work, founded on individual research, consultation of old authorities, and the latest material of other writers. Quite readable though sometimes the documentary detail is overdone. *Saturday Review*, Dec. 21, 1901, 92:781

Donatello

- Rea, Hope.** Donatello; "il maestro di chi sauno." 100p. illus. O. Lond. 1900. Bell 5/n (Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture) 927.3 D71 e
Published also by Macmillan, \$1.75.
The author has succeeded in hitting just that combination of technical knowledge and esthetic demonstration which is proper to the popular monograph. *Academy*, Aug. 18, 1900, 59:133

Ghiberti

Scott, Leader, *pseud.* Ghiberti and Donatello with other Early Italian Sculptors. 100p. illus. D. Lond. 1890. Low 2/6 (Illus. Biog. of the Great Artists) 927.3 G34 e

Published also by Scribner, \$1.

A convenient handbook, giving an outline of the work of the early Italian sculptors. Necessarily omits much critical and descriptive matter, but trustworthy as to historical facts.

della Robbia

Burlamacchi, L. *marchesa.* Luca della Robbia. 126p. illus. O. Lond. 1900. Bell 5/n (Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture) 927.5 R53 e

Published also by Macmillan, \$1.75.

The author shows great familiarity with her subject, and her industry partly compensates for a rather poor command of English. She lacks true appreciation of the charm and distinction of Luca's art and the biographic sketch is somewhat meager, but there are few separate books in English on Luca della Robbia.

Scott, Leader, *pseud.* Luca del Robbia with other Italian Sculptors. 114p. illus. D. Lond. 1883. Low 2/ (Illus. Biog. of the Great Artists) Worcester e

Published also by Scribner, 1890, \$1.

Careful and accurate as regards the leading biographic facts, and for these it will doubtless prove interesting and useful to the traveler. As a critic, the author does not impress us as very discerning. *Nation*, Sep. 27, 1883, 37:279

Van Rensselaer, Mrs Schuyler. Luca della Robbia. (*see her* Six Portraits. 1890. p.5-76) 927.5 V35 e

Published by Houghton, 277p. D, \$1.25.

A vivid portrayal of Luca as man and artist and an interesting analysis of his work. Sketches briefly his successors in the family.

LITERATURE

General

Armstrong, Edward. Literature of the Medicean Period. (*see his* Lorenzo de' Medici and Florence in the Fifteenth Century. 1896. p.323-89) 923.1455 M4a e

Symonds, John Addington. Literary Society at Florence. (*see his* Short History of the Renaissance. 1893. p.162-85) 945.05 Sy61 e

Individual authors

Boccaccio

Boccaccio, Giovanni. The Decameron; or, Ten Days' Entertainment of Boccaccio; a revised translation by W. K. Kelley. 545p. por. D. Lond. n.d. Bohn 3/6 Worcester e

The introduction, p.1-13, gives a truthful and pathetic description of the plague in Florence.

These world-renowned stories are valuable in a study of Florence, not only as an important example of native literature, but as a description of the life of the times.

Owen, John. Boccaccio. (*see his* Skeptics of the Italian Renaissance. 1893. p.128-47) 190 Ow2 e

Shows that Boccaccio contributed more than Dante or Petrarch to the general advancement of culture.

Symonds, John Addington. Giovanni Boccaccio as Man and Author. 101p. O. N. Y. 1895. Scribner \$2 Worcester e

Not an exhaustive study, but readable and well adapted to needs of general readers. Brings out Boccaccio's position in Italian letters and society with great distinctness, and his marvelous range has never before been so copiously illustrated. Yet the book does not approach the scholarliness and accuracy that would have been insured had the author lived to finish it.

Dante

Balbo, Cesare, *count.* Life and Times of Dante Alighieri; tr. from the Italian by F. J. Bunbury. 2v. in 1, O. Lond. 1852. Bentley o.p. 851.15 Bib e

Introduction to v.1 is a sketch of the government of Florence in the 13th century.

One of the standard lives, with the advantage of giving the opinions of a fellow countryman.

Browning, Oscar. Dante; his life and writings. 104p. 1 illus. S. Lond. 1891. Sonnenschein 2/6 (Dilettante Lib.) Worcester e

Published also by Macmillan, 90c.

A good brief account of his life and writings, with notice of some of the best editions of the *Divine Comedy*.

Carlyle, Thomas. Hero as Poet; Dante. (*see his* On Heroes, Hero-worship and the Heroic in History. 1897. p.94-120) 824.82 e

Published by Burt, New York, 302p. D, \$1.

A vivid picture of Dante and his times, and a vigorous and penetrating exposition of the *Divine Comedy*.

Church, Richard William. Dante. (*see his* Dante and Other Essays. 1893. p.1-191) 851.15 e

Published by Macmillan, 260p. D, \$1.50.

Dante Alighieri. Divine Comedy; tr. by H: W. Longfellow. 3v. 1 por. D. Bost. 1891. Houghton \$4.50 (Riverside ed.) 851.15 P2 e

— New Life of Dante Alighieri; tr. by C: E. Norton. Ed. 5. 168p. D. Bost. 1898. Houghton \$1.25 Worcester e

Hare, Christopher. Dante the wayfarer. 355p. illus. O. N. Y. 1905. Scribner \$3

Follows the poet step by step, telling in his own words the story of all the men and women he met by the way, and gathering together the legends which sprang up like flowers wherever his footsteps passed. *Prelude*

Harris, William Torrey. Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divina commedia. 193p. D. Bost. 1896. Houghton \$1.25 851.15 Q1h e

Lowell, James Russell. Dante. (*see his* Among my Books. 1891. 2:1-124) 814.39 L95a e

Published by Houghton, 2v. D, \$1.50 each.

Owen, John. Dante. (*see his* Skeptics of the Italian Renaissance. 1893. p.96-107) 190 Ow2 e

While admitting that Dante was essentially a dogmatist, points out in what respects he was a skeptic.

Rossetti, Dante Gabriel. Dante and his Circle, with the Italian Poets preceding Him. 301p. D. Bost. 1893. Roberts \$2 (now Little \$1.50) 851.11 e

A collection of lyrics in the original meters, translated with great care. They give a good view of Italian poetry up to Dante's time, but are perhaps more valuable as a contribution to the study of Dante. Includes *La vita nuova* and poems which Dante addressed to his fellow poets.

Rossetti, Maria Francesca. A Shadow of Dante; being an essay towards studying himself, his world and his pilgrimage. Ed. 5. 294p. por. plan, D. Bost. 1889. Roberts (now Little) \$1.50 851.15 e

Chiefly a study of the *Divine Comedy*. Most useful in following and understanding the narrative of the poem; not a detailed commentary.

Symonds, John Addington. Introduction to the Study of Dante. Ed. 3. 288p. illus. D. Lond. 1893. Adam & Charles Black 7/6 851.15 e

Published also by Macmillan, \$2.

The author knows his subject thoroughly, has a refined and sensitive appreciation of literary and poetic art, and combines his knowledge and taste with an intellectual grasp. *Spectator*, Dec. 28, 1872, 45:1667

Villani, Giovanni. Selections from the First Nine Books of the Croniche Fiorentine of Villani; tr. for the use of students of Dante and others by R. E. Selfe; ed. by P. H. Wicksted. 461p. D. Westminster 1897. Constable 6/ 945.5 V711 e

Published also by Macmillan, \$2.

The editors emphasize the fact that the selection has been made to aid in a study of Dante, certain parts reading almost like a commentary. That Villani was a contemporary adds value to his work.

Ficino

Villari, Pasquale. Marsilio Ficino and the Platonic Academy. (*see his* Life and Times of Girolamo Savonarola. 1888. 1:50-69) Worcester e

Michael Angelo

Symonds, John Addington. Sonnets of Michael Angelo Buonarroti. (*see his* Sonnets of Michael Angelo Buonarroti and Tommaso Campanella. 1878. p.29-115) Worcester e

Petrarch

Petrarch, Francesco. Sonnets, Triumphs and other Poems of Petrarch, now first completely translated into English verse by various hands; with a life of the poet by Thomas Campbell. 416p. illus. D. N. Y. 1893. Macmillan \$1.50 n (Bohn's Illus. Lib.) Worcester e

- Everett, William.** Petrarch. (*see his* Italian Poets since Dante. 1904. p.9-31) 851 Ev2
Published by Scribner, 251p. D, \$1.50 n.
Brief sketch of him as an Italian patriot, one of the revivers of learning, an Italian poet, with translations of several sonnets.
- Hueffer, Francis.** Literary Friendship of the Fourteenth Century. (*see his* Italian and Other Studies. 1883. p.31-61) 824.89 e
Published by Stock, London, 304p. O, 7/6.
Sketch of the friendship of Petrarch and Boccaccio.
- Macaulay, Thomas Babington.** Petrarch. (*see his* Miscellaneous Works. 1899. 4:397-412) Worcester e
Published by Harper, 5v. O, \$10.
- Owen, John.** Petrarca. (*see his* Skeptics of the Italian Renaissance. 1893 p.107-28) 190 Ow2 e
Portrays Petrarch as the great representative of Italian humanism, and contains an admirable comparison of Dante and Petrarch.
- Robinson, James Harvey, & Rolfe, H: W.** Petrarch, the first Modern Scholar and Man of Letters. 436p. por. O. N. Y. 1898. Putnam \$2 928.51 P444 e
Three fifths of this volume is made up of selections from Petrarch's letters, while the rest consists of introduction and comment by the editors. Petrarch's life, views and character, his friends and the political and literary conditions of his day are so vividly set before us and the letters and explanations are so skilfully fitted together, that the work forms a complete and homogeneous picture of the poet and his times. Specially good for general readers. *Nation*, Nov. 24, 1898, 67:397

Pico

- Pater, Walter.** Pico della Mirandola. (*see his* Renaissance; studies in art and poetry. 1890. p. 31-51) 824.89 e

Politian

- Stebbing, Rev. Henry.** Life of Angiolo Poliziano. (*see his* Lives of the Italian Poets. 1832. 1:323-41) 928.51 St3 e

Pulci

- Owen, John.** Luigi Pulci. (*see his* Skeptics of the Italian Renaissance. 1893. p.147-60) 190 Ow2 e
Claims that Pulci represents the humorous and satirical aspect of the renaissance.
- Stebbing, Rev. Henry.** [Luigi Pulci] (*see his* Lives of the Italian Poets. 1832. 1:341-83) 928.51 St3 e

FICTION AND POETRY

- Alfieri, Vittorio.** Conspiracy of the Pazzi. (*see his* Tragedies. 1876. 2:1-55) Worcester e
Published by Bell 2v. D, 3/6 each.
A drama founded on the historical attempted assassination of Lorenzo de' Medici by the "Conspiracy of the Pazzi."

Austin, Alfred. Savonarola; a tragedy. 306p. D. N. Y. 1891.
Macmillan \$1.75 822.8 e

The action of the drama extends from the death of Lorenzo to the execution of Savonarola. A good picture of Florence at this most important epoch in her history.

Browning, Mrs Elizabeth (Barrett) & Robert. Florence in the Poetry of the Brownings; a selection of the poems which have to do with the history, the scenery and the art of Florence; ed. by Anna B. McMahan. 230p. illus. D. Chic. 1904. McClurg \$1.40 n 821.83 Lim1

Contents: Introduction. By E. B. Browning: Casa Guidi Windows; The Dance. By Robert Browning: Old Pictures in Florence; Fra Lippo Lippi; Andrea del Sarto; The Statue and the Bust; The Ring and the Book, book 1; One Word More

The complete works contain other poems having reference to Florence; e. g. "King Victor Emanuel entering Florence, April 1860", by Mrs Browning, and "Luria" and "Sordello", by Robert Browning.

Eliot, George, pseud. Romola. illus. O. N. Y. 1897. Crowell \$1.50 Worcester e

Any comment on this masterpiece is superfluous. In spite of being fiction, probably the most valuable single book on Florence. It describes all classes from the lowest to the highest, from the peasant girl to the reigning prince, and weaves into the tragic love story much of the history and politics of the time. Savonarola, if not the central character, is the controlling one of the novel.

Farrington, Margaret Vere. Fra Lippo Lippi; a romance. 225p. illus. O. N. Y. 1890. Putnam \$1.50 Worcester e

Gives the traditional facts of his life in the romantic setting of a love story.

Haygood, Atticus Green. Monk and the Prince. 371p. D. Nashville Tenn. 1895. Foote \$1 945.5

Hunt, Leigh. Legend of Florence, a play. O. Lond. 1840. Moxon 3/6

Also in editions of his poetical works.

Landor, Walter Savage. Imaginary Conversations. 1881. 828.7 e
Fra Filippo Lippi and Pope Eugenius the Fourth, 2:222-44
Machiavelli and Michel-Angelo Buonarroti, 3:422-39

These "imaginary conversations" are valuable for their characterizations, and are frequently highly amusing in their caricature of famous persons.

Leland, Charles Godfrey, comp. Legends of Florence, collected from the people and retold. 2v. D. N. Y. 1895. Macmillan \$1.75 each 398.2 L531 e

Consists almost entirely of legends or traditions of varied character referring to places and buildings in Florence, retold in a way to interest general readers and students of folklore. They bring many new associations to Florentine history.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. Florence. (*see his* Poems of Places; Italy. 1877. 11:129-68) 808.8 e

Published by Houghton, 31v. S, \$1 each.

Poems by famous authors on Florence or directly associated with Florence.

— **Michael Angelo; a fragment.** (*see his* Poetical Works. 1891. 6:45-176) 811.34 J e

Published by Houghton, 6v. D, \$1.50 each.

An unfinished poetical drama, having for characters such persons as Michael Angelo, Vittoria Colonna, Vasari and Cellini.

Scott, Leader, pseud. Echoes of Old Florence; her palaces and those who have lived in them. 326p. S. Lond. 1894. Unwin 5/
Worcester e

A series of stories attempting to repeople and revivify some of the old palaces and streets of Florence. Told to the author by an old Italian storyteller, and by her anglicized and set in historical form.

Trollope, Thomas Adolphus. La Beata, a novel. Ed. 2. O. Lond. 1862. Chapman 5/

One feels a breath from the Val d'Arno rustling amid the pages, and a sense of Florentine life such as one rarely gets out of books. The critical objection I should make to it is, that you often spoil the artistic attitude by presenting your characters critically, with an eye to the opinions likely to be formed by certain readers, instead of being totally engrossed with your subject. George Eliot, in Trollope's *What I Remember*, 1:476

— Marietta, a novel. Ed. 2. 2v. O. Lond. 1862. Chapman 7/6

A skilfully executed and highly finished picture of middle class life in Florence. Griswold, *Novels and Tales dealing with Italy*, p.770

INDEX

- Addison**, Joseph. Florence, 16
Ady, Mrs J. C. Life and Art of Sandro Botticelli, 25
 ——— Painters of Florence, 21
 ——— Raphael, 28
Albertinelli, biography, 25
Alfieri, Vittorio. Conspiracy of the Pazzi, 35
Allen, C. G. B. Florence, 14
Anderson, W: J. Fifteenth Century in Florence, 31
Anderton, I. M. Florentine Calcio, 16
Angelico, Fra, biography, 24, 28
Armstrong, Edward. Art of the Medicean Period, 21
 ——— Literature of the Medicean Period, 32
 ——— Lorenzo de' Medici and Florence in the Fifteenth Century, 10
Austin, Alfred. Savonarola; a tragedy, 36
Bädeker, Karl. Florence, 16
Balbo, Cesare, count. Life and Times of Dante Alighieri, 33
Bartolommeo, Fra, biography, 25
Beckford, William. Florence, 16
Bent, J. T. Life in Old Florence, 16
Berenson, Bernhard. Central Italian Painters of the Renaissance, 22
 ——— Florentine Painters of the Renaissance, 22
 ——— Study and Criticism of Italian Art, 6, 21
Biagi, Guido. Private Life of the Renaissance Florentines, 12
Bianciardi, Mrs E.. D. R. Florentine Family in the Fifteenth Century, 12
Blashfield, Mrs E. W. & E. H. Italian cities, 6, 16
Boccaccio, Giovanni, biography and criticism, 33
 ——— The Decameron, 32
Botticelli, biography, 25
Brinton, Selwyn. Florence, Pisa, Siena, 22
Browning, Mrs E. B. & Robert. Florence in the Poetry of the Brownings, 36
Browning, Oscar. Dante, 33
Brunelleschi, biography, 31
Burckhardt, Jacob. The Cicerone, 22
 ——— Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy, 8, 12
Burlamacchi, L., marchesa. Luca della Robbia, 32
Carlyle, Thomas. Hero as Poet; Dante, 33
Carmichael, Montgomery. In Tuscany, 6, 16
Carpenter, Edith. Lorenzo de' Medici, 11
Cavalcaselle, G. B., joint author, *see* Crowe, J. A.
Cellini, Benvenuto. Life, 10
Church, R: W: Dante, 33
Cimabue, biography, 25
Clement, Charles. Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael, 22
Cole, Timothy & Stillman, W: J. Old Italian Masters, 20
Crawford, M. S. Life in Tuscany, 14
Credi, Lorenzo di, biography, 25
Creighton, Mandell. Savonarola, 12
Crowe, J. A. & Cavalcaselle, G. B. Andrea Orcagna, 27
 ——— Cimabue, 25
 ——— Domenico Ghirlandajo, 25
 ——— History of Painting in Italy, 22
 ——— Lorenzo di Credi, 25
 ——— Masaccio, 26
 ——— Masolino, 26
 ——— Raphael, 28
Cruttwell, Maud. Luca Signorelli, 29
Dante Alighieri, biography and criticism, 33-34
 ——— Divine Comedy, 33
 ——— New Life of, 33
Dennis, George. Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria, 6, 17
Donatello, biography, 31-32
Douglas, Langton. Fra Angelico, 24
Duffy, Bella. Commerce, Manufactures and Finance, 12
 ——— Tuscan Republics, 8
Dyer, Louis. Machiavelli and the Modern State, 11
Eastlake, E. R., lady. Five Great Painters, 6
 ——— Leonardo da Vinci, 29
 ——— Letters and Works of Michael Angelo, 26
 ——— Life and Works of Raphael, 28
Eliot, George, pseud. Romola, 36
Encyclopaedia Britannica, 7
Evelyn, John. Florence, 17

- Everett, William. Petrarch, 35
 Ewart, K. D. Cosimo de' Medici, 10
- Fahie, J. J.** Galileo, 10
 Farrington, M. V. Fra Lippo Lippi, 36
 Ficino, Marsilio, biography, 34
 Field, Kate. English Authors in Florence, 17
 Florentine Tradesman's Diary, 13
 Freeman, L. J. Italian Sculpture of the Renaissance, 30
 Fresco, 23
- Galilei, Galileo.** Private life of Galileo, 10
 Galileo, biography, 10
 Gardner, E. G. Story of Florence, 14
 Ghiberti, biography, 32
 Ghirlandajo, Domenico, biography, 25-26
 Giotto, biography, 26
 Godkin, G. S. Monastery of San Marco, 15
 Goff, R. C. & Clarissa. Florence and Some Tuscan Cities, 15
 Green, J. R. Florence of Dante, 17
 Greene, G. W. Machiavelli, 11
 Grifi, Elvira. Saunterings in Florence, 15
 Grimm, Herman. Life of Michael Angelo, 8, 27
 Guicciardini, biography, 10
 Guinness, H. Andrea del Sarto, 29
- Hare, A. J. C.** Florence, 15
 Hare, Christopher. Dante the Wayfarer, 33
 Harris, W. T. Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divina commedia, 33
 Harwood, Edith. Notable Pictures in Florence, 22
 Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Florence, 17
 Haygood, A. G. Monk and the Prince, 36
 Hewlett, Maurice. Earthwork out of Tuscany, 15
 Hillard, G. S. Florence, 17
 Holroyd, Charles. Michael Angelo Buonarroti, 27
 Hoppin, J. M. Early Renaissance, 21
 Horner, Susan & Joanna. Walks in Florence, 15
 Howe, J. W. Florence, 17
 Howells, W. D. Florentine Mosaic, 17
 Hueffer, Francis. Literary Friendship of the Fourteenth Century, 35
 Hunt, Leigh. Legend of Florence, 36
 Hurl, E. M. Michelangelo, 27
 Hutton, Laurence. Literary Landmarks of Florence, 15
- James, E. J.** History of Mechanical Labor, 13
 James, Henry, jr. Florence, 17
 — Florentine Notes, 17
 Jameson, Mrs A. B. M. Florence, 17
 — Legends of the Madonna, 19
 — Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters, 23
 — Sacred and Legendary Art, 19
 Jarves, J. J. Florence, 18
 — Florentine Artists, 21
 Johnson, V. W. Lily of the Arno, 15
- Karoly, Karl, pseud.** Guide to the Paintings of Florence, 23
 — Raphael's Madonnas, 28
 Keane, A. H. Early Italian Masters, 21
 Knackfuss, Herman. Raphael, 29
 Kristeller, Paul. Early Florentine Woodcuts, 21
 Kugler, F. T. Giotto and his Followers, 26
 — Handbook of Painting, 7
 — Leonardo da Vinci, 30
 — Michael Angelo Buonarrotti, 27
 — Other Masters of Florence, 25
 — Raphael, 29
 — Tuscan Schools, 24
- L. L. L.** Life in Florence, 18
 Landor, W. S. Imaginary Conversations, 7, 36
 Lanzi, Luigi. Florentine School, 24
 Larned, J. N. Florence, 8
 Lawless, Emily. Florentine Gardens in March, 18
 Layard, Sir A. H. Domenico Ghirlandajo and his Fresco of the Death of St Francis, 26
 Lee, Vernon, pseud. Symmetria prisca, 21
 — Tuscan Sculpture, 31
 Leland, C. G. Legends of Florence, 36
 Lilly, W. S. Michael Angelo, 27
 Lindsay, A. W. C., lord. Giotto and his School, 26
 — Semi-Byzantine Succession at Florence, 28
 — Sketches of the History of Christian Art, 7
 Lippi, Fra Filippo, biography, 26
 Longfellow, H. W. Florence, 36
 — Michael Angelo, 36
 Lowell, J. R. Dante, 33
 Lubke, Wilhelm. Early Renaissance, 31
 — History of Sculpture, 7, 31
 — Outlines of the History of Art, 7, 24
 Lucas, Herbert. Fra Girolamo Savonarola, 12

- Macaulay, T. B.** Machiavelli, 11
 — Petrarch, 35
McCurdy, Edward. Leonardo da Vinci, 30
Machiavelli, Niccolò, biography, 11
 — History of Florence; The Prince, 8
Masaccio, biography, 26
Masolino, biography, 26
Masters in Art, 21
May, Sir T. E. Democracy in Florence, 13
Medici, Cosimo de', biography, 10
Medici, Lorenzo de', biography, 10-11
Michael Angelo, biography and criticism, 26-27, 34
Milman, H. H. Savonarola, 12
Morley, John. Machiavelli, 11
Moulton, Mrs L. C. Florence, the Fair, 18
Muller, F. H. Schools in Florence, 18
Müntz, Eugène. Leonardo da Vinci, 30
 — Raphael, 29
- Napier, H. E.** Florentine History, 8
Norton, C. E. La compagnia della misericordia, 18
 — Florence and St Mary of the Flower, 31
- Oliphant, Mrs M. O. W.** Makers of Florence, 9
 — A Peaceful Citizen, 13
Orcagna, biography, 27-28
Owen, John. Boccaccio, 33
 — Dante, 34
 — Guicciardini, 10
 — Luigi Pulci, 35
 — Machiavelli, 11
 — Petrarca, 35
 — Skeptics of the Italian Renaissance, 7
- Partridge, W. O.** Technique of Sculpture, 30
Passavant, J. D. Raphael of Urbino, 29
Pater, Walter. Pico della Mirandola, 35
 — The Renaissance, 19
Perkins, C. C. Raphael and Michael Angelo, 23
 — Tuscan Sculptors, 30
Perkins, F. M. Giotto, 26
Perrens, F. T. Histoire de Florence, 9
 — History of Florence, 9
Perugino, biography, 28
Petrarch, Francesco, biography and criticism, 34-35
 — Sonnets, Triumphs and other Poems, 34
- Phillimore, C. M.** Fra Angelico and the Early Florentine Painters, 24
Pico, biography and criticism, 35
Piozzi, Mrs H. L. T. Florence, 13
Plunkett, C. N., count. Sandro Botticelli, 25
Politian, biography, 35
Pulci, biography, 35
- Quilter, Harry.** Giotto, 26
- Raphael,** biography, 28-29
Rea, Hope. Donatello, 31
Reumont, Alfred von. Lorenzo de' Medici, 11
Richter, J. P. Leonardo, 30
Robbia, Luca della, biography, 32
Robinson, J. H. & Rolfe, H. W. Petrarch, 35
Rolfe, H. W. & Robinson, J. H. Petrarch, 35
Roscoe, William. Influence of the Medici on Art, 21
 — Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, 11
Rose, G. B. Renaissance Masters, 23
Ross, Mrs J. A. Old Florence and Modern Tuscany, 16
Rossetti, D. G. Dante and his Circle, 34
Rossetti, M. F. A Shadow of Dante, 34
Ruskin, John. Giotto, 26
 — Mornings in Florence, 19
 — Val d'Arno, 19
- Sarto, Andrea del,** biography, 25, 29
Savonarola, biography, 12
Scaife, W. B. Florentine Life during the Renaissance, 13
Scott, Leader, pseud. Echoes of Old Florence, 37
 — Filippo di ser Brunellesco, 31
 — Florentine Lodge, 13
 — Fra Bartolommeo: Andrea del Sarto, 25
 — Ghiberti and Donatello, 32
 — Luca del Robbia, 32
 — Renaissance of Art in Italy, 19
 — Tuscan Studies and Sketches, 16
Signorelli, biography, 29
Spencer, O. M. Protestant Cemetery at Florence, 18
Stearns, F. P. Midsummer of Italian Art, 23
Stebbing, Rev. Henry. Life of Angelo Poliziano, 35
 — Lives of the Italian Poets, 7
 — Luigi Pulci, 35
Steinman, Ernst. Botticelli, 25
Stillman, W. J. & Cole, Timothy. Old Italian Masters, 20
Story, W. W. Michael Angelo, 27
Strachey, Henry. Raphael, 29

- Strutt, E: C. Fra Filippo Lippi, 26
 Sweetser, M. F. Artist biographies, 7
 — Fra Angelico, 24
 — Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, 23
 Swinburne, A. C.: Notes on Designs of the Old Masters at Florence, 18
 Symonds, J: A. Age of the Despots, 8
 — Florence and the Medici, 9
 — Florentine historians, 10
 — Giovanni Boccaccio as Man and Author, 33
 — Introduction to the Study of Dante, 34
 — Life of Michael Angelo Buonarroto, 27
 — Literary Society at Florence, 32
 — The "Prince" of Machiavelli, 11
 — Renaissance in Italy; the Fine Arts, 20
 — Savonarola, 12
 — Short History of the Renaissance, 8
 — Sonnets of Michael Angelo Buonarroto, 34
 Taine, H. A. Florence and Florentine School of Art, 21
 Taylor, Bayard. Florence, 18
 Tempera, 24
 Trollope, T: A. La Beata, 37
 — Filippo Strozzi, 9
 — History of the Commonwealth of Florence, 9
 — Marietta, 37
 — Taxation in Florence, 13
 — What I Remember, 7, 18
 Tuckerman, H: T. Old Bankers of Florence, 13
 Van Dyke, J: C. Art for Art's Sake, 20
 Van Rensselaer, Mrs Schuyler. Luca della Robbia, 32
 Vasari, Giorgio. Lives of the Painters, 20
 Villani, Giovanni. Selection from First Nine Books of Croniche Fiorentine, 34
 Villari, Linda. A Tuscan Villa, 18
 Villari, Pasquale. Life and Times of Girolamo Savonarola, 12
 — Life and Times of Niccolo Machiavelli, 11
 — Marsilio Ficino and the Platonic Academy, 34
 — Two First Centuries of Florentine History, 14
 Vinci, Leonardo da, biography, 29-30
 Ware, William. Florence, 18
 Waters, Mrs C. E. C. Handbook of Legendary and Mythological Art, 20
 Whiting, Lilian. The Florence of Landor, 19
 Williamson, G: C. Fra Angelico, 24
 — Pietro Vannucci, called Perugino, 28
 Wills, Howard. Florentine Heraldry, 16
 Wilson, C: H. Life and Works of Michael Angelo Buonarroto, 27
 Wölfflin, Heinrich. Art of the Italian Renaissance, 20
 Woltmann, Alfred & Wörmann, Karl. History of Painting, 7, 24
 Woolsey, T. D. Constitution of Florence, 14
 Wörmann, Karl & Woltmann, Alfred. History of Painting, 7, 24
 Yriarte, C: E. Florence, 9
 Zimmern, Helen. Laurenziana Library at Florence, 19

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STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 56

IN ASSEMBLY

APRIL 29, 1907

89th ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

VOLUME 2

*Hon. James W. Wadsworth jr, Speaker of the Assembly
Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y.*

Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 378 of the laws of 1892, the 89th Annual Report of the State Library is herewith submitted to the Legislature.

Very respectfully yours

ST CLAIR MCKELWAY

Vice Chancellor of the University

ANDREW S. DRAPER

Commissioner of Education

Supplements 6-10

New York State Library

YEAR BOOK OF LEGISLATION 1906

EDITED BY

Robert H. Whitten, *Sociology Librarian*

LEGISLATION BULLETIN 30 LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LISTS 1906
31 DIGEST OF GOVERNORS MESSAGES 1906
32 INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906
33 REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1906
34 COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AND CHILD LABOR
LAWS

LEADING CONTENTS OF THE THREE ANNUAL BULLETINS

Full contents are at the beginning and an index at the end of each bulletin.
A general index to the three annual bulletins will be found at the end of this volume.

	Digest of Governors Messages	Index of Legislation	Review of Legislation
	Marginal no.	Marginal no.	Page
Administration of estates.....	.....	426	.....
Administration of justice.....	590	590	.....
Administrative law.....	750	750	.....
Agriculture.....	1826	1826	55
Banking.....	1679	1679	87
Charities.....	2140	2140	33
Child labor.....	2118	2118	.....
Children.....	.....	2172	33
Citizenship. Civil and political rights.....	116	.....	.....
Civil law.....	375	375	.....
Civil procedure.....	695	695	.....
Combinations and monopolies.....	589	589	.....
Commerce and industry.....	1422	1422	81
Constitutional law.....	15	15	151
Constitutions.....	30	30	151
Contracts and other obligations.....	453	453	193
Control of waters.....	1180	1180	69
Corporations.....	500	500	115
Corrections.....	335	335	21
Courts.....	600	600	109
Crimes and offenses.....	234	234	21
Criminal law.....	200	200	.....
Criminal procedure.....	202	202	.....
Direct legislation.....	.....	115	159
Diseases of animals.....	1144	1144	66
Domestic animals.....	.....	1875	66
Education. Science. Culture.....	2220	2220	233
Elections.....	126	126	160
Estates of decedents.....	.....	426	.....
Experiment stations.....	.....	1828	60
Family.....	474	474	200
Farmers institutes.....	.....	1829	58
Feeble-minded and epileptic.....	2210, 2215	2210, 2215	.....
Finance. Public property.....	770	770	151
Food legislation.....	956	956	.....
Forestry.....	1890	1890	95
Game and fish.....	1900	1900	100
Geology.....	.....	2384	.....
Guardianship.....	.....	445	.....
Horticulture. Diseases and pests.....	.....	1844	64
Inheritance tax.....	836	836	149
Insane.....	2193	2193	41
Insolvency.....	.....	449	.....
Insurance.....	1732	1732	217
Irrigation.....	.....	1183	69
Labor.....	2040	2040	7

LEADING CONTENTS (*concluded*)

	Digest of Governors Messages	Index of Legislation	Review of Legislation
	Marginal no.	Marginal no.	Page
Land drainage.....	.....	1183	71
Legislature.....	77	77	157
Libraries.....	2352	2352	129
Liens and mortgages.....	.....	405	.....
Liquor legislation.....	900	900	26
Local finance.....	2550	2550	180
Local government.....	2430	2430	167
Military regulations.....	2388	2388	.....
Mines and mining.....	2020	2020	.....
Municipal functions.....	2627	2627	184
Municipalities.....	2432	2432	167
Navigation.....	.....	1800	85
Officers.....	38	38	155
Property.....	377	377	191
Public health.....	930	930	45
Public order.....	870	870	21
Public printing and records.....	67	67	134
Public safety.....	1090	1090	45
Publications.....	.....	.....	141
Railroads.....	1267	1267	203
Roads.....	2700	2700	110
State departments.....	38	38	155
Statutes.....	.....	2	141
Taxation.....	800	800	143
Transportation and communication...	1200	1200	203

Supplement 6

Published monthly by the
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BULLETIN 395

MARCH 1907

New York State Library

EDWIN H. ANDERSON, Director

Bulletin III

LEGISLATION 30

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LISTS 1906

EDITED BY

Robert H. Whitten, *Sociology Librarian*

	PAGE		PAGE
Life Insurance.....	5	Employment of Blind.....	27
Direct Nominations.....	21	Inheritance Tax.....	37

State Library, Albany, N. Y., October 30, 1906

Hon. A. S. Draper

Commissioner of Education

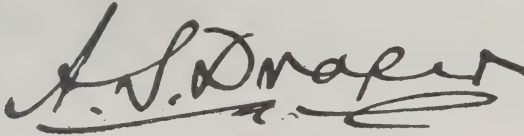
DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith and recommend for publication *Legislative Reference Lists 1906*. This bulletin contains brief annotated reference lists on life insurance, direct nominations, employment of the blind and the inheritance tax.

Very respectfully yours

EDWIN H. ANDERSON

Director

Approved for publication October 31, 1906

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A. S. Draper', with a stylized flourish underneath.

Commissioner of Education

New York State Education Department

New York State Library

EDWIN H. ANDERSON, Director

Bulletin III

LEGISLATION 30

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LISTS 1906

EDITED BY

Robert H. Whitten, *Sociology Librarian*

New York State Education Department
New York State Library

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LISTS 1906

LEGISLATION BULLETIN 30a

LIFE INSURANCE

A partial list of material in N. Y. State Library relating to present insurance problems

	PAGE		PAGE
Note.....	5	National regulation.....	12
General treatises.....	6	State examination. Reports...	13
Pamphlets and articles (general)	6	Government insurance.....	13
Comparative legislation.....	8	Agents. Rebates.....	13
Great Britain.....	8	Required deposits. Reserve...	14
Germany.....	9	Investments.....	14
France.....	9	Limitation of size.....	15
Spain.....	10	Officers.....	15
Russia.....	10	Policy. Rates.....	16
Sweden.....	10	Surplus. Deferred dividends...	17
Holland.....	10	Mutualization.....	17
Switzerland.....	10	Assessment and fraternal insur-	
Australasia.....	10	ance.....	18
Canada.....	11	Uniform law.....	19
Massachusetts.....	11	Industrial and accident insur-	
New York investigations.....	11	ance.....	19

NOTE

For an explanation of elementary principles and a brief discussion of many present problems Miles M. Dawson's *The Business of Life Insurance* is a useful book. Mr Dawson is a consulting actuary in New York and has been employed as an expert by the New York insurance investigating committee. This book appeared late in the summer of 1905. *The Life Insurance Company* by William Alexander, secretary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was published early in 1905 and is a good presentation of elementary principles. The *Yale Insurance Lectures*, 1904 and the University of Pennsylvania lectures published in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* for September 1905 contain timely discussions of current problems. *United States Special Consular Reports*, v. 38, recently issued, is a valuable and timely compilation of insurance laws and regulations in foreign countries. The laws of France, Germany and Switzerland are particularly interesting.

The following list is quite closely classified. Books have been analyzed and the chapters or parts entered under the different headings to which they pertain. Under each heading the entries are arranged chronologically, and the year of publication is given in the margin.

General treatises

Insurance Year Book (Life and Miscellaneous). N. Y.

- 1895 **Dawson, M. M.** Principles of Insurance Legislation. 139p. N. Y.
- 1898 **Fricke, W. A.** Insurance, "a Textbook"; a compilation of the addresses delivered before the 29th session of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, held at Milwaukee, Wis. Sep. 13-16, 1898. 1092p. n.p.
- p.68-87 **Pattison, J. M.** Life Insurance in its Relation to the Public.
 p.88-150 **McClintock, Emory.** General Plans, Reserves and Investments.
 p.151-211 **Greene, J. L.** Special Features, Dividends, Surrender Values, etc.
 p.401-42 **Fouse, L. G.** Legislative, Actuarial and Official Treatment.
 p.1022-51 **Roehr, J. E.** Insurance and the Legislator.
- 1900 **Tabor, Mervin.** Three Systems of Life Insurance Embracing: 1. The Level Premium System. 2. The Natural Premium System. 3. The Assessment System. 205p. N. Y.
- 1902 **Dawson, M. M.** Elements of Life Insurance. Ed.2. 154p. N. Y.
- 1904 **Wilson, A. J.** The Business of Insurance. 171p. Lond.
- 1904 **Yale Insurance Lectures**, v.1; being the lectures on life insurance delivered in the insurance course at Yale University, 1903-4. 245p. n.p.
- 1905 **Young, T. E.** Insurance, a Practical Exposition for the Student and Business Man. 339p. Lond.
- 1905? **Young, T. E. & Masters, Richard.** Insurance Office Organization, Management and Accounts. 146p. N. Y.
- 1905 **Alexander, William.** The Life Insurance Company. 290p. N. Y.
- 1905 **Dawson, M. M.** Practical Lessons in Actuarial Science, an Elementary Text Book. Ed.2. 2v. N. Y.
- 1905 ——— The Business of Life Insurance. 8+404p. N. Y.
- 1905 **Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science**, Sep. 1905. v.26, no.2. Phil.
- A series of public lectures given in conjunction with the insurance course at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, 1904-5.
- 1905 **Answers of Life Insurance Companies Doing Business in Tennessee and Kentucky to Interrogatories Submitted by the Insurance Commissioners of those States.** 114p. Nashville.

Pamphlets and articles (general)

- 1893 **McCurdy, R. A., Greene, J. L., Homans, Sheppard, Kelsey, C. H.** Modern Insurance and its Possibilities. N. Amer. Rev., 156:303-22.
- 1894 **Dawson, M. M.** American Life Insurance Methods. Annals of Amer. Acad. of Pol. & Soc. Sci. 4:753-63.
- 1895 **St John, H. W. & Macaulay, T. B.** On the Intervention of the Legislators to Permit or Assume the Supervision of the Operations of Life Insurance Companies. Actuarial Soc. of Amer. Papers and Transactions, 4:240-47, 248-54.
- 1896 **Hewat, Archibald.** Life Insurance Finance as Affected by Rate of Interest and Rate of Expense; address delivered to the Insurance Institute of Yorkshire, Nov. 27, 1896. 28p.
- 1898 **Economic Relation of Life Insurance to Society and State**; report of * meeting held under the auspices of Amer. Acad. of Pol. and Soc. Sci. Dec. 17, 1897. Amer. Acad. of Pol. & Soc. Sci. Publication no.218. 48p.

- 1898 **LeJeune, Charles.** Legislation in its Commercial and Economic Aspects, as Regards Life Assurance, from the National and International Points of View. Transactions of the 2d International Actuarial Congress, May 16-20, 1898, p.308-15.
- 1898 **McCall, J: A.** A Review of Life Insurance from the Date of the First National Convention of Insurance Officials 1871-1897 . . . an address before the 28th National Convention, Sep. 13-16. 72p.
- 1898 **Mills, D. Y.** New Business and the Cost of its Extension. Transactions of the Insurance and Actuarial Society of Glasgow, Ser.4, no.8, p.167-79.
- 1899 **Alexander, J. W.** Life Assurance: paper read before the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners at Detroit, Sep. 1899. 17p.
- 1900 ——— Some Prejudices about Life Assurance. Atlantic Mo., 86:14-23.
- 1900 **Appleton, H: D.** Management and Methods of Conducting Insurance Department Business; address before National Convention of Insurance Commissioners at Hartford, Conn. Sep. 20, 1900. 15p.
- 1902 **McCall, J: A.** Supervision of Life Insurance in the United States; its Scope and Grounds; address before the 33d National Convention of State Insurance Officials, Columbus, O. Sep. 23-25, 1902. 47p.
- 1904 **Fouse, L. G.** State Regulation of Insurance. Annals of the Amer. Acad. of Pol. & Soc. Sci. 24:69-83.
- 1904 **Host, Z. M.** Address on State Supervision, delivered at the Wisconsin State University to the school of commerce and insurance, Jan. 26, 1904. 16p.
- 1904 **McCall, J: A.** Regulation of Life Insurance in the United States and in Foreign Countries. Yale Insurance Lectures, 1:200-17.
- 1904 **Proceedings of the 4th International Congress of Actuaries, Held in New York under the Auspices of the Actuarial Society of America, Aug. 31-Sep. 5, 1903.**
- 1:963-69 **Maingie, Louis.** Du contrôle par l'état des entreprises d'assurances privées.
- 1:1007-56 **Chisholm, James.** On the Province of State Supervision of Life Insurance Companies.
- 1:1095-103 **Schönwiese, R.** Die allgemeinen technischen Grundsätze, welche bei der staatlichen Kontrolle der Lebensversicherungs-Anstalten im Hinblick auf die internationalen Interessen des Versicherungswesens zu Beachten sind.
- 1:1104-12 **Trefzer, F.** Die technischen Grundsätze, welche bei der staatlichen Kontrolle zu beobachten sind.
- For discussion of the above see 2:229-53.
- 1904 **Lanier, H: W.** Great Questions in Life Insurance. World's Work, 8:5380-88.
- 1905 ——— How to Buy Life Insurance. World's Work, 9:5733-37.
- 1905 ——— How Insurance Laws Work. World's Work, 9:5813-15.
- 1905 How may we Insure our Insurance? World's Work, 9:6012-17.
- 1905 **Wolfe, F. H.** Present Supervision of Life Insurance Companies, its Merits and Defects. N. Amer. Rev. 181:11-19.
- 1905 **Problems of Life Insurance.** Brooklyn Eagle Library no.103. 30p.
- 1905 **Reed, W: H.** Future of Life Insurance; its Cost and Methods. Insur. Leader, 10:56-59.
- 1905 **Wolfe, S. H.** The Life Companies from the Examiner's Viewpoint. Argus, 61:84-86.
- 1905 **Barry, J. V.** Life Insurance Ethics. Money and Risks, 12:396-98.
- An address delivered before the National Association of Life Underwriters, at Hartford, Sep. 29, 1905.

- 1905 **Anderson, L. A.** Competition in Life Insurance. *Yale Rev.* 14:285-99.
- 1905 **Scovel, C. W.** Some Special Safeguards of Life Insurance. *Life Insur. Courant*, 11:102-3.
An address before the Pittsburgh Association of Life Underwriters, Oct. 2, 1905.
- 1905 **Smith, C. J.** Life Insurance and the Public; The Side which Has Not Been Told. *Eclectic M.* 145:473-81.
- 1905 **Great Insurance Companies** as Fountain-heads of Political and Commercial Corruption. *Arena*, 34:514-23.
- 1905 **Mass.—Insurance Commissioner.** The Life Insurance Situation. Texts and tables from pt 2 of the 50th Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, p.20.
- 1905 **Windmuller, Louis.** Life Insurance Methods. *Forum*, 37:281-85.
- 1905 **Wellman, Walter.** American Life Insurance on Trial. *Am. Mo.Rev.* of Rev. 32:458-68.
- 1905 **Brandeis, L. D.** Life Insurance; the Abuses and the Remedies; an address delivered before the Commercial Club of Boston by Louis D. Brandeis, Counsel for the Protective Committee of Policyholders in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. *Mutual Underwriter*, 25:13-18.
- 1906 **Irresponsible Insurance** Millions. *World's Work*, 11:7100-6.

Comparative legislation

- 1894 **Bramer, Herman, & Bramer, Karl.** Das Versicherungsrecht in den einzelnen Staaten. *See their* Das Versicherungswesen, ch.7, p.49-59.
- 1895 **Harding, H. R.** Report on Government Legislation in Reference to the Working of Life Assurance Companies. *International Congress of Actuaries, Documents*, 1:210-85.
Comparative tabulation of legislation of all countries relating to accounts and reports, deposits and taxation.
- 1899 **Papers on Life Insurance Legislation in Various Countries.** *International Congress of Actuaries, Transactions*, May 16-20, 1898, 2:185-368.
Australasia, New Zealand, France, Germany, Holland, Russia, Spain, Switzerland and Great Britain.
- 1901 **National Convention of Insurance Commissioners.** Discussion of Proposed Uniform Law. *Proceedings*, 1901, p.33-42, 64-87; 1903, p.129-32.
- 1902 **Schuster, E. J.** State Supervision of Insurance Companies in Germany and Elsewhere. *Econ. Jour.* 12:561-73.
- 1904 **Statutory Requirements;** Synopsis of the Statutory Requirements of the various states and territories. *Insurance Yearbook (Life and Miscellaneous)*, p.33-87.
- 1905 **U. S.—Manufactures, Bureau of.** Insurance in Foreign Countries. *Special Consular Reports*, v.38. 253p.

Great Britain

Great Britain—Board of Trade. Annual Statement of Accounts and of Life Assurance and Annuity Business and Abstracts of Actuarial Reports Deposited with the Board of Trade under Sec. 10 of "the Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870."

- 1899 **Hewat, Archibald.** Stability of British Life Assurance; address delivered to the Insurance Institute of Manchester, Jan. 12, 1899. 19p.
- 1899 **Barrand, A. R.** On Legislation in the United Kingdom as Affecting the Life Assurance Contract. International Congress of Actuaries, Transactions, May 16-20, 1898, p.316-33.

Germany

- Annual Report** "des Kaiserlichen Aufsichtsamtz für Privatversicherung."
- 1900 **Hager, Paul.** Die öffentlich-rechtliche Regelung des Privatversicherungswesens in Deutschland. 138p. Berlin.
- 1901 **Gesetz** über die privaten Versicherungsunternehmungen. Reichs Gesetzblatt, no.18.
For an English translation of the above law, see U. S. Consular Reports, 67:463-92; also Special Consular Reports, 38:31-48.
- 1902 **Vorschriften** über die Rechnungslegung der vom Kaiserlichen aufsichtsamte für Privatversicherung beaufsichtigten größeren Lebensversicherungsunternehmungen. Berlin. 70p.
For an English translation of the above regulations, see U. S. Consular Reports, 70:267-89.
- 1904 **Manes, Alfred.** Die staatliche Kontrolle von Lebensversicherungsgesellschaften in Deutschland. Juristische and Wirtschaftliche Grundsätze. 4th International Congress of Actuaries, Proceedings, Aug. 31-Sep. 5, 1903, 1:971-91.
p.986-89 English abstract of above article.
- 1904 **Broeker, Dr.** Die Bedeutung des Prämienreservefonds nach dem deutschen Privatversicherungsgesetze. 4th International Congress of Actuaries, Proceedings, Aug.31-Sep. 5, 1903, p.1076-94.
p.1091-93 English abstract of above article.

France

- 1899 **Massé, L.** Life Assurance Legislation in France. 2d International Congress of Actuaries, Transactions, May 16-20, 1898, p.259-64.
- 1900 **Latta, Alexander.** Life Insurance in France. London Actuarial Society of Edinburgh, Transactions, v.4, no.15, p.471-514.
- 1900 **Bosredon, M.** Histoire des assurances sur la vie; origines; développements en France. 240p. Bordeaux.
- 1905 **Loi** relative à la surveillance et au contrôle des Sociétés d'assurances sur la vie, et de toutes les entreprises dans les opérations desquelles intervient la durée de la vie humaine, Mar. 17, 1905. Bulletin des lois, no.45772.
For an English translation of the above law, see Special Consular Reports, 38:13-17.
- 1905 **Décret** relatif au Comité consultatif des assurances sur la vie, Mar. 17, 1905. Bulletin des lois, no.45932.
- 1905 **Rochetin, Eugène.** Le contrôle et la surveillance des compagnies d'assurance sur la vie. Journal des Economistes ser.6, 7:20-34.
- 1905 **The French Law** for the Supervision of Life Insurance. Insur. World, 32:785.

Spain

- 1899 **Salvador, J. Malquer y.** On Commercial Legislation Regarding Life Assurance in Spain. 2d International Congress of Actuaries, Transactions, May 16-20, 1898, p.292-93.

Russia

- 1899 **Ostrogradsky, M.** On Life Assurance in Russia. 2d International Congress of Actuaries, Transactions, May 16-20, 1898, p.287-89.

Sweden

- 1903 **Lag om försäkringsrörelse**, 24 July 1903. Svensk författnings-samling, no.94, p.1-60.
 1903 **Lag om utländsk försäkringsanstalts rätt att drifva försäkringsrörelse här i riket**, 24 July 1903. Svensk författnings-samling, no.94, p.61-68.

For an English translation of the above law, see Special Consular Reports, 38:69-73.

- 1904 **Lundgren, D. F.** Über die Hauptbestimmungen der neuen schwedischen Versicherungsgesetze. 4th International Congress of Actuaries, Proceedings, Aug. 31-Sep. 5, 1903, p.915-28.
 p.923-25 English abstract of the above article.

Holland

- 1899 **Blankenberg, J. F. L.** Life Assurance Legislation in Holland; The General Principles of the Laws Concerning the Assurance Contract, and those Regulating the Constitution of Life Assurance Companies; Actual Situation and Apparent Tendencies. 2d International Congress of Actuaries. Transactions, May 16-20, 1898, p.269-83.

Switzerland

- 1899 **Ceresole, Dr.** On Legislation Regarding Life Assurance in Switzerland. 2d International Congress of Actuaries, Transactions, May 16-20, 1898, p.297-99.
 1904 **Switzerland—Conseil fédéral.** Message à l'Assemblée fédérale sur le projet d'une loi fédérale concernant le contrat d'assurance. 112p.
 1904 **Rossetlet, F.** Forme donnée en Suisse au contrôle de l'état sur les Sociétés d'Assurances sur la vie. 4th International Congress of Actuaries, Proceedings, Aug. 31-Sep. 5, 1903, p.1057-75.
 p.1073-74 English abstract of the above article.
 1905 **Switzerland—Assurances, Bureau fédéral des.** Rapport sur les entreprises privées en matière d'assurances en Suisse, 1903. 191p. Berne.
 Contains text of insurance laws and regulations. For an English translation of the insurance law of Switzerland, see Special Consular Reports, 38:75-79.

New Zealand, see Government insurance

Australasia

- 1899 **Teece, Richard.** Life Assurance Legislation in Australasia. 2d International Congress of Actuaries, Transactions, May 16-20, 1898, p.185-94.
 1904 **Carment, David.** Life Assurance in Australasia. 4th International Congress of Actuaries, Proceedings, Aug. 31-Sep. 5, 1903, 1:521-49.

Canada

- 1894 **Sanderson, Frank.** Life Assurance in Canada. Actuarial Society of Edinburgh, Transactions, v.3, no.7, p.149-96.
- 1905 **Proposed Revision** of the Insurance Act. Money and Risks, 12:381-82.
- 1905 **Expense Ratios** of Canadian Life Offices. Money and Risks, 12:429.
- 1905 **Government Supervision** of Insurance in Canada. Chronicle 25: 1549-53.

Massachusetts

- 1887 **Mass.—Insurance Commissioner.** Report on the Resolve to Revise and Codify the Insurance Laws of the Commonwealth. 58p. House Doc. no.20.
- 1904 **Massachusetts.** Laws Relating to Insurance and Insurance Companies. 115p. Boston.

New York investigations

- 1877 **Various Resolutions** Relative to an Investigation of Insurance Companies. Assem. Jour., p.442-45.
- 1877 **Replies** of the Insurance Companies to the Resolution of the Senate, Giving a Detailed Statement of the Amounts Paid in Salaries, Fees, Compensations, etc. to their Officers and Employees for the Year 1876. Senate Doc. no.34. 38p.
- 1877 **Replies** of the Insurance Companies to the Resolution of the Assembly, Giving in Detail a Report of the Amount of Money Loaned on Real Estate, the Circumstances under which Such Loans Were Made and the Amount of Counsel Fees Paid to Secure these Loans. Assem. Doc. no.42. 237p.
- 1877 **Preliminary Report** and Testimony Taken before the Committee on Insurance Relative to Life Insurance Companies. Assem. Doc. no.93. 171p.
- 1877 **Additional Report** of Testimony Taken before the Committee on Insurance Relative to Life Insurance. Assem. Doc. no.103. 418p.
- 1877 **A Bill** Entitled, An Act to Provide for the Better Protection of Policy Holders of Life Insurance Companies, Introduced in the Assembly, April 26, 1877, by J. G. Graham. Assem. Bills no.574.
- This bill which was introduced by Mr Graham, the chairman of the insurance committee, as a result of the above investigation passed the Assembly [see Assem. Jour., p.1142] but failed in the Senate [see Senate Jour., p.1041].
- 1882 **Report** of the Insurance Committee of the Assembly in Relation to the Management by Receivers of Insolvent Insurance Companies. Assem. Doc. no.121. 46p.
- Testimony accompanying above report, 683p: not printed in the Assembly documents. See collection of Trials in law library.
- 1883 **Report** of Special Committee of the Senate Appointed to Investigate Alleged Abuses on the Part of Receivers of Insurance Companies. Senate Doc. no.38. 772p.
- 1885 **Report** of Special Committee to Investigate Tontine Insurance. Assem. Doc. no.155. 118p.
- 1905 **Frick Report** on the Equitable. New York Times, June 4, 1905.

- 1905 **N. Y. (state)—Insurance, Sup't of.** Preliminary Report on the Investigation into the Management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States Made to the Governor June 21, with addendum covering matters referred to therein. 84p.
For testimony taken in the above investigation, *see* New York World, July 11-12, 1905
- 1905 ——— Report on the Examination of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States Made to the Superintendent of Insurance, Giving the Condition of the Society as Shown by the Books at its Home Office at the Close of Business June 30, 1905, also Accompanying Schedules and Exhibits. 53p.

National regulation

- 1898 **Finch, J. A.** The Possibilities of National Supervision. *See* Fricke, W: A. Insurance, "a Textbook," p.1052-92.
- 1901 **Anderson, A. L.** Constitutional Aspect of Federal Regulation of Insurance Companies. National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, Proceedings, p.42-60.
- 1904 **Dryden, J. E.** An Address on the Regulation of Insurance by Congress. 40p.
- 1904 **U. S.—Corporations, Commissioner of.** Report. 71p.
- 1904 **Walsh, J. W.** Constitutional Supervision of Insurance and Paul v. Virginia. Amer. Law Rev. 38:181-93.
- 1905 **Beck, J. M.** Federal Regulation of Life-insurance. N. Amer. Rev. 181:191-201.
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DIRECT NOMINATIONS

A partial list of material in the N. Y. State Library relating to choice of party candidates by direct vote at primary elections.

	PAGE		PAGE
Note.....	21	Nebraska.....	24
Bibliography.....	22	New Jersey.....	24
General.....	22	New York.....	25
Iowa.....	23	North Dakota.....	25
Kansas.....	23	Ohio.....	25
Massachusetts.....	23	Oregon.....	25
Michigan.....	23	Pennsylvania.....	26
Minnesota.....	24	Wisconsin.....	26
Montana.....	24		

NOTE

Laws providing for direct nominations under strict public control have recently been passed in Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon and Wisconsin, and it is with particular reference to this movement that the present list has been prepared. The older movement in the South and in some northern localities for direct nominations at the option of the party committee and without strict public control is only incidentally included. In this, as in all of the reference lists of this series, the aim is impartially to include the best material on both or all sides of the subject.

The best general sources of information on direct nominations are Meyer's *Nominating Systems* published in 1902 and *Michigan Political Science Association Proceedings*, 1905. Minnesota has had the longest experience with a modern direct nomination law, and the articles describing this experiment are therefore especially valuable.

Dr Charles McCarthy, Legislative Reference Librarian, Madison, Wis. gave valuable assistance in the preparation of the list. The material under each heading is arranged chronologically. A brief note is often added to explain the scope of the entry or the position taken by the author.

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Michigan

- 1904 **Simons, C. C.** *Direct Primary Elections.* Mich. Pol. Sci. Ass'n Pub. 5:134-44.
Senator Simons discusses the experience of Detroit in two tests of the direct primary. Strongly commends the system.
- 1905 **Butterfield, Roger W.** *Direct Primaries in Kent County.* Mich. Pol. Sci. Ass'n Pub. 6: 3-31.
Experience with the direct primary in Grand Rapids Mich. Advocates direct primary.

- 1905 **An Act Relative to the Nomination of Party Candidates for Public Office, and Delegates to Political Conventions, in Certain Cases, to Regulate and Protect Primary Elections and to Prescribe Penalties for the Violation thereof.** Mich. laws '05 ch.181.

On petition of 20 per cent of enrolled electors of political party, question of direct nominations for city, county, legislative and congressional district offices to be submitted to vote.

Question of direct nomination of Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be submitted without petition on second Tuesday in June 1906.

Minnesota

- 1899 **An Act Providing for the Selection of Candidates for Elections by Popular Vote and Relating to Elections.** Minn. laws '99 ch.349; amended '01 ch.216, '02 ch.6, 7; '05 ch.92.

Applies to all officers chosen by electors of subdivision of the state, except members of school, park and library boards in cities under 100,000 and municipal and school officers in cities under 10,000.

- 1901 **Mearkle, A. L.** Minnesota Primary Election Law. Amer. Mo. Rev. of Rev. 24:465-68.

Favorable report on Minneapolis's first trial of direct primaries.

- 1901 **Hodder, W. C.** Minneapolis Plan of Direct Primaries. Municipal Affairs, 5:802-9.

- 1902 **Knappen, T. M.** Results of the Minnesota Direct Primary System. Independent, 54:2694-95.

- 1902 **Anderson, Frank M.** The Test of the Minnesota Primary Election System. Annals of Am. Acad. of Pol. & Soc. Sci. 20:140-52.

A detailed analysis of the vote in 1902.

- 1905 **Fairlie, John A., Simpson, David F., Schaper, William A. & Anderson, Frank M.** Direct Primaries in Minnesota. Mich. Pol. Sci. Ass'n Pub. 6:55-73.

A clear discussion of defects and advantages.

Montana

- 1905 **An Act to Provide for the Nomination of Candidates by Direct Vote at a Primary Election, to Provide the Method of Adopting Such Act in Any County or City . . .** Mon. laws '05 ch.99.

To be submitted to vote in county or city on petition. Does not apply to nomination of members of Congress, state officers, or to certain school and judicial officers.

Nebraska

- 1905 **An Act Entitled an Act to Provide for Primary Elections in Counties having a population of more than 125,000 inhabitants and to regulate the same, to provide for the nomination of certain candidates for certain offices at such primary elections; provide for the election of delegates to state and congressional and judicial conventions; to provide for the election of members of the state, congressional and county committees of the several political parties at such primary election . . .** Neb. laws '05 ch.66.

New Jersey

- 1903 **A Further Supplement to an Act Entitled, "An Act to Regulate Elections" (Revision of 1898), approved April 4, 1898.** N. J. laws '03 ch.248.

Applies to all elective state and city offices. Candidates to be voted for at general election for members of Assembly by voters of a single ward or township to be nominated directly; other candidates to be nominated by delegates chosen at primaries opposite name of candidate for delegate on his request, to be printed on primary ballot his choice for nominee. *

New York

- 1898 **City Club of New York.** Memorandum of the Underlying Principles upon which Should Rest Any Statute Regulating Methods of Making Political Party Nominations for Public Office. Council Document no.2. 11p.
Advocates direct nominations.
- 1899 **Coler, Bird S.** When the People Nominate. Independent, 51: 3210-12.
Advocates direct primary for New York city.
- 1902 **N. Y. Assembly Bill no. 1824 introduced by Mr Bennet.** An Act to Amend the Election Law Relative to Direct Nominations.
- 1902 **N. Y. Senate Bill no. 810 introduced by Mr Marshall.** An Act to Provide for the Selection of Candidates for Public Office, Delegates to Conventions and Party Committees by Direct Vote of the Electors in Cities over One Million.
- 1903 **N. Y. Assembly Bill no. 664 introduced by Mr Fowler.** An Act to Amend the Election Law by Providing Direct Nominations for Officers to be Chosen by the Electors of a County or Subdivision thereof.
- 1905 **Bull, Henry Adsit.** The New York Primary Law. Mich. Pol. Sci. Ass'n Pub. 6:93-106.
- 1905 **Utica Chamber of Commerce.** Report of the Legislative Committee on the Essential Points of a Proposed Bill for Better Primaries. 3p.
Advocates direct nomination of local officers.

North Dakota

- 1905 **An Act Providing for the Selection of Candidates for Election by Popular Vote and Relating to their Nomination and the Perpetuation of Political Parties.** N. D. laws '05 ch.109.
Applies to cities of 5000 and over, to county officers, members of Assembly, county commissioners and city officers and also to delegates to state and judicial district conventions.

Ohio

- 1905 **The Dark Side of Direct Primaries.** Outlook, 59: 797.
Letter to the editor asserting failure of direct nomination system in Cayahoga county, Ohio.
- 1905 **Tuttle, A. H.** The Bronson Primary Law in Ohio. Mich. Pol. Sci. Ass'n Pub. 6:106-118.

Oregon

- 1904 **An Act to Propose by Initiative Petition a Law . . . Providing for Holding Primary Nominating Elections . . . for the purpose of nominating all the candidates by all political parties subject to this law for all public offices to be filled at the ensuing election, and for a Senator in Congress . . . providing for the election by the several political parties subject to this law, of their central committeemen, and defining their duties and powers as such committeemen, . . . Ore. laws '05 ch.1.**
Submitted by initiative petition and adopted by the people June 6, 1904.

Pennsylvania

- 1905 **Hempstead, Ernest A.** Forty Years of Direct Primaries. Mich. Pol. Sci. Ass'n Pub. 9:31-55.

A review of 40 years experience with direct primary in Crawford county, Pa. Results asserted to be highly satisfactory.

Wisconsin

- 1901 **Monahan, James G.** The Primary Election Law; speech before the committees . . . of the Wisconsin Legislature, Feb. 12, 1901. 14p.

Opposes direct nominations.

- 1901-5 **La Follette, Robert M.** *Governor of Wisconsin.* Message to the Legislature, Jan. 15, 1903, p.58-60; Jan. 12, 1905, p.74-75; Dec. 5, 1905, p.18-24.

Governor La Follette argues strongly for direct nominations. In his message of December 5, 1905 he urges amendment of direct nomination law so as to provide for expression of second choice and avoid evil of minority nominations.

- 1904 **An Act** to Provide for Party Nominations by Direct Vote. Wis. laws '03 ch.45; adopted by vote of the People Nov. '04.

Applies to all nominations, state and local, except certain school and judicial.

- 1905 **Smith, Howard L.** The New Primary Law in Wisconsin. Mich. Pol. Sci. Ass'n Pub. 6:73-93.

New York State Education Department
New York State Library

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LISTS 1906 LEGISLATION BULLETIN 30C

EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND

A partial list of material in the N. Y. State Library relating to industrial training and employment of the adult blind.

BY

HELEN PAGE BATES PH.D.

	PAGE		PAGE
Note.....	27	Michigan.....	32
General.....	28	New York.....	32
United States.....	30	Pennsylvania.....	32
California.....	30	Wisconsin.....	33
Connecticut.....	30	Foreign countries.....	33
Indiana.....	30	England.....	33
Maryland.....	31	France.....	34
Massachusetts.....	31	Germany.....	34

NOTE

The existing agencies for improving the condition of the blind in Europe and the United States may be grouped as educational, industrial and charitable. The charitable provisions consist of pensions, quite generally made use of in England, and found in this country in New York city and in Cleveland, also by recent statute of 1903 introduced into the state of Illinois. In addition there are public and private asylums for the aged and incapacitated blind. The educational provisions include the work that libraries are doing in printing and circulating embossed books for the blind, the special day classes in connection with the common schools, the home teaching of the adult blind, and the public and private institutions for the young blind. In the United States these institutions cover the elementary and lower high school grades of instruction. They furnish also manual and technical training in a few trades, such as broom and mattress making, chair caning, weaving and rope making. In contrast with foreign institutions, the literary training in America is much more prominent than the industrial. Industrial homes, where the inmates are taught how to work and required to work toward their support, have been tried in many states. The number of beneficiaries of these various institutions, however, aggregate but a small proportion of the total blind population.

There is nowhere adequate provision for the adult blind, 80% of whom become so after 20 years of age and are thus debarred

from admission to institutions. To meet this exigency industrial training schools and workshops have been operated for the adult blind in England since 1856 and also in connection with German institutions. In case of the latter an efficient system of after-care of pupils has aided materially in making the blind self-supporting after leaving the institution.

In England the education of the blind was made compulsory by act of 1894, provision being made at the same time for a system of government grants by means of which certain certified schools furnish free instruction for blind children in special day classes. In the United States, two permanent state commissions for the blind have been created, one in Connecticut to have general supervision of education and one in Massachusetts to provide training for self-support. Massachusetts has also established an experiment station where new occupations may be tested as to their availability.

The best general sources of information on the subject are the Great Britain Royal Commission report on the blind and deaf and dumb, published in 1889, together with the reports of the Massachusetts commissions, published in 1900, 1904 and 1906 respectively, and that of the New York commission, in 1904.

General

YEAR

- 1888 **Dow, J. J.** *superintendent of Minnesota School for Blind.* Organization to Aid Adult Blind to Become Self-supporting. National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Proceedings, p.113-19.
Shows that schools for young blind can not supply industrial training for adult blind without great detriment to the former; urges need of organizations similar to those of Dresden and Paris, through which positions are secured for pupils of institutions and temporary aid given to unemployed till work is obtained.
- 1888 **Illinois Board of Public Charities.** Workshops for Blind. Report 1888, p.69-75.
Criticizes the establishment of industrial homes for blind, and contrasts the results obtainable by local workshops for blind as operated in Europe.
- 1889 **Great Britain Royal Commission on Blind and Deaf and Dumb.** Report, 1889. London. 4v.
Gives summary on prevailing conditions of blind both in Europe and United States, with detailed description of institutions for blind in England and on the continent.
- 1890 **United States Census of 1890.** Insane, Feeble-minded, Deaf and Dumb, and Blind. v.11, pt7.
Tabulation of occupations of blind men and women, p. 745.
- 1893 **Van Cleve, J. S.** *The Bearing of Blindness on Musicianship.* Music, 3:62-69; 5:21-28, 196-206.
Treats of difficulties and achievements of blind men as performers, teachers and composers of music.
- 1896 **United States Bureau of Education.** Statistics on Institutions for Blind. Report 1895-96, 20:2117-21.
Gives geographic distribution of institutions, aggregate number of teachers and pupils, and proportion of teachers and pupils in literary and industrial departments.

YEAR

- 1898 **Bennett, A. G.** *instructor in diseases of eye and ear at University of Buffalo.* Massage as an Occupation for Blind. Philadelphia Medical Journal, 1:426-29.
- Increasing demand for trained masseurs, both women and men, the sensitive touch of the blind making them peculiarly fitted for this work.
- 1898 **Sibley, J. T.** *superintendent of Missouri School for Blind at St Louis.* Has Massage Any Place in Schools for Blind? American Association of Instructors of Blind. Proceedings, p.19-31.
- 1900 **Allen, E. E.** Education of Defectives. 51p. Butler, N. M. *ed.* Monographs on Education in U. S. 1900, no. 15.
- History of education of blind, p.18-29.
- 1900 **Anagnos, Michael,** *director of Perkins Institute and Massachusetts School for Blind, at Boston.* Through Education to Independence. Education, 20:298-305.
- Disapproves of founding industrial homes for blind which deprive blind of needed association with business world; advocates founding of scholarships for eligible candidates for higher education.
- 1900 **Massachusetts State Board of Education.** Report on Instruction of Adult Blind at their Homes. 33p. (House Document 1364)
- Gives comparative views of what is being done by English, German and American agencies for adult blind as to home teaching and trade instruction.
- 1904 **Campbell, C. F. F.** *agent of Massachusetts Association for Promoting Interests of Blind.* Spontaneous Recreation and Industrial Training for the Blind. National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Proceedings, p.419-21.
- 1904 **Hall, H. L.** *superintendent of Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men.* Trades for the Blind. See Report of Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, p.27-37.
- 1904 **Massachusetts Commission to Investigate Condition of Adult Blind.** Report 1904. 14p. (House Document 187)
- Commission recommends that for the adult blind, 20 to 60 years of age, the state provide employment bureaus, also shop schools or industrial homes, the maintenance of a registration bureau being a necessary prerequisite to the success of the latter
- 1904 **New York Commission to Investigate Condition of Adult Blind.** Report 1904. 74p. (Assembly Document 6)
- Most comprehensive report. In addition to material made available through Massachusetts commissions of 1899 and 1903, the New York commission made careful investigation of New York city pensioners, local poorhouses, prominent institutions of blind east of Mississippi river, and through agents registered conditions of 1000 cases of resident blind in state.
- 1904 **United States Census of 1900.** Benevolent Institutions. 332p.
- p.50-53 Schools and homes for deaf and blind; p.296-305 gives name, location of public, private or ecclesiastical institutions for blind, classes admitted, object of institution and date of foundation.
- 1905 **McCune, T. F.** *superintendent Iowa College for Blind at Vinton.* Education of Blind in United States. Bulletin of Iowa Institutions, 7:429-39.
- Comparative statement of the schools for blind in the several states, organization and management, per capita allowance for maintenance, courses of study, proportional number of teachers to enrolment in literary and industrial departments of each institution.
- 1905 **Smead, G. L.** *superintendent of Ohio State School for Blind.* Institutions for Blind in United States as essential Part of Educational System. Bulletin of Iowa Institutions, 7:137-45.

YEAR

- 1905 Lewis, F. P. *president of New York Commission for Blind, 1904.*
Necessity of State Care of Adult Blind. Charities, 13:497-98.

Emphasizes need of state aid to furnish trade training for adult blind who have become blind when beyond school age; all blind, even if they have had industrial training in institutions, need assistance in finding employment, since as a class they are particularly lacking in knowledge of business world.

- 1906 — Present Needs of Adult Blind. Charities, 15:607-9.

Emphasizes financial gain to state of preventing all cases of unnecessary blindness and of providing trade instruction to utilize industrial ability of each adult blind person.

- 1906 Campbell, C. F. F. *agent of Massachusetts Association for Promoting Interests of Blind.* Scope of Future Work to Improve Condition of Blind. Charities, 15:610-13.

- 1906 Charities and the Commons. Special Issue on Blind, 15:567-658.

- 1906 Massachusetts Commission on Adult Blind. Report. 32p. (House Document 275)

Comprehensive report, based on data collected from leading institutions for blind in Europe and America supplemented by reports of 3600 cases of adult blind residents in state investigated by field agents. Continuation of investigation begun by commission of 1903.

United States

California

- California Industrial Home for Mechanical Trades for Adult Blind (Oakland). Reports, 1887 to date.

Referred to in New York Commission on Blind as most successful industrial home for men and women in United States. Not in New York State Library.

Connecticut

- Connecticut Institute and Industrial Home for Blind (Hartford). Annual Reports, 1893 to date.

The institute was established in 1893 as a private corporation for the stated purpose of furnishing trade instruction to adult blind, under supervision of State Board of Education for Blind. In 1895 (ch.303) the state made appropriation for industrial plant of institute. Reports from 1893 to date are to be found in those of State Board of Charities, also in those of Board of Education for Blind.

- Jones, C. H. *superintendent of Industrial Institute for Adult Blind.* Industrial Institute for Adult Blind, at Hartford, Ct. Charities, 15:624-26.

Gives early history leading to establishment of institute and describes various industries; experiment of employing blind in feeding printing presses, operating stitching machines and folding book sheets promises to be successful.

- Connecticut State Board of Education for Blind. Reports, 1893 to date.

Board was created in 1893 (ch.156), consisting of Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Governor and two appointees, with power to direct the education of all blind persons in state. By act of 1899 (ch.218) the board is to provide for those state beneficiaries over 18 years of age who have been pupils in the industrial department of any institution, three years free instruction in some useful occupation, and at the end of the period implements, not exceeding \$200 in any case, may be furnished. Reports are biennial from 1895 to 1905, thereafter by act of 1905 (ch.66) the reports are to be submitted annually in January.

Indiana

- McGiffen, C. S. *superintendent of Indiana Industrial Home for Blind Men.* Indiana Industrial Home for Blind Men, at Indianapolis. Charities, 15:634-35.

Private corporation without state or local aid; institution was opened in 1900 as a workshop for blind men; the home feature at first introduced has been abandoned; industry is restricted to broom manufacture.

Maryland

Act to Provide for Commission to Investigate Condition of Adult Blind: to Secure Register of all Blind Residents, which will state causes of blindness and capacity for industrial training; to report recommendations to Legislature by Jan. 1, 1908. Maryland laws '06, ch.290.

Massachusetts

Act to Establish Massachusetts Commission for Blind. Massachusetts laws '06, ch.385.

Commission of five to be appointed for five years by Governor and council, to prepare and maintain register of blind and to serve as bureau of industrial aid; commission may establish industrial training schools and workshops, and also furnish tools to any blind person; annual report; \$20,000 appropriation for 1906.

Act to Provide for Instruction of Adult Blind at their Homes by Perkins Institute and Massachusetts School for Blind. Massachusetts laws '00, ch.430.

Follows recommendations of investigating commission of 1899.

Campbell, C. F. F. *superintendent of Experiment Station for Trade Training of Blind.* Experiment Station for Trade Training of Blind at Boston. Charities, 15:635-40, 673.

Massachusetts Association for Promoting Interests of Adult Blind was organized in 1903, with the object of testing new occupations for blind, and introducing the blind into factories. Experiment Station was opened in 1904. The fundamental principle is as far as possible to continue a blind person in same line of work followed before blindness. Handmade rugs have proved an available occupation for women, and establishment of handicraft shops in several centers is planned. A mop patented by a blind workman is being manufactured and is selling well on the market. Mechanical processes in manufacture requiring no inspection have been sought out. This has already resulted in placing several blind persons in factories alongside of sighted operatives.

Massachusetts Census of 1895. Defective Social and Physical Condition. v.3, pt 3.

Tabular analyses given of number, sex, nativity, illiteracy and employment of blind residents, p.567-72, 592-94.

Massachusetts Commission on Adult Blind. Report 1906. 32p. (House Document 275)

Continuation of investigation begun by commission of 1903, with additional material of preliminary state census returns of 1905 and the consolidated catalogue of 3600 cases of blind residents investigated by field agents; recommendations same as those of preceding commission. For résumé see Charities, 15:618-20.

Massachusetts Commission to Investigate Condition of Adult Blind. Report 1904. 14p. (House Document 187)

Commission recommends that for the adult blind, 20 to 60 years of age, the state provide employment bureaus, also shop schools or industrial homes, the maintenance of a registration bureau being a necessary prerequisite to the success of the latter.

Massachusetts State Board of Education. Report on Instruction of Adult Blind at their Homes. 1900. 33p. (House Document 1364)

Gives comparative view of English, German and American authorities on what is being done for adult blind in homes and in trades; recommends that Legislature make appropriation for limited period for home instruction to be expended by Perkins Institute with approval of State Board of Education. For résumé see Charities Review, 1900, 10:194.

Perkins Institute and Massachusetts School for Blind. Reports, 1833 to date.

Incorporated as New England Asylum for Blind in 1829; separate workshop for adult blind is maintained in South Boston for limited number of pupils; instruction of adult blind in homes is carried on by field agents under supervision of institute with approval of Board of Education.

Wadlin, H. G. *chief of Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor.* Physically Defective Population in Massachusetts in Relation to Industry. Bulletin 1902, no. 21, p.1-12.

Tabulation of 4000 blind persons in state shows 55% of men and 31% of women to be self-supporting, nearly one third entirely supported by families, one seventh by pensions, public or private charity, and the remainder partially self-supporting.

Wright, Lucy, *field agent of Massachusetts Commission for Adult Blind.* Field Work among Blind in Massachusetts. Charities, 15:613-16.

Much valuable information gained through cooperation of blind residents and local authorities; need emphasized of promptness in giving industrial aid to prevent blind from drifting into questionable occupations.

Michigan

Michigan Employment Institution for Blind. Biennial Reports. 1906.

Established by act of 1903 (ch.169); board of trustees appointed by Governor to locate site, erect buildings and direct management. The institution is to carry on factory, working home, circulating library and employment bureau; admission of adult blind, 18-60; state to meet expense of apprentices for period not exceeding 3 years; blind inmates of local poor-houses may be sent to state institution; \$75,000 for equipment, \$10,000 and \$25,000 for maintenance 1904-5.

Hamilton, J. Perrine, *superintendent of Michigan Employment Institution for Blind.* Michigan Institution for Blind at Saginaw. Charities, 15:632-34.

Institution was opened December 1904, as a combination of industrial home and workshop; at present the broom trade is principal occupation. Workmen on pay roll are paid for work by piece; difficulty in getting notice of institution before adult blind, as census is unreliable.

New York

Act to Provide for Appointment of Commission to Prepare . . . Register of Blind . . . and to Investigate their Condition and Report on . . . Establishment by State of Industrial Training Schools . . . \$5000. New York laws '06, ch.671.

Continuation of movement begun by commission of 1903. For résumé see Charities, 15: 687.

Morford, E. P. *superintendent of Industrial Home for Blind.* Industrial Home for Blind at Brooklyn. Charities, 15:627-28.

Private corporation established in 1893, consisting of workshops for blind mechanics with home or boarding house attached; factory is conducted on business principles, as to hours, wages and discipline.

A Bill to Investigate Causes of Blindness and Methods of Prevention, also to Establish Shop Schools for Blind. (N. Y. Assembly Bill 1905, no. 1909)

New York Association for Promoting Interests of Blind (editorials). Charities, 15:362; 16:6.

Association organized on the same plan and for same purpose as Massachusetts association; to prepare census of blind in New York city; workshops opened in city.

New York Commission to Investigate Condition of Adult Blind. Report 1904. 74p. (Assembly Document 6)

Careful investigation in United States and abroad and most comprehensive report. Commission recommends creation of permanent state commission to complete and maintain register of resident blind, and establishment of workshops similar to existing ones in Europe. See also Findings of New York State Commission in Charities, 15:621-22.

Pennsylvania

Allen, E. E. *superintendent of Institution for Instruction of Blind at Overbrook.* Pennsylvania's Inquiry into Condition of Adult Blind. Charities, 15:622-23.

Investigation begun in 1903 of condition of blind residents, by means of field agents; to acquaint blind with work of institution and place latter in touch with former pupils.

Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind (Philadelphia). Reports, 1874 to date.

Incorporated in 1874. Combination of industrial home and manufacturing establishment; factory of 140 blind operatives with sighted foremen, part residing in home, part outside; conventional trades: broom making, mattress making, carpet weaving and chair caning; policy to pay more than market price for articles; \$45,000 biennial appropriation. For factory with blind workmen see *World's Work*, 6:3817-18.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin Workshop for Blind (Milwaukee). Biennial Reports, 1904 to date.

This workshop was established by law of 1903 (ch.432) which authorized Board of Control to rent a building in Milwaukee where blind artisans might be taught a trade; biennial appropriation made of \$5000 each for 1903 and 1904. The workshop was opened in December 1903, and after a few initial experiments willow ware manufacture was decided upon. Act of 1905 (ch.345) provides that trade instruction be given both to women and men, also to those residing outside Milwaukee county, the state to furnish transportation and board allowance, not to exceed \$75 per capita while learning the trade; willow farms are to be established at state institutions; biennial appropriation is increased to \$8000 for 1905 and 1906. Reports included in those of State Board of Control.

Kiistermann, Oscar, superintendent of Wisconsin Workshop for Blind. Wisconsin Workshop for Blind, at Milwaukee. Charities, 15:629-32.

Describes process of instruction in manufacture of willow ware; the artisans are allowed as earnings the difference between the cost and the selling price of finished product. The use of home-grown willow will materially decrease the cost of product.

Foreign countries

England

Armitage, T. R. Education and Employment of Blind. London 1886.

Comprehensive view and criticism of provisions for the blind based on personal investigation. Not in New York State Library.

Association for Promoting General Welfare of Blind. For description of work see Report of Great Britain Royal Commission on Blind and Deaf and Dumb, 1889, 2:19.

Association founded by Miss Gilbert in 1856 to teach trades to adult blind, to give employment in workshops or at their homes, to provide material and insure market for products. System of workshops has been generally adopted throughout England, and in majority of cases has met with success.

A Bill to Provide for Technical Education, Employment and Maintenance of Blind over 16 years. (Bill no. 195 of 1906, introduced by Mr Steadman)

Authorizes county and borough councils to establish technical schools, maintaining blind during five years apprenticeship, also to operate municipal workshops; government aid to 50% of cost.

British and Foreign Blind Association for Promoting Education and Employment of Blind. For description see Annual Charities Digest and Register, 1904, p.29.

Established in 1868 by T. R. Armitage, with branch associations in Europe, Australia, United States and English provinces; maintains central bureau of supplies for blind, also serves as employment bureau.

Great Britain Royal Commission on Blind and Deaf and Dumb. Report 1899. 4v.

- v. 1 pref. p.1-43 Summary on blind.
- v. 2 pref. p.12-76 Detailed description of institutes for blind, industrial homes and workshops in England and on Continent.
- pref. p.154-213 Tabulation of English institutions for blind, comprising 9 schools, 23 workshops, 26 combined schools and workshops and 3 asylums.
- pref. p.214-17 Tabulation of associations and missions for blind.
- pref. p.218-21 Tabulation of school board classes for blind in different cities.
- pref. p.222-28 Tabulation of pension funds and charities.
- v. 4 pref. p.42-45 Digest of testimony relating to industrial training.
- pref. p.66-75 Occupations of blind.
- pref. p.93-95 Supervision of pupils on leaving institution.
- pref. p.109-13 System of workshops.

Home Teaching Society for Blind. For description see Annual Charities Register and Digest, 1904, p.30.

Original society, outgrowth of Moon's system of home teaching, established in London by Miss Graham in 1855; object to supply instruction to all blind at homes or in workshops; 60 branch societies have been founded in provinces, the spread of movement being especially marked in the Australias. Home teachers in many instances aid in placing pupils in employment.

Liverpool Workshops and Home Teaching for Outdoor Blind. For description *see* Annual Charities Register and Digest, 1904, p.36.

Established in 1857: to furnish trade instruction and employment and home instruction in reading without regard to age or denomination.

London Charity Organization Society. Annual Charities Register and Digest, 1890 to date.

Describes work of 150 institutions and associations for the blind in Great Britain, classifying them under (1) pensions, (2) industrial homes, (3) educational institutions furnishing industrial training, (4) education and employment of nonresidents, including workshops and home teaching.

London Institute for Massage by Blind. For description *see* Annual Charities Register and Digest, 1904, p.30.

Established in 1901, to provide under medical direction employment for blind as masseurs at a central institute or to send them out to patients in homes or institutions.

Royal Blind Asylum and School, at Edinburgh. For description *see* Report of Great Britain Royal Commission on Blind and Deaf and Dumb, 1889, 2:44.

Established in 1793. Consists of educational department and of workshops, employing nearly 200 workmen, of whom three fourths are nonresidents. Outdoor pupils are received for industrial training to 40 years of age.

Royal Glasgow Asylum for Blind. For description of institution, by Thomas Stoddart, superintendent, *see* New York Commission Report, 1904, p.40-44.

Asylum consists of common school, industrial training school and manufacturing establishment; adult blind not having attended school are admitted; variety of industries considered advisable rather than restriction to a few; men becoming blind, for most part, follow same trade as prior to blindness; traveling salesmen employed to further sales; manufacturing establishment self-supporting. *See also* Report of Great Britain Royal Commission on Blind and Deaf and Dumb, 1880, 2: 48-49.

Eaton, John, United States Commissioner of Education. Royal Normal College for Blind, at London. United States Bureau of Education, Report 1898-99, 31:451-70.

Established in 1872, by Dr F. J. Campbell; the college embraces preparatory and high school departments, technical school and academy of music. The institution has been markedly successful in training of piano tuners, music teachers, pianists, organists, choir masters and vocalists. The institution serves also as employment bureau, a large proportion of pupils receiving positions before leaving college. *See also* Report of Great Britain Royal Commission on Blind and Deaf and Dumb, 1880, 2: 17, and Charities, 12:62.

Rutherford, John. William Moon and his Work for Blind. London 1898. 280p.

Describes system of home teaching and free lending libraries for blind. Moon's system of embossed type especially suited to aged; adapted to 400 different dialects.

France

Institution nationale pour les jeunes aveugles at Paris. For description *see* Report of Great Britain Royal Commission on Blind and Deaf and Dumb, 1889, 2:57.

Incorporated in 1874 and made a national institution in 1791. Pioneer of all educational institutions for the blind, founded through efforts of Valentine Haüy, who first carried out the project of teaching blind to read by raised type. Musical and industrial training has been a prominent feature in course of study. Supplementing the work of the institution, Société de placement et de secours, organized to secure positions and give aid to former pupils of institution. In its main features it follows the principles of supervision carried out in Saxony. The Société is not a state institution, as in the latter country, but was recognized by state in 1856. Similar auxiliary societies have allied themselves to institutions for blind in the provinces.

Germany

Königliche Blinden Anstalt (Steglitz, near Berlin, Prussia). Special Report on Courses of Instruction and Industrial Training prepared for St Louis Exposition. 1903.

Oldest institution in Germany, established in 1802. It has educational and well organized industrial departments. Connected with it is a library for blind of 5000 volumes, a point-writing printing press, the Royal Museum for Instruction of Blind, also Association to Further Economic Independence of Blind (Verein zur Beförderung der Wirthschaftlichen Selbstständigkeit der Blinden). *See also* Report of Great Britain Royal Commission on Blind and Deaf and Dumb, 1889, 2:66-67.

Königliche Sächsische Landes Blinden Anstalt (Dresden). For description of institution *see* Report of Great Britain Royal Commission on Blind and Deaf and Dumb, 1889, 1:25-28; 2:69-73.

Royal Institution for Blind was established as private corporation in 1809, and made a state institution in 1830; it originally consisted of educational and industrial departments. It was found that on discharge from institution, pupils having had industrial training seldom carried on the trade learned, but shortly relapsed into beggary. In 1843 new policy of supervision of former pupils was entered upon; handicrafts were restricted to those which could be carried on without a teacher; commercial training was introduced into curriculum; regular correspondence carried on with relatives; upon leaving institution, a trustworthy person residing in locality of pupil was appointed to cooperate with director of institution in advising and aiding pupils to secure employment. Assistance was given to blind also in buying raw material and in marketing their products. By means of this supervision, 70%-80% of blind are able to maintain themselves by trades learned in institutions. A fund for discharged pupils was begun in 1844 which grew rapidly until in 1885 it aggregated \$225,000, the annual stipend of state aid to blind averaging about \$25 a year. This system of supervision or after-care of pupils is known as the Saxon or Fürsorge system and has been generally made use of in Saxony and Germany and is being recommended for introduction in England and United States.

Hauptvogel, Richard. Association for Helping the Blind. *American Journal of Sociology*, 1903, 8:687-92.

Account of associations formed in Saxony in cooperation with Institution at Dresden by means of which a blind man on leaving the institution is found a suitable place of employment through alliance with some business man as guardian.

New York State Education Department
New York State Library

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LISTS 1906 LEGISLATION BULLETIN 30d

INHERITANCE TAX

A select list of the more recent material in the N. Y. State Library

NOTE

The inheritance tax is now found in 35 states and territories including Hawaii and Porto Rico. In about half of the states the tax applies only to collateral inheritances. In all states except Utah the rate is higher on collateral than on direct inheritances. In about one third of the states the rate of the tax is progressive, increasing with the size of the estate or the amount passing to a single individual. This is a notable feature of many of the more recent statutes. In recent laws enacted in California and Wisconsin the rates vary from 1% to 15%. The rate of the tax is also more or less progressive in Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon, Porto Rico, South Dakota and Washington. A tabulation of inheritance tax laws of all the states is contained in the Massachusetts Labor Bulletin for July 1904. A good account of the development of the inheritance tax in the United States will be found in an article by Solomon Huebner in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* for August 1904. Supplementary material will be found in the articles of Dr Max West in the annual Review of Legislation of the New York State Library.

Outside of the United States the inheritance tax is found in the Canadian provinces, the Australian states, New Zealand, Great Britain, France, the Swiss cantons, the German states, Belgium, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and other countries. In Canada, Australia, England, France and Switzerland the rates are highly progressive. In England they reach 8% and in France 18½%.

YEAR

- 1893 **West, Max.** The Inheritance Tax. Columbia College Studies in Hist.
Econ. and Public Law, 4:175-310. 305 Stg
A monographic study of the development of the inheritance tax in the United States and foreign countries, and also of the legal and economic theories urged in its justification. It contains a seven page bibliography of the subject.
- 1893 ——— Theory of the Inheritance Tax. Political Science Quarterly,
8:426-44. 305 P75
Dr West here treats briefly the subjects discussed at length in his monograph. He favors progressive rates.

YEAR

- 1895 Seligman, E. R. A. The Inheritance Tax. *See his Essays in Taxation*, p.121-35. 336.2 Se4
Brief discussion of the various theories of inheritance taxation. Professor Seligman says: "The inheritance tax today scarcely needs defense. It is found in almost every country; and the more democratic the country, the more developed is the tax. In some of the Canadian provinces, in the Australian colonies, in the Swiss cantons, in England itself, the rates are not only progressive but highly progressive."
- 1895 Dos Passos, B. F. The Law of Collateral and Direct Inheritance, Legacy and Succession Taxes embracing all American and many English Decisions, with forms for New York State and an appendix giving the statutes of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, Ohio, Connecticut, Maryland, California, and Illinois. Ed. 2. 22 + 654p.
- 1901 Whitten, R. H. The Inheritance Tax. Nat. Civic Feder. Proc. of Conf. on Taxation, p.79-84. 336.2 B86
Arguments in favor of the inheritance tax. Favors progressive rates.
- 1902 Bayly, R. A. Succession Duty in Canada, containing all the acts in force in the various provinces of the Dominion as amended to 1st June 1901, with notes on the Ontario act, and lists of Canadian, American and English cases, forms and actuaries' tables. 438p.
- 1903 Argyll, *Duke of*. Death Duties in Foreign Countries. Jour. Soc. of Comp. Legis. 11:25-44.
A brief paragraph summing up objections to the inheritance tax, followed by a summary of the inheritance tax provisions in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Prussia, Saxony, Spain and Sweden.
- 1903 Ely, R. T. The Inheritance of Property. *See his Studies in the Evolution of Industrial Society*, p.271-314. 330 E191
A clear exposition of the social basis of inheritance and the principles that should be observed in its taxation. Professor Ely favors a graduated rate with a maximum for the present of about 20%. The chapter is followed by a complete tabulation of the rates and exemptions prescribed by inheritance tax laws in foreign countries, prepared by Mr S. Huebner.
- 1904 Huebner, Solomon. The Inheritance Tax in the American Commonwealths. Quarterly Jour. of Econ. 18:529-50. 330.5 Q2
Review of development of inheritance taxes in the United States from 1826 to 1903. Financial significance of the tax. Tabulation of progressive inheritance taxes in Australia, Canada, France, Great Britain and Switzerland.
- 1904 The Inheritance Tax. Massachusetts Labor Bulletin, no. 32, p.179-210. 331 M381
A comparative review of the inheritance tax laws of the various states. The more important provisions of the tax laws are given in full. A comparative table gives for each state: (1) year in which original law was passed; (2) heirs to whom applicable; (3) property to which applicable; (4) exemptions; (5) rates of tax; (6) amounts collected during 1903.
- 1905 Baldwin, S. E. The Modern Droit d'Aubaine. Yale Law Jour. 14:129-47.
Where decedent leaves property outside the state of his domicile the present state inheritance tax laws often result in the taxation of such property both in the state of domicile and in the state where the property is situated. Judge Baldwin urges the adoption of reciprocal and uniform provisions to prevent this injustice.
- 1906 Bell, W. T. Should Death Duties be Increased? Westmin. Rev. 165:380-86. 052 W52
Mr Bell proposes an estate tax for Great Britain varying from 10% on \$25,000 to 20% on \$500,000. He says, "Stated shortly, the change I would venture to advocate in our system of taxation is to increase the death duties to such an extent as to make it practically impossible for any family, having accumulated sufficient capital, to live on the income derived from it without exertion, for generation after generation; in short, a tax on idleness, or at any rate nonproductivity."

YEAR

1906 **Hadden, Alexander.** Can the Accumulation of Great Wealth be Regulated by Taxation? Ohio Law Bulletin, 51:283-90.

Argues against an inheritance tax.

1906 **The Inheritance Tax.** Massachusetts Labor Bulletin, no. 42, p.278-85. 331 M381

Editorial and other comment from various newspapers on the suggestion of President Roosevelt in his address of April 14, 1906, suggesting an inheritance tax so framed as to limit the amount that could be inherited by any one person.

Supplement 7

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New York State Education Department

BULLETIN 391

NOVEMBER 1906

New York State Library

Bulletin 108

LEGISLATION 31

DIGEST OF GOVERNORS MESSAGES 1906

OCTOBER 1, 1905 TO OCTOBER 1, 1906

EDITED BY

Robert H. Whitten, *Sociology Librarian*

	PAGE		PAGE
Explanations	5	Administration of justice.....	30
Abbreviations	6	Administrative law.....	32
Messages included.....	7	Finance. Public property.....	32
Principal headings.....	7	Public order.....	40
Constitutional law.....	11	Public health and safety.....	42
Constitutions	11	Control of waters.....	45
Officers. Departments.....	12	Transportation and communi- cation	46
Legislature	14	Commerce and industry (gen- eral)	50
Citizenship. Civil and political rights	17	Banking	52
Elections. Political parties.....	18	Insurance	53
Criminal law	24	Agriculture	56
Criminal procedure.....	24	Game and fish.....	58
Crimes and offenses.....	25	Mines and mining.....	59
Corrections	26	Labor	59
Civil law	28	Charities	61
Property	28	Education. Science. Culture...	63
Contracts and other obligations.	28	Military regulations.....	66
Family	29	Local government.....	67
Corporations	29	Index	73
Combinations and monopolies...	29		

State Library, Albany, N. Y. August 2, 1906

Hon. A. S. Draper

Commissioner of Education

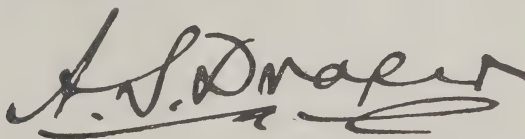
DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith and recommend for publication the annual Digest of Governors Messages, the fifth of its series. This bulletin by digesting briefly each definite recommendation in regard to legislation, supplements the two other annuals, the Index of Legislation and the Review of Legislation, which index and review the legislation enacted. Very often too the Digest will throw light on the reasons or conditions leading to the enactment of a particular law or amendment and it will also serve as a guide to the trend of public opinion on many current problems.

Very respectfully yours

EDWIN H. ANDERSON

Director

Approved for publication

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A. S. Draper', with a long, sweeping horizontal flourish underneath.

Commissioner of Education

New York State Library

EDWIN H. ANDERSON, Director

Bulletin 108

LEGISLATION 31

DIGEST OF GOVERNORS MESSAGES 1906

OCTOBER 1, 1905 TO OCTOBER 1, 1906

EDITED BY

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EXPLANATIONS

The digest includes all regular messages and all special messages recommending legislation. Veto messages and messages merely transmitting documents are not included. Topics in the President's message related to those with which the states have to deal are also included. As the journals of but few of the states are received in time for use, we have to rely on the executive department of each state to furnish lists and copies of the messages.

No attempt is made to index or digest everything contained in the messages but merely the definite recommendations of the governors concerning legislation. General remarks or current and miscellaneous facts and statistics on the progress and condition of the state or of a particular subject are omitted. An index entry, digest or excerpt is made for each definite recommendation. Whenever possible in the case of important recommendations leading sentences or paragraphs are quoted, giving the gist of the recommendation.

Citations. The citations give state, governor, day, month and year of message, and inclusive paging. The abbreviations used are given below. Many special messages are received in manuscript form and no page reference can be given.

Classification. The classification of the digest is the same as that used in the Index of Legislation and will continue unchanged

from year to year, except for insertion of new headings necessitated by new subjects of legislation. The numbers assigned to headings will also remain unchanged so that readers can follow recommendations and laws on any subject by looking under the same marginal number in each bulletin. The numbering corresponds to the consecutive numbering of headings in our card index of legislation 1890 to date. Where there are no recommendations this subject number is omitted.

ABBREVIATIONS

Months

Ja	January	Ap	April	Jl	July	O	October
F	February	My	May	Ag	August	N	November
Mr	March	Je	June	S	September	D	December

States and territories

Ala.	Alabama	Neb.	Nebraska
Ari.	Arizona	Nev.	Nevada
Ark.	Arkansas	N. C.	North Carolina
Cal.	California	N. D.	North Dakota
Col.	Colorado	N. H.	New Hampshire
Ct.	Connecticut	N. J.	New Jersey
Del.	Delaware	N. M.	New Mexico
Fla.	Florida	N. Y.	New York
Ga.	Georgia	O.	Ohio
Ia.	Iowa	Okl.	Oklahoma
Id.	Idaho	Or.	Oregon
Ill.	Illinois	Pa.	Pennsylvania
Ind.	Indiana	R. I.	Rhode Island
Kan.	Kansas	S. C.	South Carolina
Ky.	Kentucky	S. D.	South Dakota
La.	Louisiana	Tenn.	Tennessee
Mass.	Massachusetts	Tex.	Texas
Md.	Maryland	U.	Utah
Me.	Maine	Va.	Virginia
Mich.	Michigan	Vt.	Vermont
Minn.	Minnesota	W. Va.	West Virginia
Miss.	Mississippi	Wash.	Washington
Mo.	Missouri	Wis.	Wisconsin
Mon.	Montana	Wy.	Wyoming

MESSAGES INCLUDED IN THE DIGEST

Period covered, October 1, 1905, to October 1, 1906. In many states when there is a change of governors a message or address is sent or delivered to the Legislature by both the outgoing and incoming governor. In the following, where messages by different governors are listed for the same or very near dates, the first is the message of the outgoing governor and the second that of the incoming.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	GOVERNOR	DATE	PAGES	SUBJECT OF SPECIAL MESSAGE
California.....	George C. Pardee.....	1 Je 06a	7	
Delaware.....	Preston Lea.....	2 Je 06b 31 My 06c	10	Corporation tax and election of senator
Georgia.....	J. M. Terrell.....	27 Je 06	23	Primary law and ap- propriations
Illinois.....	Charles S. Deneen.....	10 Ap 06c	3	Illinois Central tax
Iowa.....	Albert B. Cummins.....	18 Ap 06	3	
Kentucky.....	J. C. W. Beckham.....	8 Ja 06 2 Ja 06	24 23	
Louisiana.....	Newton C. Blanchard.....	13 Mr 06c		Tax on rectifiers
Maryland.....	Edwin Warfield.....	14 My 06	51	
		17 My 06	15	Life insurance
		3 Ja 06	47	
		4 Ja 06	35	
		16 Ap 06	2	Insurance
Massachusetts....	Curtis Guild jr.....	20 Ap 06	1	San Francisco earth- quake
		23 Je 06	1	Merger of electric and steam railroads
Mississippi.....	James K. Vardaman.....	3 Ja 06	32	
New Jersey.....	Edward C. Stokes.....	9 Ja 06	44	
		3 Ja 06	34	
		29 Ja 06		Enumeration
		19 F 06		Hudson and Fulton anniversary
New York.....	Frank W. Higgins.....	23 Ap 06		San Francisco earth- quake
		2 My 06		Insurance
Ohio.....	Myron T. Herrick.....	1 Ja 06	27	
	John M. Pattison.....	8 Ja 06	21	
Pennsylvania....	Samuel W. Pennypacker.....	15 Ja 06c	9	
Rhode Island....	George H. Utter.....	9 Ja 06	16	
South Carolina...	D. C. Heyward.....	9 Ja 06	25	
Texas.....	S. W. T. Lanham.....	26 Mr 06c	3	
Virginia.....	A. J. Montague.....	10 Ja 06	13	
	Claude A. Swanson.....	1 F 06	20	
Wisconsin.....	Robert M. LaFollette.....	5 D 05c	39	
		5 D 05	56	
		27 Mr 06		Preservation of Niag- ara falls
United States....	Theodore Roosevelt.....	17 Ap 06	2	Life insurance
		4 Je 06	2	Meat inspection

aProclamation convening Legislature in extra session on account of San Francisco earth- quake and fire.

bMessage to extra session of Legislature called on account of San Francisco earthquake and fire.

cExtra session of Legislature.

Marginal
no.

PRINCIPAL HEADINGS

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

- 15
- 17 Boundary. Jurisdiction
- 19 Statistics
- 30 Constitutions
- 32 Revision
- 33 Amendment
- 38 Officers. Departments
- 60 State institutions
- 63 Supervision and administration
- 67 Public documents. Printing
- 77 Legislature
- 95 Internal organization
- 105 Legislative procedure
- 113 Sessions
- 116 Citizenship. Civil and political rights
- 126 Elections. Political parties
- 149 Corrupt practices. Election offenses
- 160 Nominations. Parties
- 170 Districts. Notices. Days
- 175 Ballots. Voting
- 187 Registration

CRIMINAL LAW

- 200
- 202 Criminal procedure
- 230 Jury
- 234 Crimes and offenses
- 335 Corrections
- 341 State prisons
- 343 Reform schools and reformatories
- 354 Convict labor
- 363 System of sentencing and reform

CIVIL LAW

- 375
- 377 Property
- 453 Contracts and other obligations
- 474 Family
- 496 Support of family
- 500 Corporations
- 589 Combinations and monopolies
- 590 Administration of justice
- 600 Courts
- 605 Supreme courts
- 609 Intermediate courts
- 657 Court officers
- 695 Civil procedure
- 726 Jury. Verdict
- 739 Special actions

PRINCIPAL HEADINGS

Marginal
no.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

- 750 Finance. Public property
- 774 Public lands
- 779 Buildings. Property and supplies
- 800 Taxation (general)
- 819 Assessment
- 825 Review. Equalization. Adjustment
- 829 Delinquent taxes. Tax sales. Redemption
- 833 Business taxes. Revenue, license or privilege taxes
- 836 Inheritance taxes
- 841 Corporation taxes
- 843 Banking institutions
- 844 Insurance companies
- 845 Transportation and transmission corporations
- 849 Budget
- 853 Accounts. Methods generally. Collection of moneys. Warrants
- 865 Debts. Bonds
- 868 Deposits and depositories
- 870 Public order
- 875 Municipal police
- 879 Amusements
- 895 Cruelty to children and animals
- 900 Intoxicating liquors. Narcotics
- 929 Sunday observance
- 930 Public health and safety
- 932 General supervision
- 956 Adulteration. Inspection of articles liable to affect public health
- 1020 Communicable diseases
- 1065 Nuisances (general). Miscellaneous health regulations
- 1090 Public safety
- 1092 Fires
- 1099 Buildings: sanitation and safety
- 1124 Miscellaneous
- 1144 Communicable diseases of animals
- 1180 Control of waters
- 1200 Transportation and communication
- 1227 Passenger rates
- 1238 Race distinction
- 1267 Railways. Car companies. Express
- 1337 Street railways
- 1378 Express
- 1384 Canals
- 1393 Bridges. Tunnels
- 1411 Telegraph and telephone
- 1422 Commerce and industry (general)
- 1464 Adulterations and imitations. Branding. Inspection
- 1508 Warehouses. Markets
- 1630 Encouragement of industries

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY GOVERNORS MESSAGES 1906

Marginal
no.

- 1679 Banking
- 1708 Savings banks
- 1732 Insurance
- 1754 Life and accident
- 1759 Mutual insurance
- 1764 Fire and other casualty
- 1826 Agriculture
- 1890 Forestry
- 1900 Game and fish
- 1959 Fish
- 2020 Mines and mining
- 2040 Labor
- 2085 Hours
- 2113 Employment
- 2125 Employers liability. Insurance
- 2140 Charities
- 2149 Poor relief
- 2183 Defectives
- 2193 Insane
- 2210 Epileptics
- 2215 Feeble-minded
- 2220 Education. Science. Culture
- 2223 Elementary and secondary education
- 2237 General school finance
- 2246 Negroes
- 2267 Attendance
- 2277 Students. Discipline
- 2342 Professional and technical education
- 2352 Libraries
- 2354 State libraries
- 2363 History. Records. Memorials
- 2379 War records
- 2388 Military regulations
- 2430 Local government
- 2432 Municipalities
- 2468 Mayor
- 2473 Municipal civil service
- 2492 County and township government
- 2550 Local finance
- 2600 Deposits and depositories
- 2620 Public works. Public improvements
- 2627 Municipal utilities (general)
- 2633 Electricity. Gas
- 2648 Water
- 2700 Roads. Streets

15 **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

This and 750, Administrative law, make up what is commonly known as the Political Code.

17 **Boundary. Jurisdiction**

- a N. J. Stokes. "I recommend the enactment of a law such as has been passed in other states, asserting the title of the state to all the waters and land under water for a distance of at least 3 nautical miles. This is important in view of the sale or lease of riparian grants along the coast, and because of the mooted jurisdiction of our state courts over transactions that occur along the coast beyond high-water mark, some decisions of the United States Supreme Court having held that such doubts disappear when the states' rights are asserted by expressed legislation." 9 Ja 06, p.12

- b N. Y. Higgins. Massachusetts-New York boundary line. 3 Ja 06, p.32-33

19 **Statistics**

21 **Census**

- a N. Y. Higgins. Special message recommending that provision be made for tabulating the census returns according to age, sex, color, nativity, occupation and school attendance. 29 Ja 06

30 **Constitutions**

32 **Revision**

- a R. I. Utter. ". . . I am convinced that it would be wise for us to effect a speedy change in our Constitution in certain particulars, and that the time to make such changes is before the necessity is so forced upon us as to endanger conservative action in making them. . . I believe that the best results would follow the amending of our present Constitution in such a way that a constitutional convention of the people could be held in unquestioned compliance with the law; and I believe, further, that this change should be proposed by the present General Assembly. . . If, however, it seems to the General Assembly that the time has not yet come for such a proposal as that suggested, I would urge the adoption at this session of a resolution to submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution placing upon the chief executive the duty of approving or disapproving all legislative acts; the duty known popularly as approval or veto. . ."

9 Ja 06, p.13-14

33 **Amendment**

See also 181, Ballots

- a N. Y. Higgins. "The practice is not to be commended of submitting numerous, disconnected and complicated constitutional amendments to popular vote, as in the case of four of the seven voted on, two years after their final approval by the Legislature, without the aid of an address to the people explaining their purpose and object. . ."

3 Ja 06, p.19

38

Officers. Departments

Departments of agriculture are classified under Agriculture, departments of education under Education, etc.

- a **La. Blanchard.** "In my inaugural address I recommended to this General Assembly, at its first session, that action be taken on the line of relegating to the people the filling by popular vote of offices under the state government that were filled by appointment of the Governor. Much was then done in this direction. The Judges of the Supreme Court, theretofore appointed by the Governor, were made elective. The Register of the State Land Office and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, theretofore appointive, were made elective, the same as other state officers. So, also, vacancies occurring in the offices of district judge, district attorney, sheriff and clerk of court, which vacancies, when occurring, had theretofore been filled by appointment of the Governor, are now filled by election of the people at special elections called for the purpose. . . . And when we shall have gone still further at this session and made assessors and parish school board members and other officials elective, we will have reasonably met, it is believed, the popular demand."

14 My 06, p.18-19

- b **U. S. Roosevelt.** "At various times I have instituted investigations into the organization and conduct of the business of the Executive Departments. . . . I recommend that the Congress consider this subject with a view to provide by legislation for the transfer, distribution, consolidation and assignment of duties and executive organizations or parts of organizations, and for the changes in business methods, within or between the several departments, that will best promote the economy, efficiency and high character of the government work."

5 D 05, p.19-20

38(1

Civil service examination

- a **O. Herrick.** ". . . There should be no politics in our state institutions and I should be glad to see the enactment of a practical law that will lift above all partizan considerations and put upon a plane of fitness only those who administer the most sacred trust of the state."
- b **Pa. Pennypacker.** "A system of civil service for the commonwealth should be established under the terms of which the routine appointments may only be made after the ascertainment of qualifications and fitness, and providing for the retention of their offices by the incumbents during good behavior."
- c **Va. Montague.** "Comprehensive civil service regulations authorized by statute and applicable in the appointment and retention of all clerks in the offices of the Treasury Department would be a beneficial achievement. . . . A system of civil service should also be extended to all employees of the penitentiary and insane hospitals. . . ."

1 Ja 06, p.9-10

15 Ja 06, p.9

10 Ja 06, p.8

38(2

LOCAL

- a Mass. Guild. ". . . In certain localities the law is evaded, and, owing to the lack of a sufficient inspecting force, with impunity. In other localities, through lack of notification, the public are kept in ignorance of the civil service examinations. . . The successful result in Philadelphia of applying the civil service system to certain heads of departments suggests the advisability of considering a similar extension of the law throughout Massachusetts, if not also, as suggested by my predecessor, the extension of the law to all county officers. . ." 4 Ja 06, p.11-12
- b O. Herrick. "The merit system should be extended to all departments in the city government. . ." 1 Ja 06, p.22

38(8

Salaries. Fees

- a Pa. Pennypacker. "I recommend that the fees collected by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Insurance Commissioner be hereafter paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and that a proper salary be paid to each of these officials as sole compensation. The continuance of fees, in whatever public office the system may survive, is a vicious anachronism." 15 Ja 06, p.9
- b U. S. Roosevelt. "I call your especial attention to the desirability of giving to the members of the Life-saving Service pensions such as are given to firemen and policemen in all our great cities. . ." 5 D 05, p.46

38(9

Tenure of office. Discipline

- a Miss. Vardaman. "I . . . urge upon you the necessity for more stringent laws which may be invoked by a suffering public to rid themselves of the incubus of an incompetent, drunken officer. . ." 3 Ja 06, p.25
- b U. S. Roosevelt. "There seems to be no statute of the United States which provides for the punishment of a United States attorney or other officer of the government who corruptly agrees to wrongfully do or wrongfully refrain from doing any act when the consideration for such corrupt agreement is other than one possessing money value. This ought to be remedied by appropriate legislation. Legislation should also be enacted to cover, explicitly, unequivocally and beyond question, breach of trust in the shape of prematurely divulging official secrets by an officer or employee of the United States, and to provide a suitable penalty therefor. . ." 5 D 05, p.34-35
- c U. S. Roosevelt. "Heads of executive departments and members of the commission have called my attention to the fact that the rule requiring a filing of charges and three days' notice before an employee could be separated from the service for inefficiency has served no good purpose whatever. . . The rule has been amended by providing that where the inefficiency or incapacity comes within the personal knowledge of the head of

a department the removal may be made without notice, the reasons therefor being filed and made a record of the department. . . ."

5 D 05, p.43

60

State institutions

See also 335, Corrections; 2140, Charities; 2120, Education

63

Supervision and administration

a N. J. Stokes. "A conference of the heads of the various state institutions is held quarterly, or more frequently, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections. At these conferences are discussed questions affecting the management of our institutions and the welfare of their inmates. New Jersey is unique among the states in this particular feature, which would seem to provide all the advantages of a state board of control without any of its weaknesses."

9 Ja 06, p.7-8

b Va. Montague. "I renew my former recommendation respecting the creation of a board of charities and corrections. Such a board would be of little expense and of great service. . . ."

10 Ja 06, p.5

67

Public documents. Printing

a Ia. Cummins. "The Secretary of State is of the opinion, and I fully concur with him, that there are more volumes of many of the reports printed and bound than are necessary. . . . I recommend that your appropriate committees examine this subject, and amend the statute now in force, in accordance with the public need as shown by experience."

8 Ja 06, p.7

b Ky. Beckham. "While much money has been saved to the state by reason of the change from the old system of electing the public printer to the present system of letting the contracts to the lowest bidders, there are nevertheless several defects in the present laws which you should correct. . . . I believe it would be well for the board to be given the authority to employ at a reasonable salary some one trained and skilled in the [printing] business to aid the board. Numerous other changes in the law will be presented to you. . . ."

2 Ja 06, p.15

77

Legislature

79

Election. Number. Apportionment. Vacancies

a N. J. Stokes. "At the present time both bodies of our Legislature represent precisely the same constituencies. The House of Assembly, as now constituted, is practically another Senate composed of more members, with a one year term. . . . Such a system invites machine domination. On the other hand, the system of Assembly districts provides a well defined constituency from whom each member receives his legislative authority, brings

him nearer to the people, makes him more responsible to the voters, gives the people a more convenient and direct voice in matters of legislation and accords more with the principles of representative government. . . . 9 Ja 06, p.16-17

80

Apportionment: general laws

- a Pa. Pennypacker. "The time has come when a reapportionment of the state into senatorial and representative districts, in compliance with the command of the Constitution, must be made. The Constitution itself offers almost insuperable obstacles and can not in all of its details of method be followed. It must, therefore, yield in what is of least importance to such an extent as to permit an apportionment to be made. In construing the instrument, we must draw a distinction between the mandate to divide the state into districts, which is absolute and must be obeyed, and the method provided, which is directory only, and is not of the same fundamental importance. This method ought to be followed as closely as possible, but where the result can not otherwise be secured must be set aside. By dividing the lines of a few of the counties, a fairly equitable apportionment may be made, and one in accord with all of the other requirements."

15 Ja 06, p.7-8

88

Special laws

- a N. J. Stokes. "In the General Statutes, which include the year 1895, and in the pamphlet laws to date there are about 7000 acts. Of these over 1700, or about 25%, relate to municipal government. About 70% of the acts relating to the latter subject are for specific purposes in the guise of general legislation. Legal advisers find it easier to induce the Legislature to pass a law to provide for the wishes of their clients than to search the statutes to find an already existing law that will serve the same purpose. . . . 9 Ja 06, p.5

- b N. Y. Higgins. "The Constitution provides that private and local bills shall not be passed in certain enumerated cases. Equally objectionable are bills granting corporate charters where the objects of the corporation could be obtained under general laws; bills legalizing bond issues, of which the number is increasing yearly; bills changing names of corporations; private claim and escheat bills; private bills legalizing acts of notaries public and other officers, and bills private or local in their purpose but general in form. Except in rare instances general legislation can be drafted to cover all proper cases. . . . The expense of passing private bills should be borne by the parties in interest and not by the state."

3 Ja 06, p.33

95

Internal organization

- a O. Herrick. "I desire to call attention to what I regard as extravagances in matters peculiarly within the control of the

General Assembly. The first of these is the employment of unnecessary attendants and assistants for taking care of the legislative halls, both during the session and after its adjournment. . . . Another is that for postage, telegraph and telephone bills. . . . Another item of expense recurring at each session which, in the interest of economy and public service, ought not to be allowed hereafter is the appropriation of thousands of dollars at each session for printing Howe's *Historical Collections* for free distribution among the members of the two houses. . . . Still another unnecessary expense long sanctioned by legislative custom is that occasioned by the visits of the various committees of the General Assembly, together with their attachés and invited guests, to state institutions or elsewhere in the supposed public interest at the public expense. . . ."

1 Ja 06, p.10-11

99

Lobbying

- a Md. Warfield. "Lobbying is an evil and corrupting influence that has justly aroused the antagonism of all good citizens. You should take prompt and drastic steps to suppress this evil and to compel those engaged in the nefarious occupation to keep out of the legislative halls. . . ." 3 Ja 06, p.6-7
- b O. Herrick. ". . . I recommend the enactment of such a law, or the adoption of such rules, as will free the Legislature and the legislative halls forever from the presence of the lobby, and especially of those who represent private interests. Of course, the privileges of the floor of either house should not be extended to any persons except members of the General Assembly, employees thereof, heads of state departments and accredited representatives of the press; but, in addition to this, the halls, smoking rooms, corridors and committee rooms adjacent to either chamber should not be invaded or used at any time except by those actually engaged in work of or for the General Assembly, and by those who come to participate in public hearings of legislative committees." 1 Ja 06, p.18
- c U. S. Roosevelt. ". . . Not only should both the national and the several state Legislatures forbid any officer of a corporation from using the money of the corporation in or about any election, but they should also forbid such use of money in connection with any legislation save by the employment of counsel in public manner for distinctly legal services." 5 D 05, p.20-21

100

Officers and employees

- a Md. Warfield. ". . . The compensation and mileage paid in 1904 to members and employees amounted to \$185,552.55, which is a very much greater amount than was expended for similar purposes by any previous Legislature. This scandalous and reckless squandering of the people's money can not be justified. Another legislative custom which is wrong and pernicious is the passing of orders, in the rush and heedlessness of the closing

hours of the session, giving extra pay to favorite officers and employees and gratuities to persons not employed by either house. This is a species of graft which should not be tolerated."

3 Ja 06, p.4

105

Legislative procedure

108

Enrolling. Engrossing. Printing

- a Md. Warfield. ". . . You should abolish this old custom of enrolling bills after they have been passed, and adopt a new method of procedure in handling bills which will expedite legislation and do away with the necessity of appointing additional engrossing clerks to enrol bills after the Legislature has adjourned."

3 Ja 06, p.5

109

Financial procedure

- a O. Herrick. "The practice of the executive heads of the various state institutions putting themselves in the attitude of lobbyists in order to secure their appropriations ought to be discontinued. Their duty is done when they make up their estimates and appear before the finance committees to urge the allowance of what they believe is necessary for the maintenance or improvement of the institutions they represent. . ."

1 Ja 06, p.17-18

113

Sessions

- a O. Herrick. "My observation has been that if the General Assembly would devote five days in the week to legislative business it would be pleasing to their constituents, shorten the session and save expense."
- b S. C. Heyward. "At the general election of 1904 an amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions of the General Assembly was submitted to the people and was adopted. A committee was appointed from both houses at your last session to report what amendments to the Constitution and statutes of the state will be necessary and proper to provide for such sessions. I trust you will act upon the report of this committee, in order that the amendment may become effective as soon as possible."

9 Ja. 06, p.23

116

Citizenship. Civil and political rights

118

Naturalization

- a U. S. Roosevelt. "The distinguished recommendations of the [Naturalization] Commission are:

First. A federal bureau of naturalization, to be established in the Department of Commerce and Labor, to supervise the administration of the naturalization laws and to receive returns of naturalizations pending and accomplished.

Second. Uniformity of naturalization certificates, fees to be charged, and procedure.

Third. More exacting qualifications for citizenship.

Fourth. The preliminary declaration of intention to be abolished and no alien to be naturalized until at least 90 days after the filing of his petition.

Fifth. Jurisdiction to naturalize aliens to be confined to United States district courts and to such state courts as have jurisdiction in civil actions in which the amount in controversy is unlimited; in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants the United States district courts to have exclusive jurisdiction in the naturalization of the alien residents of such cities."

5 D 05, p.34

126

Elections. Political parties

See also for term of office, vacancies etc. the various officers under state and local government

149

Corrupt practices. Election offenses

- a Md. Warfield. Recommendation for the passage of a stringent corrupt practices act renewed. 3 Ja 06, p.7
- b Mass. Guild. ". . . I suggest for your consideration the extension of the corrupt practices act; some limitation on the total amount to be spent by any candidate; a more stringent penalty, which should be strictly enforced, for those who fail to file election expenses; the voiding of an election where deliberate and serious violations of the provisions of the act are proved against the successful candidate; and finally, the absolute prohibition of contributions from corporations in campaigns, either for nomination or election." 4 Ja 06, p.10
- c N. J. Stokes. "I would amend the bribery laws by limiting the penalties for their violation to disfranchisement for a term of years, according to the number of the offenses committed. If offenses against the bribery laws were punishable by disfranchisement and the consequent disgrace, I believe they would be just as effective as imprisonment and conviction would be more easily secured. If this punishment did not prove effective, a second offense should be punished by imprisonment as well as disfranchisement. I would provide that the informer, whether he be the bribe giver or the bribe taker, should be exempt from punishment. No man would take the risk of purchasing a vote with the knowledge that the purchased voter could at any time escape punishment by betraying him, and few bribe takers would be willing to trust the bribe giver lest they be likewise betrayed . . . To these suggestions add publicity in connection with election expenses. There are some legitimate expenses. These should be defined by law and the candidates and their agents, likewise defined by law, should be compelled to render an accounting of the money expended and for what purposes. I recommend

the English and Massachusetts corrupt practices acts for elections, caucuses and primaries as the basis of legislation on this subject."

9 Ja 06, p.19-20

- d N. Y. Higgins. ". . . The object of [corrupt practices acts] is meritorious and meets my cordial approval. . . I recommend to your careful study the operation of such laws in other jurisdictions."

3 Ja 06, p.17

- e O. Pattison. ". . . All political assessments made upon canal employees or any other employees of the state should be prohibited in the future by proper legislation . . . Let me recommend that you appoint a committee to ascertain the assessments made or collected from all the officers and employees of the various departments and institutions of the state."

8 Ja 06, p.10

- f O. Pattison. ". . . The man who buys a vote as well as the man who sells his vote should be forever disfranchised or certainly disfranchised for a number of years. In such laws as you enact there should be provisions making it obligatory on the part of a candidate for any city, county or state office, from the lowest to that of the chief executive, to file an itemized statement of all his receipts and expenditures, of any and all moneys given, of gifts or promises made directly or indirectly by him or by any one for him. . ."

8 Ja 06, p.17

- g Pa. Pennypacker. "There ought to be a legal designation of the purposes for which moneys may be expended in political campaigns and in securing nominations, and the committees and managing authorities of political parties should be required to file after each campaign, with some designated official, a statement, under affidavit, showing in detail the sums which have been expended and the purposes for which the expenditures were made."

15 Ja 06, p.9

- h U. S. Roosevelt. Renewal of recommendation as to bribery and publicity of campaign expenditures.

5 D 05, p.20

- i Va. Montague. "I would recommend the permanent disfranchisement of any voter who sells his ballot for money or place or any other valuable consideration, without limitation of time within which prosecution may be instituted."

10 Ja 06, p.10

154

Corporation funds

- a Md. Warfield. "Corporations should be prohibited from making contributions to political parties or to individuals to be used to influence elections."

3 Ja 06, p.8

- b N. Y. Higgins. ". . . I recommend that the making of political payments by corporations be made a penal offense and that all officers and agents of such corporations knowing or approving thereof be subject to fine and imprisonment."

3 Ja 06, p.18

- c U. S. Roosevelt. "All contributions by corporations to any political committee or for any political purpose should be forbidden by law. . ."

5 D 05, p.20

- d **Va. Montague.** "I would urge legislation not only prohibitory of all campaign contributions by corporations, but of the right of doing business by any corporation which makes any contribution, directly or indirectly, in or without the state, for the purpose of influencing any election in this state, primary or regular. . . ."

10 Ja 06, p.9

158

Payment of tax or fee

- a **Va. Montague.** "A comprehensive statute forbidding the payment of capitation taxes by others than the individual assessed should be enacted."

10 Ja 06, p.10

160

Nominations. Parties

- a **Ill. Deneen.** Message to extra session recommending that a primary law be passed to take the place of '05 p. 211, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
- b **O. Herrick.** ". . . I recommend that the primary election laws be overhauled and so amended as, first, to make the primary elections compulsory; second, to insure their honesty by the same methods as protect general elections; third, to have them conducted by the regular election officers of the county and precinct; fourth, to have all primaries held on the same day, so that one party can not, through its irresponsible members, nominate another party's ticket; and, fifth, to conduct them at the public expense, and forbid any aspirant for office to pay an assessment for the privilege of submitting his claims for a nomination to the people."
- c **O. Pattison.** "In order that the voters of Ohio may retain a representative government it is necessary that some provision should be established, if possible, making it a condition for a man's vote to be counted on election day, that he shall show a certificate that he was present and voted at the primary election preceding such general election. There should be some uniform law in reference to the selecting of candidates by all parties, and this should be by primary elections all held at the same time. What is known as the Dana law, which was passed to prevent the people of the state from expressing their opinions at the polls, should be repealed."
- d **Pa. Pennypacker.** "Legislation ought to be enacted which will require the primary elections of all political parties within the commonwealth to be held on the same day, at the same time, under the supervision of properly constituted officers."

10 Ap 06

1 Ja 06, p.19

8 Ja 06, p.17

15 Ja 06, p.9

- e **Tex. Lanham.** Message to extra session recommending amendment of laws of 1905, extra session, chapter 11, section 120, relating to apportionment of vote cast at primaries to candidates for state and district offices at nominating conventions.
- f **Va. Montague.** ". . . Not only should the expense, which is not a large item, for the conduct of the primary be borne by the state, but what is of far more importance, the selection of

26 Mr 06

judges of election should be legally provided for in a way to secure their unquestionable impartiality and fidelity. . ."

10 Ja 06, p.9

160(3

Direct Nominations

- a **Ia. Cummins.** "In my last biennial message I stated at some length my views upon primary elections. . . I then said that as between nominations by a mere plurality and nominations by conventions, I was inclined to favor the latter. . . Further study, reflection and observation have convinced me that we must either accept the primary system, in so far as it is applied with direct nominations, as a whole or the convention system as a whole. With these alternatives before me, I have no hesitation in declaring that I am for the primary system of nominations by plurality, rather than of nominations by conventions. If there were any practicable plan through which the voters could work out their second choice, I would gladly indorse it, but after giving to the subject all the thought of which I am capable, and giving to the laws of other states the most exhaustive study, I am unable to discover any workable arrangement through which the voters can express their second choice. . . The dominant party in this state has, in many counties, recognized the supremacy of the voter, and has established county primaries for the nominations of county officers. I doubt whether a single county could be induced to return to the old plan. . .

First. The law should provide for the nomination by direct vote of all candidates for all offices filled by the voters and the office of senator in the Congress of the United States.

Second. It should provide a primary election for all political parties, to be held at the same place and time.

Third. It should provide that the person receiving the highest number of votes for any particular office should be the nominee of the party for such office.

Fourth. It should provide that every voter, if he votes at all, should vote the ballot of the party with which he is affiliated. . ."

8 Ja 06, p.11-14

- b **La. Blanchard.** "In my inaugural address before you, two years ago, I discussed the question of primary elections to nominate candidates for office. . . I now renew and emphasize this recommendation. The new statute should require party nominations for office to be by primary election. It should carefully provide that none but bona fide adherents and supporters of the party holding the primary should be eligible to vote thereat. . ."

14 My 06, p.27-28

- c **Md. Warfield.** ". . . A primary election law should be passed for the whole state, and it should provide that aspirants for state offices should have the right to submit their candidacy to a direct vote of the people. The system of nominations by a direct vote has worked well in Virginia and Wisconsin and in the city of Baltimore. . ."

3 Ja 06, p.10

- d N. Y. Higgins. ". . . The new method [of direct nominations] as at present developed has grave faults as well as attractive features and a careful consideration of the effect of primary laws of other states should precede any attempt to model legislation thereon. . . ." 3 Ja 06, p.18
- e O. Herrick. "I am earnestly in favor of the nomination of all county, municipal and other local officers by a primary election. I believe that conventions for such purposes should be abolished and that all aspirants for office should have an equal opportunity to be nominated by a direct vote of the people" 1 Ja 06, p.18-19
- f Wis. LaFollette. Various minor changes recommended in law of 1905 providing for direct nominations. 5 D 05, p.18
- g Wis. LaFollette. ". . . Whatever of honest criticism came out of the administration of the new statute [for direct nominations] in the municipal elections was directed against that provision of the law which admits of plurality nominations. . . It will be urged by those who would break down the principle of nominations by direct vote of the citizen that, since the primary election law permits plurality nominations, it should be so changed as to provide for the election of delegates to conventions and that delegates so elected should make nomination in every case where a candidate fails to get a majority vote under the primary election. . . We have but to turn to the country from which we took the Australian ballot for our lesson. Since 1892 the elector there has enjoyed the right to use what is called the "contingent vote." This is simply the "order of preference" called into play to assert the principle of election by absolute majority. This plan provides a ballot upon which the elector marks his first and second choice or "order of preference." Where but two candidates are in the field there is no occasion for the exercise of the second choice in order to insure a majority nomination, but where there are three candidates, or more than three candidates, the ballot provides opportunity for the delegate to indicate his second choice. If, after the ballots are counted, no candidate has an absolute majority of first choice votes, then the ballots cast for the candidate receiving the least number of votes on the list are assorted with reference to second choices for the remaining candidates. If no one then receives a majority of first and second choice ballots, a similar assortment of the ballots of the lowest remaining candidates is made on the basis of second choices and added to the votes of other candidates and so on until some candidate has a majority of first and second choice. . . ." 5 D 05, p.19-20

170

Districts. Notices. Days

171

Days. Hours

- a O. Herrick. ". . . This [constitutional] amendment provides that hereafter the election of all state and county officers

shall take place in the even numbered years, while the election of all municipal, township and school officers shall take place in the odd numbered years, and authorizes the General Assembly to pass such legislation as will adjust existing terms of office to the new order of things and carry into effect this mandate of the people as expressed in their organic law. The result of this amendment will be to completely separate municipal and other purely local elections from state and county elections and to bring these two classes of elections upon alternating years. . . .”

1 Ja 06, p.19

175

Ballots. Voting

- a Wis. LaFollette. “Chapter 522 of the laws of 1905 provided for the use of the pocket ballot and coupon voting system. . . . Its passage through the Legislature was only effected by incorporating as a part of it a referendum proposition to submit it to a vote of the people. . . . It found some support because of a general complaint respecting the size and arrangement of the present ballot. It is doubtful if it is in safe form to go upon the statutes if it were to become a law. By its terms it is questionable whether a voter would not be permitted to take an official ballot from the booth and establish an endless chain with some party outside, to manipulate the whole ballot, throughout the entire election. . . . It may well be questioned whether instead of this new scheme of ballot it would not be better to give the people of Wisconsin the Australian ballot in form more nearly after the original than our present blanket sheet. . . . I would commend to your consideration such changes as shall insure a greater freedom of individual expression. . . .”

5 D 05, p.24-25

181

Form

- a Md. Warfield. “. . . I believe that the restoration of the emblem and the grouping of the candidates of each party under separate headings and emblems would be a step backward for Maryland, and accepted as an encouragement of the ignorant, thoughtless and partizan voter.”

3 Ja 06, p.9

187

Registration

- a Pa. Pennypacker. “. . . I again recommend that you pass a proper act providing for [personal] registration.”

15 Ja 06, p.8

188

Boards. Officers

- a La. Blanchard. “The assessors are now the registrars of voters in their respective parishes. While you are making assessors elective, you should consider the advisability and desirability of separating the office of registrar of voters from that of assessor. I need not say more. The reasons for this separation will readily occur to you.”

14 My 06, p.25

200

CRIMINAL LAW

Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure

202

Criminal Procedure

For recommendations applying both to civil and criminal procedure *see* 695, Civil procedure

- a **Ky.** Beckham. "You could do no greater service for your constituency than to make more effective, more certain and swifter the administration of your laws against crime. . . . If the accused, no matter how guilty, is possessed of means or influence he can, with the assistance of able counsel, delay unreasonably, and frequently prevent, the punishment that is due him. . . ."

2 Ja 06, p.19-20

- b **U. S.** Roosevelt. "In my last message I asked the attention of the Congress to the urgent need of action to make our criminal law more effective. . . . Some antiquated and outworn rules which once safeguarded the threatened rights of private citizens, now merely work harm to the general body politic. . . . The criminal process of any court of the United States should run throughout the entire territorial extent of our country. The delays of the criminal law, no less than of the civil, now amount to a very great evil."

5 D 05, p.34

226

Expenses. Costs. Fines

- a **Ky.** Beckham. Attention again called to excessive expense to the state in the cost of criminal prosecutions.

2 Ja 06, p.21-22

227(5)

Imprisonment for nonpayment

- a **Md.** Warfield. "Much of my time is taken up by cases, generally trivial in their character, of persons who have been sent to jail by police magistrates in Baltimore City in default of payment of fines for assaults or violation of city ordinances. . . . I ask that you relieve the Governor from the hearing of all such cases by amending section 3 of article 38 of the Code of Public General Laws, by giving the court or magistrate the power to designate the time of imprisonment, basing the same on the amount of fine imposed, instead of the minimum of 30 days for a fine of \$50 or under. Now, a man whose offense merits a fine of only \$1 has to serve as long as the man who is fined \$50."

3 Ja 06, p.33-34

228

Sentences

See also 363, System of sentencing and reform

229

Death penalty

- a **Ky.** Beckham. "I recommend that you provide that all executions of the death penalty be done in the Frankfort penitentiary. The hanging of a man in the community where he is tried pro-

duces a sensation, a nervousness and excitement upon the part of the people, and it has a brutalizing effect upon the large numbers, in spite of the law, who witness it." 2 Ja 06, p.21

230

Jury

See also 726, Civil procedure

- a Ky. Beckham. "I suggest as one remedy that you adopt the practice followed in the federal courts, and by most of the states in their courts, and provide that in the trial of any offense, the jury shall merely pass upon the guilt or innocence of the defendant, and if found guilty that the court shall fix the penalty, subject, of course, to the limitations prescribed by law. This would reduce at least half of the number of hung juries, for it is undoubtedly true that the majority of the juries which disagree do so upon the question of the amount of the penalty to be imposed and not upon the question of guilt or innocence. . ."

2 Ja 06, p.20

231

Challenge

- a Ky. Beckham. "I recommend that you reduce at least half the number of challenges allowed the defendant in the formation of the jury. The large number of challenges now given him is frequently used to get upon the jury some professional bystander, who is unfit for the service."

2 Ja 06, p.21

234

Crimes and offenses

262

Weapons

- a Ky. Beckham. "In the matter of carrying concealed deadly weapons, a misdemeanor so fruitful of felonies, I advise that you amend the law in such a way as to increase the penalty beyond the reach even of executive clemency, and I shall show how it may be done. . . As the law now is, when the Governor grants a pardon for any part or all of the penalty, the applicant has to pay to the state a tax of \$4 on the pardon, which the Governor can not remit. I advise that you increase that tax to at least \$100, and when you do so you can rest assured that there will be a wonderful reduction in the number of pistols carried."

2 Ja 06, p.21

- b O. Pattison. "Some laws should be enacted to prevent the indiscriminate sale of revolvers and pistols. . . No such instruments of death should be purchased or sold except with the approval of some probate or common pleas judge residing in the county, and any one purchasing a revolver after having received such a permit should pay a license of \$5 a year during the continuance of said permit, which permit should be for one year only."

8 Ja 06, p.20

286

Rape

- a Miss. Vardaman. Penalty for rape should be death.

3 Ja 06, p.24-25

312

Burglary

- a O. Herrick. "The State Board of Pardons reports that during the last two years a very large portion of the cases submitted to it are of persons convicted under section 6835 of the Revised Statutes for burglarizing uninhabited buildings. This section provides a minimum sentence of five years for such an offense, and in a majority of the cases it has been found that the law is too severe. . . I suggest that the minimum sentence for this offense should be changed to one year."

1 Ja 06, p.24

335

Corrections

See also 60, State institutions; 2140, Charities

- a Ky. Beckham. Members of Board of Prison Commissioners should be appointed, in place of being elected by the Legislature.
- b Miss. Vardaman. Criticizes management of penitentiary and treatment of convicts, and renews recommendation for abolition of Board of Control and substitution of a single officer.

2 Ja 06, p.8

3 Ja 06, p.8-14

341

State prisons

- a O. Herrick. ". . . It is a recognized fact that a new penitentiary is needed. A new site should be secured as soon as possible. . . In the last report of the board of managers it has recommended that the offices at the penitentiary of chief physician, assistant clerk, superintendent of piece price, superintendent of transfers and halls be abolished and their duties combined with those now performed by other officers. . . The suggestion should be followed."
- b Va. Montague. Certain improvements in penitentiary recommended.

1 Ja 06, p.12-13

10 Ja 06, p.4

343

Reform schools and reformatories

345

Institutions for women and girls

- a Ia. Cummins. "I am in favor of a separate reformatory for women and girls. . ."
- b Va. Montague. "We need a reformatory for incorrigible girls, and the state should cooperate with some charitable or benevolent organization in the maintenance of such an institution, just as she now does in the support of the reformatory for boys at Laurel."

8 Ja 06, p.17

10 Ja 06, p.5

346

Reform schools

- a S. C. Heyward. "The bill to establish an industrial school and reformatory was defeated at the last session of your body because

you failed to agree upon minor differences which developed during the discussion of this measure. I trust that at this session these differences may be adjusted and the school established, for I feel that much good would be accomplished by such a reformatory." 9 Ja 06, p.24

347

Reformatories

- a Ia. Cummins. "I am most heartily in favor of the plan for the division of our convicted criminals, making the institution at Anamosa a reformatory for men and boys and the institution at Fort Madison the penitentiary for the more hardened and habitual criminals." 8 Ja 06, p.17
- b N. Y. Higgins. "Your attention is directed to what seems an anomalous condition in regard to our laws regulating the punishment of boys 16 years of age and over, convicted of misdemeanors. No class needs reformatory treatment and trade instruction more than these boys, of whom some ten thousand are committed annually to jails and penitentiaries, because no other provision is made for them. Youthful male felons may be sent to Elmira; boys under the age of 16 may be sent to Randall's island or Rochester. . . The county penitentiaries might be taken under state control and one or more of them utilized for this purpose" 3 Ja 06, p.32

354

Convict labor

- a N. J. Stokes. Attention called to the suggestion of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections "that some of the proceeds of the labor of the prisoners be devoted to the support of their unfortunate families." 9 Ja 06, p.8

358

Roads

- a Va. Montague. "My former recommendation made in two several messages for the utilization of convicts, either in the preparation of road material or in actual road building, I repeat. . . ." 10 Ja 06, p.12
- b Va. Swanson. "At once, as far as existing contracts will permit, the convicts in our penitentiary should be utilized upon our public roads. Many can profitably be employed by the counties in working directly upon the roads. Others, it seems to me, could be used with great advantage in crushing and preparing rock in quarries located in the different sections, owned and operated either by the state or counties. . . ." 1 F 06, p.15

360

Special industries

- a Va. Montague. "The use of convicts in the Capitol square is poor economy, and their presence in prison garb, in full view of strangers and children, is at once forbidding and humiliating, and long practice in this respect should not be invoked for the continuance of a custom so revolting." 10 Ja 06, p.4

363 **System of sentencing and reform**For remission of fines *see* 226370 *Indeterminate sentence*

- a **Ia. Cummins.** "I again urge upon you the adoption of the indeterminate sentence for many of the crimes recognized by the law. . ."

8 Ja 06, p.17

371 *Juvenile offenders**See also* 346 Reform schools371(3 **JUVENILE COURTS. JUVENILE PROBATION**

- a **Ia. Cummins.** Amendment of juvenile court law recommended.

8 Ja 06, p.23

372 *Parole*

- a **Va. Montague.** "The system of parole pardons should be supplemented by such legislation as will enable the authorities to be periodically apprised of the conduct of the released convicts. Without such a continuous record the present system is defective."

10 Ja 06, p.4

373 *Pardons*

- a **Md. Warfield.** "The Governor should be relieved from the personal hearing of pardon cases. The hearing and investigating of them could be very wisely lodged with a commission or a law clerk, who could report the findings and make recommendations for the final action of the Governor."

3 Ja 06, p.33

375 **CIVIL LAW**

Civil Code and Code of Civil Procedure

377 **Property**396 **Record***See also* 2497, County records

- a **Md. Warfield.** "I agree with the Auditor that it is very important that some legislation be had requiring the recording, in the office of the Register of Wills, of the payment of the collateral inheritance tax upon real estate, so that the title to such real estate can be readily proven."

3 Ja 06, p.42

453 **Contracts and other obligations***See also* 787, Contracts and supplies (public); 2113(5, Employment463 **Interest. Usury**

- a **Miss. Vardaman.** "I recommend that the contract rate of interest on money be reduced to 8%—that being as high rate as any

legitimate business can afford to pay, good public policy permit, or conscience consent to." 3 Ja 06, p.31

474

Family

496

Support of family

- a **Ia. Cummins.** The adoption of a rigid criminal statute on family desertion recommended. 8 Ja 06, p.23

500

Corporations

See also 841, Corporation taxes; 1200, Transportation; 1679, Banking; 1732, Insurance; 2627, Municipal utilities

- a **Md. Warfield.** ". . . Among the changes proposed by the [Corporation] Commission, the following are the most noteworthy:
First. Corporations are permitted to be formed under the general law for any lawful purpose, thereby doing away, so far as the Constitution permits, with any resort to the Legislature for special privileges. . .
Second. . . . Under the proposed law, an ordinary business corporation, after the year 1906, will no longer be taxed on its shares, but will be assessed upon its property, real and personal, just as an individual owner would be.
Third. The existing method of condemnation by corporations having the right of eminent domain is radically changed. The sheriff's jury is abolished, and hereafter such condemnations will be judicial proceedings. . . ." 3 Ja 06, p.17-18
- b **U. S. Roosevelt.** ". . . Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by state action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field of work of the corporations—that is, by the national government. I believe that this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of law by the Congress. . . ." 5 D 05, p.3

589

Combinations and monopolies

- a **Ia. Cummins.** Recommends prohibition of practice of lowering the price of oil in a particular locality sufficiently to destroy a competitor who has established a rival business in that locality. 8 Ja 06, p.22
- b **U. S. Roosevelt.** ". . . What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public." 5 D 05, p.4

590

Administration of justice

600

Courts

Names and general organization of courts vary greatly in different states. Courts are here grouped according to actual jurisdiction. The precise names of the courts are preserved in entries.

602

Court records

- a **R. I. Utter.** "Especial attention is invited to a recommendation in the annual report of the Commissioner of Records relative to providing fireproof depositories for valuable court papers now held in the several counties of the state. . ." 9 Ja 06, p.15
- b **Va. Montague.** "I renew my recommendation that commonwealth's attorneys be required to report at least quarterly to the Attorney General the style of every cause, civil or criminal, to which the commonwealth is a party, together with the disposition of each cause; if continued, the reasons therefor, and if concluded, the judgment therein. . ." 10 Ja 06, p.8

605

Supreme courts

Including only those highest in state of whatever name, e. g. Court of Appeals but not Supreme Court of New York. In New York, New Jersey and elsewhere the Supreme Court is a district court and is classed below others. The Court of Appeals in New York, New Jersey, Kentucky and Maryland is the highest court, but in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Texas it is subordinate to the Supreme Court.

- a **Ga. Terrell.** "The crowded condition of the docket of our Supreme Court is a serious menace to the general business interests of the state. . . In a few years, should no remedial legislation be enacted, we are almost sure to witness the spectacle of a majority of the cases brought to a term of our Supreme Court being affirmed by operation of law on account of the inability of the court to hear and determine the same in the time required by the Constitution. . . We should establish an additional court of review to be known as the Court of Appeals. This court should have exclusive and final jurisdiction in all cases originating in all courts other than the superior courts, and in all misdemeanor cases, irrespective of the courts in which such cases are tried. The Supreme Court alone should have final jurisdiction over constitutional questions. . . An examination of the present docket shows that a Court of Appeals, as above outlined, would relieve the Supreme Court of about 40% of the business. . ." 27 Je 06, p.5-8

609

Intermediate courts

For officers and judges see 657-94; see also 371 (3, Juvenile courts; 373, Pardons

- a **Ky. Beckham.** "There is much complaint in some parts of the state over the crowded dockets in the Circuit Courts. . . It may be necessary in one or two instances to create a new judicial district. I suggest as one means to greatly improve the condition . . . and it is that a law be passed permitting . . .

the circuit judge to call a special term of the court at any time and have a special judge appointed to hold it, even at such times when the regular judge is holding court in some other county of the district. . . ." 2 Ja 06, p.22

- b Miss. Vardaman. Number of Circuit and Chancery Court districts should be increased. 3 Ja 06, p.23

- c S. C. Heyward. "In increasing the number of judicial circuits in the state I understood it to be your intention to abolish the holding of special courts for the transaction of civil business. . . I recommend that you make no appropriation for special courts, and, in addition to this, that the law creating them be repealed." 9 Ja 06, p.20

657 Court officers

668 Judges

- a Miss. Vardaman. Salary of Chancery and Circuit Court judges should be increased. 3 Ja 06, p.23-24

695 Civil procedure

Including such provisions as apply both to civil and criminal cases.

726 Jury. Verdict

730 Qualifications. Drawing. Impaneling

- a N. J. Stokes. ". . . Jury duty should not be the reward of political service nor be made a means of political patronage. . . The professional juror has no part in a system of justice. . . Last winter the Hudson County Bar Association . . . suggested that two lists of jurors be kept, to be designated respectively a grand jury list and a petit jury list, with a card index of names and numbers; that each name upon the jury list be designated by a number, and that in the drawing of grand juries and petit juries by law each paper shall contain only the number in lieu of the name which it designates on the jury lists. This would seem to reduce to a minimum any chance of favoritism in the selection of jurors. I would suggest, however, that the judge of the Court of Common Pleas be made the determining party in the selection of the panel. . . ." 9 Ja 06, p.14-15

739 Special actions

749 Writs: certiorari, injunction, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, scire facias

- a U. S. Roosevelt. "There has been demand for depriving courts of the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes. Such special limitation of the equity powers of our courts would be most unwise. . . The remedy is to regulate the procedure by requiring the judge to give due notice to the adverse parties before

granting the writ, the hearing to be ex parte if the adverse party does not appear at the time and place ordered. . ."

5 D 05, p.12

750

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

This and Constitutional law, 15, make up what is commonly known as the Political Code.

770

Finance. Public property

See also 2237, School finance; 2550, Local finance

774

Public lands

See also 2240, School lands

777

Deeds. Titles

- a La. Blanchard. Scrip entries of public lands. 14 My 06, p.33

778

Tide, shore and swamp lands

- a N. J. Stokes. ". . . Riparian lands constitute a natural monopoly, as the supply is fixed and the demand, therefore, is increasing with increasing population. I renew my recommendation of last year that the Legislature provide in some practical way that these lands may not be disposed of in the future in fee simple; but shall be leased on rentals which at proper periods may be readjusted on a fair basis of increased value." 9 Ja 06, p.11

779

Buildings. Property and supplies

780

Buildings and grounds

- a Va. Montague. Certain improvements in Capitol and executive mansion recommended. 10 Ja 06, p.3-4

781

Capitol

- a Miss. Vardaman. Old Capitol and grounds. 3 Ja 06, p.25-26
b Wis. LaFollette. '05 ch. 516 providing for erection of a Capitol building should be carefully revised. 5 D 05, p.4-8

782

Executive mansion

- a Miss. Vardaman. "If the state is to continue the policy of providing a home for the Governor (the wisdom of which I very much question), there should be an appropriation made by the Legislature of an amount of money necessary to repair, equip and maintain the home. . . ." 3 Ja 06, p.30
b O. Herrick. ". . . If the finances of the state will now permit, I recommend that an appropriation of not more than \$100,000 be made for the erection or purchase of [a Governor's] residence." 1 Ja 06, p.26

784 **Property and supplies generally**787 *Contracts and supplies*

- a O. Pattison. "The custom of certain officers giving what might be thought insignificant gifts, such as fountain pens, stationery and other similar articles, and paid for from the people's money, without their consent and without the authority of the law, is wrong and should be stopped. If necessary, I suggest the enactment of some laws to prevent the continuance of this custom."
8 Ja 06, p.20

790 *State institutions*

- a O. Herrick. "I now again recommend and urge the enactment of a law making it mandatory upon all those in charge of the state institutions to purchase their supplies, so far as practicable, in the open market under competitive bids. . ."
1 Ja 06, p.10

800 **Taxation (general)**

Relating chiefly to general property taxes. Under local finance are placed only those tax laws which strictly belong there, as limitations of rates, etc. State and local taxes are usually collected together by local authorities; hence a separation would be confusing.

- a N. Y. Higgins. "I recommend that a commission . . . be provided, whose duty shall be to inquire into the subject of assessment and taxation for state and local purposes. . ."
3 Ja 06, p.8

807 **Separation of state and local taxation**

- a La. Blanchard. "The object aimed at should be the eventual separation of state and parish taxation, giving to each of these political divisions its own subjects of taxation and its own assessment machinery. . ."
14 My 06, p.23-24
- b O. Herrick. "The 75th General Assembly adopted the policy of removing from real and personal property all state taxes for general revenue purposes, leaving only the levy upon the grand duplicate of 1.35 mills for the use of sinking fund, the common school fund and the university fund. This was a reduction from 2.89 mills, and if the recommendations I have made with respect to the sinking fund levy are adopted by the General Assembly, the total levy for state purposes may be still further reduced to 1.29 mills on the dollar."
1 Ja 06, p.6

808 **Taxation of personal property**

See also 823, Assessment

809 *Money and securities*

See also 841, Corporation taxes

- a Cal. Pardee. Recommends a constitutional amendment repealing Constitution, article 13, section 5, which prohibits contracts for the payment of the tax on the mortgage by the borrower.
1 Je 06, p.6

819

Assessment

- a **Ky. Beckham.** Proclamation calling extra session and recommending restoration of power of State Auditor to proceed against persons who have not made a fair return of their property.

13 Mr 06

- b **La. Blanchard.** "With regard to assessors I recommend three things, and they should be linked together:

1 The election of assessors by the people of the parishes respectively in which their duties are to be performed, including the parish of Orleans, one assessor for each municipal district of the city.

2 That the police juries of the parishes and the city council of New Orleans be given authority to sit as boards of reviewers to equalize assessments as between individual property holders, or taxpayers, in their respective jurisdictions.

3 That a state board of equalization of assessments be provided for, to the end of equalizing assessments as between the parishes—one parish with another parish, or one group of parishes with another group, or other groups. . .

In Louisiana assessors are now and have heretofore been distinctively state officials, their responsibility being direct to the state government. . . When, however, the assessor is made elective the practical result will be to change his status and his responsibility. . . Hence the necessity of a state board of equalization of assessments. . ."

14 My 06, p.19-20

823

Personal property

- a **Miss. Vardaman.** "I recommend the enactment of such laws as may be necessary to force the holders of solvent credits to list them for taxation to the extent that the functions of the courts should be withheld from the holders of such solvent credits in the enforcement of the payment thereof which had escaped taxation. . ."

3 Ja 06, p.20

- b **N. J. Stokes.** ". . . Apparently nearly \$500,000,000 of tangible personal property escapes the assessor. This is about 50% of the present assessed valuations of all property in the state, and, if assessed, should result in reducing the tax rates 33⅓% on the present basis of expenditure. . ."

9 Ja 06, p.26

- c **Va. Montague.** ". . . Some years since the state created officials called examiners of record, and one of whom in each judicial circuit must make assessments of all moneys, bonds, notes, stocks and every species of personal property under the control of the court, as well as of all watercraft over 5 tons burden. . . I advise the abolition of this new and unnecessary office and the reimposition of its duties upon the Commissioners of Revenue with rigid accountability of service."

10 Ja 06, p.7-8

825 **Review. Equalization. Adjustment**

For equalization by states *see also* 800

- a **La. Blanchard.** “. . . It is the popular wish that all officials having to do with the assessment of property be made elective. I, therefore, recommend that you pass a joint resolution submitting an amendment to the Constitution making those members of the State Board of Appraisers chosen from the congressional districts elective by the people of such districts—one for each district to be chosen by the qualified voters of such district either at the general state election or at every alternate congressional election.”
14 My 06, p.27
- b **N. J. Stokes.** “. . . In some states uniformity is secured by a state board or a county board making a complete valuation of all property at periods of from three to five years. . . The adoption of some such method as this in our own state is worthy of consideration.”
9 Ja 06, p.27
- c **O. Pattison.** Municipal boards of review should be appointed by the mayor in place of the State Board of Appraisers.
8 Ja 06, p.15-16
- d **Wis. LaFollette.** “. . . All doubt in the present law as to the authority of the commission to assess the property not upon the local tax rolls should be removed. But it is manifestly unjust that the commission, when increasing the valuation of the property* of the state should, by so doing, impose additional burdens upon classes of property already assessed at full value and upon counties which have fully returned all taxable property, in compliance with the statute. In other words, it seems clear that in adding to the assessed valuation the commission should subdivide and distribute such increases, showing the nature and location of the property upon which the increases have been made, in order to insure a just valuation of all property and an equitable distribution of the tax burden.”
5 D 05, p.17-18

829 **Delinquent taxes. Tax sales. Redemption**

- a **La. Blanchard.** “. . . I would suggest that they [tax lands] be sold only for a price approximating their value, and I invite you to consider the advisability of turning over these lands, and others that may revert to the state under similar circumstances, to the State Land Office as part of the state's public domain, to be disposed of under such conditions and at such price as you may determine. . . .”
14 My 06, p.33

833 **Business taxes. Revenue, license or privilege taxes**

- a **Ky. Beckham.** Proclamation calling extra session and recommending taxation of business of rectifying distilled spirits.
13 Mr 06

836

Inheritance taxes

- a Ga. Terrell. "In my message to the General Assembly in 1905 I called attention to the importance and advisability of the enactment of a law taxing inheritances. . . Large estates being acquired solely by the accident of birth may fairly be taxed. While the time has not yet come in Georgia when immense estates may threaten the public good, yet it must be admitted colossal fortunes capable of being handed down from generation to generation constitute a serious menace to the general welfare in some parts of the Union. . ."
- 27 Je 06, p.9
- b La. Blanchard. Article 235 of the Constitution gives power to the General Assembly to levy for the support of the public schools a tax upon all inheritances. And article 236 provides that the inheritance tax shall not be enforced when the property donated or inherited shall have borne its just proportion of taxes prior to the time of such donation or inheritance. This latter article well nigh emasculates the inheritance tax authorized by the preceding article, and we can never have in Louisiana an inheritance tax that amounts to much until article 236 is taken out of the Constitution. . . Two years ago . . . a statute was enacted imposing an inheritance tax . . . The tax should be collectable on inheritances, legacies and donations whether the succession of the dead man be formally opened or not. . . With proper safeguards to protect against evasion, the tax on direct inheritances and on donations and legacies to ascendants or descendants might well be reduced to 2½% and the tax on collateral inheritance and on donations and legacies to collaterals or strangers to 5%. I recommend such changes in the present law and that the inheritance tax be made progressive. . ."
- 14 My 06, p.38-40
- c O. Pattison. "I do not hesitate to say that I believe it is the wish of the great majority of the people of the state that the law enacted at the last session, known as the inheritance tax law, should be repealed."
- 8 Ja 06, p.13-14

841

Corporation taxes

Including taxation by general property tax

- a Del. Lea. Recommends readoption of constitutional amendment exempting from taxation the shares of Delaware corporations held without the state, as the legality of the adoption of this amendment in 1901 is questioned.
- 31 My 06
- b Del. Lea. Recommends more adequate provision for enforcement of delinquent franchise taxes.
- 31 My 06
- c Miss. Vardaman. "Railroads, the great manufacturing enterprises, telephone and telegraph lines and similar forms of property, should be taxed upon their real value and worth in the market, just as the farmer's home is taxed."
- 3 Ja 06, p.20
- d N. Y. Higgins. ". . . It has been held that a foreign corporation which employs all its capital in the state of New York

should be assessed upon its capital employed here and not upon its capital stock. In other words, a foreign corporation, organized say in South Dakota, can authorize and issue \$3,000,000 of stock, largely diluted with water, actually employ only \$200,000 in this state, do business only in this state, and have its license fee computed on the basis of \$200,000; while a like domestic corporation would be required to pay an organization tax on its entire capital stock of \$3,000,000. . ."

3 Ja 06, p.8

843

Banking institutions

See also 1679, Banking

- a **N. Y. Higgins.** "I again recommend that the tax on the surplus of savings banks be repealed."

3 Ja 06, p.7

844

Insurance companies

See also 1710, Insurance

- a **O. Pattison.** ". . . From a department for the protection of the insured, it [Insurance Department] has become also one of revenue, so that now nearly \$1,000,000 of the policy holders' money is being paid annually to the state, while the annual expenses of the department are less than \$50,000! It is for the General Assembly and the people to determine whether it is just to continue the present policy of making this department one of revenue by taking from the policy holders more than is sufficient to pay its expenses. . ."

8 Ja 06, p.19

845 Transportation and transmission corporations

See also 1200, Transportation

- a **Ill. Deneen.** ". . . Message to extra session recommending appropriation for expenses of investigation of receipts from gross receipts tax on Illinois Central Railroad Company. 18 Ap 06
- b **La. Blanchard.** ". . . Car service companies should pay a license tax for doing business in Louisiana, and they should be assessed as a car line and also on their cars and rolling stock as railroad companies are. The Board [of Appraisers] also suggests enlargement of the present license laws of the state so as to make it clear that license taxation may be imposed on or assessed against sleeping car companies and express companies, though as to the latter the board expresses the opinion that the present law, act 127 of 1898, may cover the case of such companies. . ."
- c **N. J. Stokes.** Railroad main stem should be taxed at average rate for the state. 14 My 06, p.43-44
- d **N. J. Stokes.** ". . . The present franchise law provides for a tax of 2% upon gross receipts, last year amounting to \$478,000. There would seem to be a clear distinction between the value of 9 Ja 06, p.30-36

the franchises of public utility corporations that lay their pipes or wires or conduits underground or that use only so much of the street above ground as is necessary to string wires on poles, and between the value of franchises like those of trolley companies that use a large portion of the streets and highways. If a 2% tax on the gross receipts is imposed upon the first class of public utility franchises, the latter class of franchises should justly be expected to pay more. . . . A plan for the division of dividends declared by public utility corporations in excess of a reasonable amount is well worthy of the consideration of the Legislature. . . . The practical details . . . could be worked out only after careful study and investigation. I recommend that a commission be appointed to investigate this question and report thereon."

9 Ja 06, p.41-42

- e **N. Y. Higgins.** "I recommend that . . . the law should be amended so as to relieve the Attorney General from the difficult and exacting duties now imposed upon him of defending these assessments [special franchise tax], and to impose the responsibility and expense upon the localities that reap the benefits of the tax."

3 Ja 06, p.16-17

- f **Wis. LaFollette.** Recommends "the enactment of such legislation as will compel the prompt payment of all railroad taxes in the future, leaving their remedy the right to recover back such tax, if it shall be found that for any reason it has been unjustly or wrongfully collected from them."

5 D 05, p.15

849

Budget

See also 2575, Local finance

851

Appropriation. Limit of expenditure

- a **La. Blanchard.** "Our rate of state tax remains at 60 cents on the \$100 valuation, notwithstanding the state's assessment of property has far more than doubled since the 60 cents rate was established. . . . As far as I have been able to ascertain, the only states whose rate of taxation for state purposes exceeds ours are Nebraska, North Dakota, Wyoming, Washington and Alabama, the latter by half a mill. . . ."

14 My 06, p.15-16

853

Accounts. Methods generally. Collection of moneys. Warrants

See also 2575, Local finance

- a **Va. Montague.** "My former recommendations respecting the reorganization of the Treasury Department are renewed. The first auditor should settle, collect and deposit all moneys coming to the state, but he should be wholly unauthorized to issue his warrant upon the treasurer for any sum whatever. The latter duty should be performed by the second auditor, who should make no collections or deposits, and his warrants alone should

be recognized by the treasurer. . . The necessity for a new system of bookkeeping in our Treasury Department, in accordance with approved business methods, is apparent. . ." 10 Ja 06, p.6-7

854

Collection of state claims and revenue

- a La. Blanchard. "The public sentiment of the state favoring, as it appears to do, the election of most of the salaried officials of the state, it might be well also to make elective the collectors of the state's revenues in the parish of Orleans, which positions are now appointive. . ." 14 My 06, p.27

856

Examination and audit

- a Va. Montague. "The state should create one special accountant, to inspect and scrutinize as far as possible the accounts, vouchers and methods of bookkeeping of all officials at the seat of government and elsewhere in the state who collect, account for or pay out public moneys. . ." 10 Ja 06, p.7

865

Debts. Bonds

- a Miss. Vardaman. ". . . There is no justice in making the present generation pay with money worth 10% for building the Capitol and furnishing it, when the state can borrow the money at 3% and thereby put a portion of the burden upon the coming generations, who are to enjoy the uses and benefits of the Capitol. I believe that all permanent public improvements in the nature of public buildings should be paid for by the sale of long time low interest-bearing bonds. . ." 3 Ja 06, p.4-7

868

Deposits and depositories

See also 2600, Local finance

- a Miss. Vardaman. "I commend for your consideration the question of state depositories. The establishment of state depositories will facilitate the collection of taxes, the disbursement of public funds, prevent the congestion of money in the State Treasury, keep the money in circulation—performing the beneficent function for which money was created—and at the same time add to the state's revenue. . ." 3 Ja 06, p.28
- b O. Herrick. ". . . There is no reason why state funds even though subject to constant checking should not earn an average of 2½% per annum. This is the average earning of funds deposited by banks with their correspondents or depositories, and there is no reason why the state's money should not earn as much." 1 Ja 06, p.8
- c Pa. Pennypacker. ". . . The interest now paid to the state by the banks and trust companies for the use of the state deposits is 2% per annum. . . Probably an increase of ½% in the

interest charged would be as much as could safely be imposed. The amount deposited with each institution should be limited with reference to its capital and surplus, and in my view ought not to be more at any one time than three fourths of the total of these two sums. It ought also to be made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to pay, offer or receive any consideration for the use of such moneys other than the interest payable to the state, or to make or accept any promise based upon alleged ability to secure the deposit of them. . . ."

15 Ja 06, p.7

870

Public order

See also 234, Crimes and offenses

875

Municipal police

- a Mass. Guild. "Some twenty years ago the control of the police of Boston was transferred from the city to the commonwealth . . . The transfer has been amply justified. . . . It is a principle of law that the judicial and executive functions should not be merged in one body nor in one person. It is a matter of historical and governmental experience that inefficiency, if not disaster, follows divided responsibility in the control of any organized body of men, where discipline and *esprit de corps* must be the mainspring of success. . . . I recommend that an excise board of three, appointed and confirmed by the Governor and council, and representing at least two political parties, be given control of the liquor traffic; and that a single police commissioner, similarly appointed and confirmed, be placed at the head of the police. . . ."

4 Ja 06, p.27-30

879

Amusements

Relating chiefly to restricted amusements

883

Gambling. Lotteries. Betting

- a U. S. Roosevelt. "In some of the territories the legislative assemblies issue licenses for gambling. The Congress should by law forbid this practice, the harmful results of which are obvious at a glance."

5 D 05, p.53

895

Cruelty to children and animals

896

Cruelty to animals

- a La. Blanchard. "We have laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals. . . . The laws are practically obsolete in the country districts. . . ."

14 My 06, p.51

900

Intoxicating liquors. Narcotics*See also 998, Adulteration*

903

Dispensaries

- a S. C. Heyward. "It is imperative for the honor of the state that existing conditions should be immediately remedied, either by radical changes in the laws governing the dispensary or by the adoption of a different system for the regulation of the liquor question. . . . After mature reflection I am constrained to recommend that the county boards of control be abolished and the dispensers appointed by the State Board of Directors upon the recommendation of the legislative delegations of the various counties. . . . Legislation should be enacted at this session to free the system from the abuses which have crept in, to emphasize its restrictive features, and to insure proper compliance with the strict letter of the law. . . ."

9 Ja 06, p.5-8

904

Local option

- a N. Y. Higgins. Local option for cities and villages recommended.
- b O. Pattison. "As the temperance question was one of the issues in the last election, I recommend that the original Brannock bill as passed by the House and amended by the Senate, or one similar in purpose, be enacted. The Brannock measure, as thus presented, represented the views of the great majority of the people who were in favor of excluding saloons from residential districts. Since 1852 there have been enacted virtually but three measures to this end, namely, the Beatty law, the Beal law and the Brannock law; the first to give local option to townships, the second to give it to municipalities, and the third to confer it on residential districts within cities. . . . It is my opinion that it would be fair to give the people of the state the same right by counties as they now have by townships, villages and cities. . . ."

3 Ja 06, p.23

8 Ja 06, p.3-4

916

Illegal traffic

- a Ia. Cummins. "I believe that our statute for the sale of intoxicating liquors needs strengthening in respect to its enforcement. . . ."
- b S. C. Heyward. "The enforcement of prohibition in counties which have voted out dispensaries presents a serious problem. The present law, as I construe it, makes it the duty of the Governor, whenever he is satisfied that there are violations of law in such counties, to appoint constables; these constables to be paid from the special tax levied for that purpose. . . . While I believe that special officers are necessary to prevent violations, and that such officers should be paid by the counties, I also think that these

8 Ja 06, p.22

officers should be selected by local authorities and be under their direction and control." 9 Ja 06, p.8

926

Opium, cocaine etc.

- a O. Herrick. "The State Dairy and Food Commissioner calls special attention to the many complaints that come to his department in regard to the violation of the poison and cocaine laws. . . I recommend. . . that the power of enforcement be placed with the Dairy and Food Department." 1 Ja 06, p.23

929

Sunday observance

- a O. Pattison. ". . . The so called Sunday laws should be obeyed and enforced, not only in the country and in the small villages but in the large towns and cities as well. . . I believe in home rule for all divisions, such as villages, cities, counties and districts, in reference to all of their own affairs that concern each, but I do not mean by this home rule in reference to laws which concern the welfare of the whole people. . . ." 8 Ja 06, p.6-7

930

Public health and safety

932

General supervision

See also 2160, Sick and disabled

- a N. Y. Higgins. ". . . The state has imposed these duties upon the Department [of Health] and should provide adequately therefor. Readiness to prohibit and reluctance to make the prohibition effective are companion vices of our legislation. They result in a lamentable array of commendable but emasculated statutes, which should be vitalized or repealed." 3 Ja 06, p.26

947

Osteopathy

- a Ia. Cummins. "In view of the fact that practitioners in the Osteopathic School of the Treatment of Diseases are now required to pass an examination before the State Board of Medical Examiners, I believe it is wise and just that the law be so amended as to require the appointment, at large, of one member of the Board of Health and Medical Examiners from that school. . . ." 8 Ja 06, p.21

956 Adulteration. Inspection of articles liable to affect public health

- a Ia. Cummins. Pure food regulation recommended. 8 Ja 06, p.21
b U. S. Roosevelt. "I recommend that a law be enacted to regulate interstate commerce in misbranded and adulterated foods, drinks and drugs. . . ." 5 D 05, p.44

998

Liquors. Alcohol

- a O. Herrick. "Special attention is given in his report [State Dairy and Food Commissioner] to the quite prevalent and seemingly increasing use of methyl (or wood) alcohol in many drug products and of the great danger in its use as found and proven by the best authorities, whether the product is for use internally or only for external use or inhalation. Legislation is asked forbidding its manufacture or use in any of the ways mentioned and in any product. I recommend that such legislation be enacted."

1 Ja 06, p.23

1000

Meat. Fish (fresh)

1004

Meats

- a U. S. Roosevelt. Special message relating to conditions in Chicago stockyards and recommending stricter regulation and inspection of meat and meat food products entering into interstate commerce.

4 Je 06, 2 p.

1020

Communicable diseases

See also 1065, Nuisances; 1144, Communicable diseases of animals

- a La. Blanchard. ". . . Attention is called to the recommendation of the State Board of Health that the supervisory power given it by section 7 of act 192 of 1898 over local quarantines, established by parochial and municipal boards of health, be made effective by prescribing a penalty which shall attach to those who put into operation, or attempt to put into operation, local quarantine regulations until the same shall have been submitted to and received the sanction or approval of the State Board of Health or its president."

14 My 06, p.30

1042

Tuberculosis

- a Ky. Beckham. "If the condition of the treasury should permit, I would advise you to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to maintain a home for the care and treatment of those afflicted with tuberculosis. . . ."
- b Md. Warfield. "The [Tuberculosis] Commission . . . advises that it will be desirable eventually for the state to encourage and support a general scheme for the care of tuberculosis in Maryland on some such plan as the following:

2 Ja 06, p.13

1 *Dispensaries.* The establishment of proper dispensaries in the larger towns of the state for the treatment of patients who are able to move about.

2 *District nurses.* The development of a proper system of district nursing for tuberculosis, especially in connection with established dispensaries.

3 *Hospitals for the treatment of more advanced cases of tuberculosis.* Hospitals for consumptives should be eventually established in the cities and larger towns or in their immediate neighborhood. . .

4 *Hospitals for incipient tuberculosis.* There should be one or more institutions in the state for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis. . .”
3 Ja 06, p.27-28

1046

Yellow fever

- a Miss. Vardaman. Changes in quarantine laws recommended.
3 Ja 06, p.20-22

1065 **Nuisances (general). Miscellaneous health regulations**

1079

Pollution of water

See also 932, Public health; 2003, Shell fish

- a N. J. Stokes. Passaic river pollution. 9 Ja 06, p.24-25

1084

Smoke

- a U. S. Roosevelt. “The law forbidding the emission of dense black or gray smoke in the city of Washington has been sustained by the courts. . . I recommend that it be made more stringent by increasing both the minimum and maximum fine; by providing for imprisonment in cases of repeated violation; and by affording the remedy of injunction against the continuation of the operation of plants which are persistent offenders. I recommend, also, an increase in the number of inspectors, whose duty it shall be to detect violations of the act.”
5 D 05, p.44-45

1090

Public safety

Protection of human life from accidents, casualties etc. *See also 1313, Railroads*

1092

Fires

- a S. C. Heyward. “. . . I beg to call attention to the fact that the state of New York has a law requiring all dealers to sell nothing but safety matches. I recommend your favorable consideration of such a law, especially as safety matches sell at about the same price as the other variety.”
9 Ja 06, p.23

1093

Fire marshals. Inspection

- a Ky. Beckham. “A law establishing the office of a fire marshal seems especially worthy of your attention. . .” 2 Ja 06, p.19

1099

Buildings: sanitation and safety

- a Md. Warfield. “The [Fire] Marshal asks that the law defining his duties be so amended as to confer upon him the power . . .

to examine . . . buildings in the state, outside of the city of Baltimore, used . . . as hotels, lodging houses, theaters or places of public assemblage, and to compel the erection thereon of proper fire escapes."

3 Ja 06, p.45

1124

Miscellaneous

1128

Boilers and engineers

See also 1777, Boiler insurance

1129

INSPECTION

- a Mass. Guild. "The district police report that there are in Massachusetts 13,000 steam boilers uninspected by any company. . . Present conditions are a menace not only to property but to human life."

4 Ja 06, p.22

1144

Communicable diseases of animals

1167

Tuberculosis

- a R. I. Utter. ". . . When this law relative to tuberculosis in cattle was first passed, the board was given the responsibility of searching out the diseased animals on its own initiative, and the rules and officers necessary for such an effort were provided, great care being taken to prevent any possible injustice being done to the owners of suspected cattle. But after a very short practical experience it was proven that if such a search were made for the cattle the expense of killing them would be so great that the appropriation then available, or any likely to be available, would not meet it. Therefore the method was changed, with the result that now it is the owner of the diseased animal that first moves to have the cow examined; unless his neighbors, for some reason, interest themselves enough to do so. . . I am convinced that this amount of money, annually appropriated, is no longer doing for the state what it was intended to do, and that it can not do it until the whole system under which it is expended is changed."

9 Ja 06, p.8-10

1180

Control of waters

See also 1384, Canals; 1393, Bridges

- a N. J. Stokes. "We have 108 fresh-water lakes distributed throughout the state, covering 14,000 acres. Where practicable, these should be set apart as public parks and carefully preserved for the use of the people of the state. I suggest . . . that some commission, preferably the riparian, be authorized to investigate this proposition. . . If the legal principles advocated by the state in the case of the Attorney General *v.* The Hudson County Water Company are sustained in the Court of Errors.

and Appeals, not only will the right of the state to prohibit the sale of potable waters beyond its confines have been confirmed, but the question will arise as to the right of individuals or corporations to appropriate and sell potable waters within the state without the state's consent. . . . 9 Ja 06, p.22-23

- b **N. Y. Higgins.** ". . . This state and the Dominion of Canada have in the past been engaged in an unworthy rivalry in granting franchises of incalculable value to power development companies, permitting them to take water from the Niagara river above the falls for commercial purposes. . . . The state of New York can not carry on the work of preservation effectively without the aid of an international agreement to protect the cataract and the river from spoliation. It can, however, in some degree repair the mischief already done (1) by limiting the amount of water which may be taken from the river by the New York companies now engaged in developing power, (2) by repealing all undeveloped charters, of which several remain on our statute books, dormant if not defunct, and (3) by instituting legal proceedings for the forfeiture of the charters of any companies which may be guilty of misuse of their franchises or abuse or usurpation of powers. . . ." 3 Ja 06, p.22-23

- c **U. S. Roosevelt.** ". . . Nothing should be allowed to interfere with the preservation of Niagara Falls in all their beauty and majesty. If the state can not see to this then it is earnestly to be wished that she should be willing to turn it over to the national government, which should in such case (if possible, in conjunction with the Canadian government) assume the burden and responsibility of preserving unharmed Niagara Falls." 5 D 05, p.45

- d **U. S. Roosevelt.** Special message recommending enactment of law for preservation of Niagara Falls as recommended by American members of the International Waterways Commission. 27 Mr 06

1200

Transportation and communication

- a **Wis. LaFollette.** Railroad rate commission law ('05 ch. 362) should be amended in regard to reports and accounts of companies, passes and reduced compensation, and investigation of rates charged. 5 D 05, p.8-12
- b **Wis. LaFollette.** Investigation of public service corporations recommended. "The people of Wisconsin have at least as good a right to know just what money has been expended by the railroads and other public service corporations of this state in salaries, in lobbying, in political campaigns and in 'legislative entertainments,' as the people of New York have to know the same facts with respect to the life insurance companies of that state. . . ." 5 D 05, p.31-32

1205

Discriminations

- a **Ia. Cummins.** "I recommend such an amendment to the law as will authorize the Board of Railroad Commissioners . . . after due investigation, to relieve the railways from the effect of the long and short haul clause in the statute. . ." 8 Ja 06, p.16
- b **U. S. Roosevelt.** "The power vested in the government to put a stop to agreements to the detriment of the public should, in my judgment, be accompanied by power to permit, under specified conditions and careful supervision, agreements clearly in the interest of the public. . . All private car lines, industrial roads, refrigerator charges and the like should be expressly put under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission or some similar body so far as rates and agreements practically affecting rates are concerned. . ." 5 D 05, p.6-7

1212

Rates (general)

- a **U. S. Roosevelt.** ". . . As I said in my message of December 6 last, the immediate and most pressing need, so far as legislation is concerned, is the enactment into law of some scheme to secure to the agents of the government such supervision and regulation of the rates charged by the railroads of the country engaged in interstate traffic as shall summarily and effectively prevent the imposition of unjust or unreasonable rates. . . In my judgment the most important provision which such law should contain is that conferring upon some competent administrative body the power to decide, upon the case being brought before it, whether a given rate prescribed by a railroad is reasonable and just, and if it is found to be unreasonable and unjust, then, after full investigation of the complaint, to prescribe the limit of rate beyond which it shall not be lawful to go—the maximum reasonable rate, as it is commonly called—this decision to go into effect within a reasonable time and to obtain from thence onward, subject to review by the courts. . ." 5 D 05, p.5

1227

Passenger rates

1232

Mileage books

- a **Ga. Terrell.** ". . . I recommend the passage of a law conferring upon the Railroad Commission the power to fix the terms, conditions and rates on which mileage books shall be sold. If these books are made interchangeable the traveling public would thus be saved great annoyance and inconvenience. . ." 27 Je 06, p.8-9
- b **Ia. Cummins.** ". . . It seems to me that you should require the railways to sell mileage books, good for 1000 miles and upwards, at a flat rate of 2 cents per mile, good until used, and if purchased by the head of a family there is no reason why it should not be used by any member of the family. . ." 8 Ja 06, p.15-16

1237

Passes. Franks

- a Ia. Cummins. Passes should be prohibited except to company employees and stock shippers. 8 Ja 06, p.14-15
- b O. Pattison. ". . . Neither free passes nor free transportation should be given to any one. A law should be enacted . . . providing against the accepting of any reduction from the regular prices . . . by any and all persons holding office . . . in the state of Ohio. . ." 8 Ja 06, p.17-18

1238

Race distinction

- a Miss. Vardaman. "Separate sleeping and dining cars for the races and a strict enforcement of the law as a means of preventing conflicts and promoting harmony between the races, deserves your serious attention. . ." 3 Ja 06, p.31

1267

Railways. Car companies. Express

- Chiefly steam roads but many of the general laws and special provisions include all kinds of railways. *See also* 500, Corporations; 841, 845, Taxation; 2040, Labor
- a La. Blanchard. "Some of the railroad companies operating railway lines in Louisiana fail to put their roads in good condition and others fail to keep their tracks in good condition. . . So, too, on some lines the service is miserably poor, both in car equipment and in schedule observance. The Railway Commission of the state should be given, if it have it not already, the power to handle effectively and promptly such situations. . ." 14 My 06, p.42-43

1300

Reports

- a U. S. Roosevelt. "There should be publicity of the accounts of common carriers; no common carrier engaged in interstate business should keep any books or memoranda other than those reported pursuant to law or regulation, and these books or memoranda should be open to the inspection of the government. . . A system of examination of railroad accounts should be provided similar to that now conducted into the national banks by the bank examiners; a few first-class railroad accountants, if they had proper direction and proper authority to inspect books and papers, could accomplish much in preventing wilful violations of the law. . ." 5 D 05, p.7

1314

Safety regulations

- a U. S. Roosevelt. ". . . The Congress should provide, by appropriate legislation, for the introduction of block signals upon all railroads engaged in interstate commerce at the earliest practicable date, as a measure of increased safety to the traveling public." 5 D 05, p.11

1317

Crossings

- a Wis. LaFollette. "I therefore recommend that the law be so amended as to authorize the commission to prescribe reasonable regulations in reference to dangerous grade crossings."

5 D 05, p.12

1337

Street railways*See also* 500, Corporations; 841, 845, Taxation; 2040, Labor

- a Mass. Guild. "I recommend the extension of general law to legislation affecting street and electric railways." 4 Ja 06, p.19-20

1342

CONSOLIDATION, SALE, LEASE, CONTRACT

- a Mass. Guild. Special message recommending enactment of legislation to prevent the merger of electric railways with steam railroads. 23 Je 06, 1p.

1378

Express*See also* 500, Corporations; 841, Corporation tax; 845, Taxation

1379

Rates. Discrimination

- a Ky. Beckham. "I recommend that you pass a law inflicting an effective penalty upon any express company or other common carrier for seeking to collect freight charges at both ends upon the same package. This is a common practice, especially with express companies, and can be easily stopped by a legislative act." 2 Ja 06, p.22

1384

Canals

- a Md. Warfield. "The Board of Public Works, by a majority vote, after due advertisement for bids, sold the state's interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. . . It is unnecessary to dwell upon the reasons which prompted the acceptance of this bid. Suffice it to say that this was an asset of the state which had not yielded any return for a quarter of a century. . . ." 3 Ja 06, p.39-40
- b N. Y. Higgins. Board of Appraisers and Examiners should be abolished. 3 Ja 06, p.15-16
- c O. Herrick. ". . . We must either rebuild the canals or abandon them. It will not do to go on forever declaring for the maintenance of what we ironically call our 'water ways' and then permit them to sink gradually into a worse and worse condition of ruin and wretchedness. . . I recommend that the General Assembly face this question squarely, and put it squarely to the people in some form that will permit a definite answer to the question, 'What shall we do with the canals?'. . ."

1 Ja 06, p.14-15

- d O. Pattison. "As to the canals, it is right that we should take it for granted that to maintain them is the settled policy of the state. . . . The canals may be developed into a system of water highways adequate for transportation of freight in unbroken bulk at minimum rates between ports on the Great Lakes and ports on the Ohio, Mississippi and the Gulf. . . . One of the first things to which I would call your attention is the fact that the income of the canals for the water rights and other privileges is largely below what should be expected because of their value I am informed that in several counties of the state, the expense of looking after the canals is two or three times what the services are worth. . . ." 8 Ja 06, p.8-9

1393

Bridges. Tunnels

See also 2700

- a Pa. Pennypacker. "Under existing legislation the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings is required to rebuild, at the expense of the state, all of the county bridges which may be destroyed by flood. . . . If the counties were required to pay a certain proportion of the expense, say one third, it would probably lead to more earnest efforts to save the bridges and the wreckage, and to less expenditure in their construction." 15 Ja 06, p.9
- b Wis. LaFollette. '05 ch. 288 relating to county aid in building or repairing bridges should be revised. 5 D 05, p.26

1411

Telegraph and telephone

See also 500, Corporations; 841, 845, Taxation; 2040, Labor

1414

Supervision

- a Mass. Guild. "All public service corporations operating in Massachusetts are under the supervision of the commonwealth, with the exception of telegraph and telephone companies. There does not appear to be any good reason why such corporations should not be under a supervision similar to that now exercised over other public service corporations. . . ." 4 Ja 06, p.21

1422

Commerce and industry (general)

1464 Adulteration and imitation. Branding. Inspection

See also 956, Adulterations liable to affect public health

1493

Petroleum products

See also 2073, Miners oil and lamps

- a O. Pattison. "I request the General Assembly, at the earliest time practicable, to investigate the matter of the oil inspectorships I request you to decide as to whether or not, in your opinion, without detriment to the interests of the state, this service

could be performed by being placed in charge of one man, at a salary of from \$1500 to \$2500 per annum, with such number of assistants, from one to six, and at such compensation as may be thought advisable. . . .” 8 Ja 06, p.15

1508

Warehouses. Markets

1515

Grain warehouses and inspection

- a Wis. LaFollette. “At the last session, the Legislature enacted chapters 19 and 317, creating a grain and warehouse commission for the state of Wisconsin, and providing for licensing and regulating warehouses and elevators, and for the storage, weighing and inspection of grain in the city of Superior, and conditionally at other points in said state. . . . I would recommend that the act be carefully considered and such amendments thereto enacted as will make the legislative intent clear, and afford a remedy for the evils complained of, to the full extent of the constitutional power of the state.” 5 D 05, p.28-30

1630

Encouragement of industries

1662

Expositions

- a Md. Warfield. “In view of the results accomplished through the Maryland exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, it has occurred to me that it would be well for the state of Maryland to establish in Baltimore city, its great center of population, a museum of agriculture and manufactures, where could be displayed the products of the state and the output of our manufacturing establishments, thus advertising Maryland’s resources” 3 Ja 06, p.22
- b N. Y. Higgins. Special message recommending provision for celebrating in 1909, the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson river and the centennial anniversary of the first use of steam in the navigation of the Hudson. 19 F 06

Jamestown Exposition

- c Ga. Terrell, 27 Je 06, p.22-23; Md. Warfield, 3 Ja 06, p.34-35; La. Blanchard, 14 My 06, p.46-47; Mass. Guild, 4 Ja 06, p.26-27; S. C. Heyward, 9 Ja 06, p.24-25; U. S. Roosevelt, 5 D 05, p.37-38.

1675

Resources and attractions. Immigration

- a Va. Montague. “The state needs immigration. . . . I would suggest the enactment of legislation for the procurement of desirable immigrants who can contribute to our home-building and developing energies. . . .” 10 Ja 06, p.13

1679

Banking

See also 500, Corporations; 843, Taxation of banking institutions

- a Mass. Guild. "Since the new business corporation law went into effect there has been a growing tendency to organize corporations to engage in banking, and on the part of foreign corporations to obtain admission into Massachusetts for the same purpose. . . I recommend that legislation be enacted to strengthen our present laws by the removal of any ambiguity of phrase, with such other action as may conduce to the effective prevention of unauthorized banking." 9 Ja 06, p.15-16
- b Va. Swanson. ". . . The state banks of Virginia . . . should be subject to laws confining their operations within safe and conservative limits, and they should be sufficiently examined by a capable and honest official to ascertain their solvency. . ." 1 F 06, p.10

1680

Inspection. Reports. Departments

- a Ky. Beckham. "There is a considerable demand for the passage of a law providing for the examination of state banks and trust companies. . . I suggest that you place the matter in the hands of the State Inspector and Examiner. . ." 2 Ja 06, p.17
- b Miss. Vardaman. "I recommend the creation of the office of State Bank Examiner. . ." 3 Ja 06, p.28
- c O. Herrick. "In my inaugural address I recommended the passage of a law for the inspection of state banks and trust companies. The law enacted April 19th, 1904, was a step in the right direction, but it falls short of meeting the public requirements. This act should be amended or supplemented by such legislation as will afford adequate protection to depositors and customers and at the same time be fair and just to those who have their money invested in these financial institutions. . ." 1 Ja 06, p.16
- d O. Pattison. ". . . Provision should be made for a department to supervise banks and banking, and the expense of any and all such supervision and examination should be paid by the banks; or, if the dividends to the stockholders are limited to a reasonable amount then the expense should be paid out of the funds of the depositors. . ." 8 Ja 06, p.12

1687

Dissolution. Insolvency

- a N. Y. Higgins. "I recommend the consideration of the enactment of appropriate legislation looking to a more economical administration of the estates of defunct corporations which have been placed in the hands of receivers in actions brought by the people through the Attorney General upon reports of the Insurance or the Banking Department. The present system involves serious and needless expense for receivers' and attorneys' fees which often falls upon people of moderate means and results in real hardship."

3 Ja 06, p.16

1693

Officers. Meetings

- a O. Pattison. ". . . I suggest that you make some provision, if it is possible, by which no man can become an officer or director, or remain an officer or director of any state or private bank unless he will take an oath of office that he will not engage in any kind of speculation whatsoever. . . . My observation is . . . that the great majority of the losses sustained in the state of Ohio during the last quarter of a century have been brought about because of the directors or officers of these various banks engaging directly or indirectly in speculation. . . ." 8 Ja 06, p.12

1708

Savings banks

- a R. I. Utter. "One year ago the General Assembly was urged to provide for the appointment of a bank commissioner, who should have an oversight and control of all savings institutions doing business in this state, with full power to investigate the affairs of such institutions and to protect the interests of the depositors therein. . . . A law should be provided for the oversight and examination of all such institutions, and authority should be given to some officer to take quick and positive action in case he deems it necessary or desirable at any time to protect the interests of the depositors." 9 Ja 06, p.6-7

1732

Insurance

See also 500, Corporations; 844, Taxation of insurance companies

- a O. Pattison. "President Roosevelt's efforts for national supervision of insurance should have your approval. . . ." 8 Ja 06, p.19
- b U. S. Roosevelt. ". . . There is need of a far stricter and more uniform regulation of the vast insurance interests of this country. The United States should in this respect follow the policy of other nations by providing adequate national supervision of commercial interests which are clearly national in character. . . ." 5 D 05, p.16-17

1741

Deposit of security. Reserve

- a Ia. Cummins. ". . . I believe, therefore, that from this time forward all 'old line' life insurance companies organized under the laws of other states and desiring to carry on business in the state of Iowa, should be required to deposit with the State Auditor securities equal in amount to the legal reserve upon the policies issued upon lives in this state, for the protection of such policy holders; the deposits to continue until the state in which the company is organized shall require a deposit of the entire legal reserve with some state officer, at which time our Auditor should transfer the securities so placed with him to the officer of the state in which the company is organized." 8 Ja 06, p.8

1747

Investments

- a **Ia. Cummins.** "I believe that the time has come to enlarge the field of investment. In harmony with the plan already adopted, life insurance companies should be permitted to invest in drainage bonds, and in such securities as paving, curbing, sewerage or other public improvement certificates. . . I believe, also, that every life insurance company organized under the laws of this state should be permitted to invest a reasonable sum . . . in a home office. . . The law . . . ought to be changed, so that if the companies desire to loan money upon real estate in other states, they should first apply to the Executive Council, and receive authority from that body, prescribing in what states or parts of states, other than our own, such loans can be made. . ."
- 8 Ja 06, p.9-10
- b **Ky. Beckham.** "I would also advise that you pass a law along practicable lines requiring a company doing business in the state to invest a certain portion of its earnings in Kentucky. It is a constant drain upon our money to send out every year a large sum for insurance and to have no part of it reinvested in the state. . ."
- 2 Ja 06, p.19
- c **Va. Swanson.** "We should by law require the life insurance companies doing business in this state to invest a part of their reserve funds in safe Virginia securities, loans, mortgages or properties, approximating as near as possible the amount required to the amount of Virginia premiums that go into the reserve funds. . . If all the states should adopt legislation of this character, it would prevent the great accumulation of the funds of insurance companies in the large cities to be used as stockjobbing schemes and for speculative purposes. . ."
- 1 F 06, p.11-12

1754

Life and accident

- a **La. Blanchard.** "Louisiana, with the largest city of the South within her borders, ought to have one or more large life insurance companies incorporated under her laws. Legislation to encourage the formation of such companies, and promoting their growth and development, would seem to be desirable, especially at this juncture when recent exposures of ill practices have shaken the public faith in many of the big companies of the Northern States."
- 14 My 06, p.51
- b **La. Blanchard.** Special message relating to life insurance. Recommends investment in Louisiana of amount equal to reserve on Louisiana policies; prohibition of deferred dividends; greater publicity of accounts; restriction of salaries of officers and compensation of agents; prohibition of campaign contributions.
- 17 My 06, 15 p.
- c **Mass. Guild.** ". . . I recommend that the Governor, with the consent of the Council, be authorized at once to appoint a temporary and advisory board, who shall revise and codify our

- insurance laws . . . consider and originate measures and suggestions, and report such information, with their findings from time to time, to the present General Court. . ." 4 Ja 06, p.18-19
- d Mass. Guild. Special message recommending postponement of insurance legislation until completion of work of National Insurance Convention. 16 Ap 06, 2 p.
- e Miss. Vardaman. "Recent disclosures in the management of the great life insurance companies of the North impress me with the necessity for the organization of life insurance companies in the state of Mississippi with which our people may invest their money with the assurance that the money so invested will not be stolen or squandered in speculation, for private salaries, or luxuriant living on the part of its officers. . ." 3 Ja 06, p.26
- f N. Y. Higgins. ". . . The funds of insurance companies should sacredly be safeguarded for the policy holders by the state and every element of personal gain eliminated from their management. To accomplish this result it has been suggested that large amounts ought, for the safety of the insured as well as for the good of the community, to be invested in bonds secured by mortgages on real estate at a conservative valuation; that deposits with or loans to moneyed corporations should be subject to suitable restrictions; that the control of subsidiary companies should not be permitted; that insurance directors should have no conflicting business connections; that investments in corporate bonds should be regulated so as to prevent speculation and loss from an attempt to float doubtful enterprises; that policies should be of standard forms so that the abuses arising from ambiguity, complexity and incompleteness of the contract may be eradicated and the contract made definite in form and substance; that a uniform system of audits and accounts should be prescribed by the Insurance Department; that full publicity to policy holders should be assured; that deferred dividend policies should be prohibited or greatly restricted; that policies should be further safeguarded from forfeiture; that an equitable distribution of the gains of the company to the policy holders entitled thereto should be required; that policy holders should have an effective voice in the government of the companies and that the discretion of the directors should be subject to judicial or administrative review. . ." 3 Ja 06, p.12-13
- g R. I. Utter. ". . . At the present time the conditions are not sufficiently understood to warrant the making of extensive changes in our insurance laws." 9 Ja 06, p.6
- h U. S. Roosevelt. Special message recommending enactment of insurance law for District of Columbia in conformity with report and recommendations of the Chicago Insurance Convention. 17 Ap 06
- i Wis. LaFollette. Investigation of life insurance companies recommended. 5 D 05, p.33-39

Investments, *see* 1747

1758

Policy. Application. Rates

- a Ia. Cummins. "I believe that there should be standard forms of policies. They should be uniform with all companies. . ."

8 Ja 06, p.10

1758(7)

Surplus. Dividends

- a Ia. Cummins. "It seems to me that every consideration of safety and fair dealing requires that the surplus to be credited or paid to participating policy holders shall be ascertained and paid, or otherwise disposed of, every year. . ."
- b Ky. Beckham. Deferred dividends. "I would advise that you carefully examine into your power in the premises, and that if you find it would be effective, pass a law requiring a short period accounting of the surplus to the policy holders of the company."

2 Ja 06, p.19

1759

Mutual insurance

- a N. Y. Higgins. Special message recommending amendment of chapter 123, laws of 1906, so as to change date of election of directors to December 18, 1906.

2 My 06

1764

Fire and other casualty

1777

Boilers

- a Ia. Cummins. "Subdivision 6 of section 1709 [of the Code] creates a practical monopoly in the insurance of steam boilers in one company. . . I can perceive no reason why companies operating under subdivision 5 of section 1709 should not insure against boiler explosions. . ."

8 Ja 06, p.11

1791

Plate glass

- a Ia. Cummins. "I believe that sections 1709 and 1710, as found in the Code Supplement, should be amended. Under the construction which has been properly put, the right to insure against casualty to plate glass should be extended to companies operating under subdivision 5 of section 1709 of the Code."

8 Ja 06, p.10-11

1826

Agriculture

See also 956, Adulteration; 1144, Communicable diseases of animals; 2343 Agricultural schools

- a Miss. Vardaman. "I think the time propitious for the creation of the office of Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration."
- b R. I. Utter. Appointment of a committee to consider the re-organization of the Board of Agriculture and its work recommended.

3 Ja 06, p.28-29

9 Ja 06, p.10-11

1840

State associations and fairs

- a N. Y. Higgins. "The [state] fair has outgrown the present accommodations. . . ." 3 Ja 06, p.30

1890

Forestry

- a La. Blanchard. "The state should preserve what remains of the pine forests. It can be done by passing a law requiring owners to limit the cut of the timber to trees larger than 10' or 12 inches in diameter; prohibiting any tree to be cut of less dimensions than, say, 10 or 12 inches, and making provision looking to strict enforcement of the law." 14 My 06, p.50-51
- b O. Herrick. "I desire to renew the recommendation made two years ago for the enactment of laws which will foster and preserve the rapidly diminishing forest areas of the state. . . I suggest that a bureau be established in connection with the State Fish and Game Commission at the Ohio State University."

1 Ja 06, p.23

1892

Bounty. Exemption

- a O. Pattison. "It has been suggested, and I offer it also as my suggestion, that for a period of 10 or 20 years all timber lands in agricultural sections should be freed from taxation to the extent of one fourth of the entire tract; this, however, is to include only virgin timber lands, or those not used for any other purpose, and lands which contain a certain number of trees and on which no timber would be cut during said years, except for the owner's purposes for firewood or for his own building material. . ."

8 Ja 06, p.20-21

1894

Forest preserves

- a N. Y. Higgins. ". . . It is to be trusted that the state will not forever ignore the theory and practice of scientific forestry and that it will not only protect the wilderness constituting the forest preserve in its natural state, but will also encourage by precept and example the cultivation of forest tracts for economical purposes. . ."

3 Ja 06, p.31

1896

Lumber

See also 778(5, Public lands

- a La. Blanchard. "A vast amount of timber in the rough (saw logs) is being carried out of the state to be manufactured into lumber at mills in contiguous states. . . It would redound greatly to Louisiana's material interests to have her timber products sawed into lumber by mills located on her own soil. It should be the policy of the state to require this, provided it may be done without infringement of any principle of constitutional law."

14 My 06, p.50

1900

Game and fish

- a N. Y. Higgins. "The Forest, Fish and Game Law . . . should be carefully recodified. . . ." 3 Ja 06, p.31
- b O. Herrick. "In its report . . . the Fish and Game Commission complained of the lax laws relating to fishing on Lake Erie and say that unless some stringent legislation is provided by this session of the Legislature the rapid extinction of the great food supply afforded by the lake will continue and it will take but a few years to deplete the stock of fish in Ohio. . . ." 1 Ja 06, p.24

1904

Enforcement. Fines

For game wardens *see* 1900

- a Md. Warfield. "I would recommend that these [fish] commissioners be placed in charge of the enforcement of the game laws relating to fish in the waters of the state." 3 Ja 06, p.45

1906

License to hunt or fish

- a La. Blanchard. ". . . Nonresident hunters come into Louisiana in large numbers. It should be a misdemeanor for them to hunt here until they shall have first paid a state and parish license in the parish in which they hunt." 14 My 06, p.45-46

1959

Fish

1961

Fish culture

- a Md. Warfield. "The [fish] commissioner for the western shore strongly recommends the sale of the station located in Garrett county, because it has no water that can be used for hatching purposes, and its situation is so far from the railroad as to render it absolutely useless as a hatching station. . . ." 3 Ja 06, p.45

1963

Fishways

- a Wis. LaFollette. Chapter 461, laws of 1905, "requires dams, booms and piers to be equipped with a special kind of patented fishway. There does not seem to be any reason for requiring fishways to be placed in booms and piers. A patented fishway should not be required at all. . . ." 5 D 05, p.25

1966

Special methods of fishing

- a N. J. Stokes. Recommends repeal of "An act to regulate fishing by steam and other vessels with shirred or purse seines in the waters of the state of New Jersey and to require a license for such fishing." 9 Ja 06, p.11-12

2011

Oysters

- a Md. Warfield. ". . . The cause, in my opinion, of the existing oyster famine in Maryland lies in the fact that, while other

states and countries, with a supply of oysters upon their natural beds far less in quantity and inferior in quality to that which has been bestowed upon us, have introduced the cultivation of oysters, we have, in the face of all experience, relied solely upon our natural supply, until it is now almost wholly exhausted. This exhaustion is not primarily due to overdredging or tonging, or even to the failure to observe the provisions of the culling law. . . .” 3 Ja 06, p.15-16

2020

Mines and mining

See also 500, Corporations. For labor in mines *see* 2040

2037

Waste of oil and gas. Plugging wells

- a La. Blanchard. “. . . I recommend the enactment of a law adapted to the mineral deposits found in our state, preventing destruction and waste and promoting the mining industry of the state. . . .” 14 My 06, p.41

2040

Labor

See also 354, Convict labor; 1099, Buildings, sanitation and safety; 1612, Labor day

- a Md. Warfield. “. . . Legislation authorizing the Bureau [of Statistics] to take a census of the manufactures of the state should be enacted. This act should contain a provision for the inspection and report of all factories in the state of Maryland, just as in the case of the clothing shops.” 3 Ja 06, p.29
- b N. Y. Higgins. “. . . I recommend such an increase in the number of factory inspectors as may be necessary to enable the Department [of Labor] to do systematic and thorough work.” 3 Ja 06, p.27
- c Va. Swanson. “Under reasonable restrictions, clearly defined by law, power should be given the Labor Commissioner to inspect factories in order to procure proper information, and to see that the labor laws enacted by the state are obeyed. . . .” 1 F 06, p.18

2063

Mines

See also 2020, Mines and mining

- a Va. Montague. “The growth and magnitude of our mining industries afford employment to a very large number of people. The conditions under which these people work are not free from danger, and for their protection I would suggest the enactment of laws substantially analogous to those already in force in the various mining states of the Union.” 10 Ja 06, p.12

2066

Safety of employees

- a O. Herrick. “. . . The Attorney General and the Chief Inspector of Mines made a personal inspection of the principal mining districts of the state, and . . . report that the principal

2183

Defectives*See also 2220, Education*

- a Va. Montague. "I again ask your consideration of the establishment of a school for the colored deaf and blind. . ."

10 Ja 06, p.5

2193

Insane*See also 60, State institutions*

2198

State asylums

- a Ky. Beckham. "I recommend that you change the law of management of these four institutions [insane and feeble-minded] and place them in the hands of a state board of control, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. . ."

2 Ja 06, p.7-8

- b Miss. Vardaman. Improvements in state asylums recommended.

3 Ja 06, p.22-23

- c O. Herrick. New hospital for the insane.

1 Ja 06, p.20

2199

Institutional boards, officers and employees

- a Va. Montague. "The compensation of the superintendents and assistants of our insane hospitals is less, perhaps, than that of any state in the Union; and we can neither long retain our best men nor hope to fill vacancies by good ones at the present rate of pay."

9 Ja 06, p.5

2201

Care outside of asylums

- a Va. Montague. "Our jails are practically free of insane, but there are a few insane persons in the custody of relatives or friends at the expense of the state, in pursuance of statutory authorization. This statute should be repealed. Our insane should be in the hospitals, for their maintenance by the state while in the care of relatives or individuals without official supervision, is a policy unwise and a practice too susceptible of abuse."

10 Ja 06, p.4-5

2210

Epileptics

2213

State asylums and colonies

- a N. Y. Higgins. "The Craig Colony for Epileptics is in need of a large new building for the treatment of imbecile and insane epileptics and those requiring custodial care who can not be treated to advantage by the cottage system but can better and more economically be cared for in a single building. . ."

3 Ja 06, p.26

- b Va. Montague. "It is most expedient and humane to provide separate buildings and grounds for the support and care of epileptics. . ."

10 Ja 06, p.5

2215

Feeble-minded

- a **Ga. Terrell.** ". . . I suggest that a suitable committee or commission be provided for the purpose of investigating such schools [for feeble-minded and defective children] in other states, where they have been successfully operated, with the view of establishing one in Georgia." 27 Je 06, p.18-19
- b **Ky. Beckham.** "The state pays \$75 annually to each person adjudged to be a pauper idiot, and this has grown to be a wasteful and abominable pension system. . . First, amend the law by providing that in each case the county shall pay one half the allowance before the state shall be called upon to pay the other half; or, second, build an addition to this Feeble-minded Institute and require that the idiots be sent there. . ." 2 Ja 06, p.7
- c **Mass. Guild.** "I urgently recommend to your attention the suggestions of the State Board of Insanity, urging the extension of help to the feeble-minded. . ." 4 Ja 06, p.31

2220

Education. Science. Culture

2223

Elementary and secondary education

- a **Ky. Beckham.** "I am inclined to believe that the recommendations of the Superintendent [of Public Instruction] as to the abolition of the trustee system and a reduction in the number of schools should be followed, and that a higher standard of instruction would be obtained by doing both. . . If [normal schools] can be established without seriously trespassing upon the school fund, then I believe it would be a good idea to do so." 2 Ja 06, p.8-9
- b **Va. Swanson.** "No act of this General Assembly would be more deserving of commendation, more promotive of public good, than the one extending generous aid to our primary schools and infusing into them new life and vigor. . ." 1 F 06, p.14-15

2228

Officers. Boards

2229

State

- a **Md. Warfield.** "I recommend that the General Assembly create the office of Assistant Superintendent of Education and Treasurer of the State Board. . ." 3 Ja 06, p.19

2230

County

- a **La. Blanchard.** "With regard to parish school boards, I recommend the members thereof be elected by the people of the parishes wherein their duties, respectively, are to be performed. The popular sentiment of the state seems to favor this change, and in deference to this sentiment I make the recommendation.

. . . In effecting a change, and practically relieving the parish school board of responsibility to the state board, I think it would be well to . . . provide that the selection of the parish superintendent shall be subject at all times to the approval of the state board, and give the state board the authority to require that a reasonable salary be paid him. . . " 14 My 06, p.25-26

2233

Buildings. Grounds

- a Va. Swanson. ". . . I would suggest to the General Assembly the consideration of some plan to increase the credit of the school districts and thus enable them to procure, at reasonable rates of interest, funds to erect suitable school buildings, to be gradually paid out of their local school taxes. This would save the excessive rents now paid in many cases. . . " 1 F 06, p.15

2237

General school finance

2240

Funds. Lands. Taxes

See also 774 Public lands

- a O. Pattison. ". . . By the present law a large sum of money in the aggregate is now being paid to county auditors for little or no service. This should be stopped at once and this large sum of money saved for the school fund." 8 Ja 06, p.16

2246

Negroes

- a Miss. Vardaman. ". . . I believe every dollar invested for negro education under our present free school system is an indefensible and unwarranted prodigality of cash. It is a crime against the white man who furnishes the dollar and a disadvantage to the negro upon whom it is spent. . . " 3 Ja 06, p.15

2267

Attendance

2270

Compulsory attendance. Truancy

See also 2118, Employment (children)

- a Md. Warfield. "The State Board of Education, after several years' study of methods adopted by other states where conditions closely resemble those in Maryland, have prepared a bill establishing a plan for compulsory primary education, and will recommend to you the passage of the same. . . " 3 Ja 06, p.19
- b N. Y. Higgins. ". . . The rate of illiteracy will be reduced by perfecting and enforcing the compulsory school attendance law and the child labor law. To these ends the interest of the Legislature is earnestly invited." 3 Ja 06, p.29
- c S. C. Heyward. "It was a matter of sincere regret to me that the compulsory education bill discussed at your last session did not become a law. . . " 9 Ja 06, p.12

- d Va. Montague. "Compulsory attendance prevails in every state of the Union with the exception of the Southern States, and even here Maryland and Kentucky have broken the reactionary fetters, and it may be generally affirmed that wherever the free school is efficient, either in America or abroad, legalized compulsory attendance prevails. . . If the General Assembly is unwilling to take this step for the whole state, I earnestly recommend your honorable body to empower any county or city of the state with the option of establishing compulsory attendance. . ."

10 Ja 06, p.11

2275

School, year, month, day

- a Ga. Terrell. Recommends that scholastic year be from September 1 to August 31 instead of the calendar year. 27 Je 06, p.13

2277

Students. Discipline

2281

Physical condition. Medical inspection

- a Mass. Guild. "I would suggest that you consider legislation contemplating a more general medical inspection of school children, as now practised in some localities, notably for the discovery of infectious diseases and physical defects. . ."

4 Ja 06, p.22-23

2342

Professional and technical education

2343

Agricultural

- a Ga. Terrell. ". . . The act of 1903 requiring that the elementary principles of agriculture be included in the curriculum of our public schools is a wise and important measure. . . Between these schools and the university there exists a wide gap which can best be supplied by agricultural schools or colleges in each congressional district. . ."

27 Je 06, p.10-11

2352

Libraries

2354

State libraries

- a Md. Warfield. "I recommend that the Library Committee be authorized . . . to take into consideration the question of the establishment of some effective means by which expert information can be collated for the use of the members of the Legislature during the sessions of the General Assembly, thus enabling them to keep track of effective legislation in other states and communities. . . Committees and members could have before them in compact shape the experience of every other state on any given subject. Fewer laws would be declared unconstitutional and less litigation would result. Greater economy and efficiency would be assured in the administration of the laws."

3 Ja 06, p.37

- b Va. Montague. " . . . Increased compensation should be given to the librarian and his chief assistant; additional stack space should be allotted; traveling libraries, by all means, should be established, and the plan of the librarian for the rehabilitation of our history should have legislative sanction and support."

10 Ja 06, p.11

2363 History. Records. Memorials

2365 Archives. Records. Colonial laws

- a Cal. Pardee. Proclamation convening Legislature in extra session to pass relief measures occasioned by San Francisco earthquake and fire of April 18.

1 Je 06, 7p.

2369 Scenic and historic places

See also 2370, Memorials

- a U. S. Roosevelt. Special message recommending enactment of law for preservation of Niagara falls as recommended by American members of the International Waterways Commission.

27 Mr 06

2371 Battle flags

- a Va. Montague. "The Confederate battle flags which have been returned to the state by the United States government should be under continuous official care and deposited in some fireproof receptacle. . . ."

10 Ja 06, p.9

2376 Memorials on battlefields. Soldiers monuments

- a O. Herrick. Vicksburg monument.

1 Ja 06, p.25

- b O. Herrick. " . . . I recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for the erection of a suitable Ohio soldiers and sailors monument. . . ."

1 Ja 06, p.25

- c S. C. Heyward. A state monument at Valley Forge.

9 Ja 06, p.25

2379 War records

- a Ia. Cummins. Recommendation renewed for a roster of Iowa soldiers and sailors.

8 Ja 06, p.22-23

2388 Military regulations

See also 2363, History, records, memorials

2400 Adjutant general

- a Miss. Vardaman. Increase in salary of Adjutant General recommended.

3 Ja 06, p.27

- b S. C. Heyward. "The Adjutant General . . . urges that the office of adjutant and inspector general should be taken out of politics and be made appointive. He suggests that this official be appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of a majority of the officers of the National Guard. In this I heartily concur. . . ."

9 Ja 06, p.13-14

2430

Local government

2432

Municipalities

- a Ia. Cummins. "It has been the policy of the state in the past to extend some aid to certain associations which deal with agriculture. . . The growth of population is now largely in the cities and towns, and there are constantly arising problems of the most important character which require intimate association on the part of those who are administering municipal affairs to solve. I believe, therefore, that a small appropriation in aid of the work of the League of Iowa Municipalities would be a wise expenditure of the public funds. . ."

8 Ja 06, p.24

2443

Consolidation

- a Pa. Pennypacker. "The union of the cities at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers into one municipality is a subject of importance to the commonwealth, and of interest to the people who there have their residences and conduct their occupations. . ."

15 Ja 06, p.5

2468

Mayor

- a O. Herrick. "The present provision adopted as a part of the municipal code which gives to the Governor the power to remove mayors for misconduct should be repealed. It has been held inoperative by both the last administration under Governor Nash and the present one. Were it operative it ought to be repealed; for it violates every principle of local self-government. . ."

1 Ja 06, p.22

2473

Municipal civil service

See also 38(2, Civil service examination; 2588, Financial officers. Laws relating to election, salary etc., of a particular officer are classified under the name of the officer.

- a O. Herrick. "The Municipal Code should be made still more flexible, so far as the Constitution permits, and an opportunity given to reduce the number of officers provided for the smaller municipalities."

1 Ja 06, p.21-22

2492

County and township government

Includes provisions relating to the Louisiana parish. See also specific functions of counties and towns: Roads, Charities, Drainage etc.

2497

County records

See also 306, Conveyance

- a Md. Warfield. "The Auditor still urges . . . the recommendations made two years ago . . . that the various officers keep complete books. . . In many counties the records are kept in private account books which are taken away by the officials at the expiration of their terms. . ."

3 Ja 06, p.42

2517

Salaries. Fees

- a N. J. Stokes. ". . . I recommend that [the salary system] be extended throughout the state, that the offices of sheriff, county clerk, surrogate and register of deeds be made salaried instead of fee offices. . . ." 9 Ja 06, p.14
- b O. Herrick. "The present fee system of compensating county officers ought to be abolished at once. . . I do not believe in niggardly salaries, but . . . it is intolerable that any county officer in Ohio should receive as much or more per annum than the President of the United States, and it is unjust to the people who pay the bills that many county officers in this state should receive 5 to 10 times what their services are fairly worth. . . I earnestly recommend not only a county salary law, but the abolition of the fee system wherever it exists in the state. . ." 1 Ja 06, p.15-16
- c O. Pattison. Enactment of a salary law for county officers recommended. 8 Ja 06, p.10
- d O. Pattison. ". . . All organizations of county officers formed for the purpose of increasing their salaries or compensations, either directly or indirectly, should be prohibited by law." 8 Ja 06, p.11

2550

Local finance

2577

Appropriation. Tax levy. Expenditures

- a N. J. Stokes. Municipal expenditures. 9 Ja 06, p.27-30

2578

Limit of taxation

- a La. Blanchard. "Our maximum rate of parish and municipal and levee district taxation remains each at 10 mills, or \$1 on the \$100 valuation. This has been the case for 27 years. It is much too high, and by legislative enactment the maximum should be reduced to 8 mills, leaving to the police juries and town councils and levee boards to cut under the maximum, if they can. . ." 14 My 06, p.16

2588

Financial officers

2593

County

- a S. C. Heyward. "I must repeat to you my recommendation of last year in reference to county auditors and treasurers. These officers, for every good reason, should no longer be subjected to political influences and to the neglect of their duty incident to political campaigns for reelection." 9 Ja 06, p.5

2600

Deposits and depositories

- a O. Herrick. ". . . I understand that at present the depository laws for counties are special and possibly unconstitutional, and that with respect to cities, villages and school districts the

duty of placing the public funds on interest under proper safeguards and restrictions is merely optional with the local authorities. A general county law should be passed. The deposit of public funds should be made compulsory. . .” 1 Ja 06, p.8-9

2620

Public works. Public improvements

2627

Municipal utilities (general)

See also 1337, Street railways

- a N. J. Stokes. “. . . Public utility corporations should report, under proper directions, to some state official as to the cost of constructing and extending trolley lines, water, gas, electric light and telephone plants, or pipe lines, as the case might be. Bonded indebtedness and capitalization could then be made upon this basis, with a proper margin for working capital and for such contingencies as the expenses of banking and financing. Legislation to this end I earnestly recommend.” 9 Ja 06, p.40

2628

Franchises (general)

- a La. Blanchard. “Valuable franchises are too often given away; nothing, or no adequate compensation, received for them. There should be restrictions placed upon municipal councils, boards of aldermen, etc. in this respect.” 14 My 06, p.50
- b N. J. Stokes. “. . . If the highways are to be used for business purposes, the people, who own the highways, should be in a position to demand an increased rental as their property becomes more valuable, just as the owner of the business block is able to raise the rent thereon in proportion as increased trade and traffic center about it. . . The passage of a law limiting the right of the governing board of municipalities to grant public franchises for a longer period than 25 years would not only protect the rights of future generations, enable a readjustment of terms according to conditions at the end of this period, but would eliminate the opportunity to grant concessions other than upon strictly business conditions. That this limitation may not restrict enterprises or arrest progress in the rural districts, it might be provided that any ordinance granting a franchise for a longer period than 25 years should be submitted to a vote of the people, with a limitation as to a maximum term of years.

Provision should be made for publicity in the granting of franchises, both with regard to the proper advertising of applications and the preventing of undue haste in the passage of ordinances for such purposes.” 9 Ja 06, p.38-39

- c O. Pattison. “Immediate action should be taken by the General Assembly to prohibit any municipality from giving away or selling any franchise of any nature, or from extending any franchise without first submitting it to a vote of the people of said city.” 8 Ja 06, p.13

2629 **Municipal ownership (general)**

- a O. Pattison. "I desire to call your attention to the interest that is being taken in the subject of home rule for cities, particularly as to the right of each city, town or village at large to decide for itself all questions of local policy, especially those of public or private ownership of all public utilities, including street railways, waterworks and lighting systems. . ." 8 Ja 06, p.12-13

2633 **Electricity. Gas**2643 **Rates**

- a N. Y. Higgins. ". . . A careful investigation of the gas problem in New York city by a competent and conscientious legislative committee resulted in the recommendation of an 80-cent rate to be established by law. A prima facie case was made out. The action of the Legislature was subject to judicial review. Yet relief was refused. I urge a further consideration of this question on your part." 3 Ja 06, p.24

2648 **Water**

See also 1079, Pollution of water; 1180, Control of water

2650 **Municipal works**

- a N. Y. Higgins. "The present law requires only municipal corporations to submit their plans for sources of water supply to the state board for approval. This provision should be amended so as to include persons and private corporations condemning lands for sources of public water supplies." 3 Ja 06, p.25

2700 **Roads. Streets**

- a Miss. Vardaman. "The improvements of the public roads by taxation, or working them with convict labor under the direction of competent state and county officers is one of the pressing necessities of this state. . ." 3 Ja 06, p.29-30

2702 **State road systems and state aid**

- a Va. Montague. "My former recommendations respecting the improvement of our common public highways, I renew. . ." 10 Ja 06, p.11
- b Va. Swanson. ". . . The state should first create a department of roads, equip it with scientific men experienced in road construction, and let this department subsequently submit a practical and comprehensive plan. The state could then extend its aid with the assurance that its money would be intelligently spent and accomplish good results. . ." 1 F 06, p.15

2723 **Automobiles and motorcycles**

- a Mass. Guild. "A more effective and uniform regulation of automobiles, and especially of reckless chauffeurs, is desirable. . . Those who make a rational use of a modern vehicle should not

be made subject to petty persecution. . . All fines for over-speeding should be paid to the commonwealth and applied to the repairs of highways." 4 Ja 06, p.20-21

- b N. J. Stokes. ". . . The damage done through the use of these machines [automobiles] to the surface of our macadam and gravel roads should be compensated for and means to prevent reckless driving provided. A graduated license fee for cars might be charged and devoted to the repair of our damaged roadways. . . An automobile capable of running from 50 to 75 miles an hour is granted the right of way upon our streets and highways and is driven in some cases by amateurs who have had little or no experience in the handling and management of such powerful machines, whose eyesight may be defective or who for other reasons may be entirely incapable of appreciating the responsibility they have assumed. It would seem that drivers of automobiles or chauffeurs should be required to have a license, and this license should be revoked upon the violation of its provisions. . . It might be provided that deliberate reckless driving, whether of automobiles or horses, resulting in injury to person or property, should be punished by imprisonment. Vehicles of all kinds using the public highways should be required to carry lights at night for the protection of themselves and the public."

9 Ja 06, p.13-14

INDEX

References are to classification numbers at left of each page.

Accounts, 853

Actions at law, civil procedure, 695;
special, 739

Adjutant general, 2400

Administration of justice, 590

Administrative law, 750

Adulterations, 1464; of foods, 956

Agriculture, 1826; schools, 2343

Alcohol, 900; adulteration, 998

Amusements, 879

Animals, communicable diseases,
1144; cruelty to, 896

Appropriations, 851; local finance,
2577

Assessment of taxes, 819

Asylums, hospitals, 2165

Automobiles, 2723

Ballots, 175

Banks, 1679; deposits, public funds,
868, 2600; inspection, 1680; offi-
cers, 1693; savings, 1708; taxes,
843

Battle flags, 2371

Battlefields, memorials on, 2376

Beckham, J. C. W., *see* Kentucky

Bills, legislative, 108

Blanchard, Newton C., *see* Louisiana

Blind, 2183a

Boilers, 1128; insurance, 1777

Bonds, *see* Debts, public

Boundaries, state, 17

Bounty, timber, 1892

Bribery, 149

Bridges, 1393

Budget, 849

Buildings, sanitation and safety,
1099

public, 779

school, 2233

Burglary, 312

Business taxes, *see* Taxation, busi-
ness taxes

California, charities, 2159a, 2159b;
relief measures for earthquake
sufferers, 2365a; taxation, 809a

Canals, 1384

Candidates, elections, 160

Capital punishment, 229

Capitol, 780a, 781

Car companies, 1267

Casualty insurance, 1764

Caucuses, 160

Census, 21

Charities, 2140; defectives, 2183;
epileptics, 2210; feeble-minded,
2215; insane, 2193; state boards,
63b

Children, employment, 2118

Cities, *see* Municipalities

Citizenship, 116

Civil law, 375

Civil procedure, 695

Civil service, 38(1; municipal, 2473

Claims, state finance, 854

Cocaine, 926

Combinations, 589

Commerce and industry, 1422

Communicable diseases, 1020; of
animals, 1144

Compulsory school attendance, 2270

Concealed weapons, 262a

Constitutional amendments, 32a, 33a

Constitutional conventions, 32a

Constitutional law, 15

Constitutions, 30

Consumption, 1042

Contagious diseases, 1020

Contracts, 453; public, 787

Convict labor, 354

Convicts, system of sentencing and
reform, 363

Corporations, 500; contributions to
political parties, 154; taxes, 841

Corrections, 335

Corrupt practices, 149

Counties, government, 2492; officers, 2517; financial officers, 2593; records, 2497
 Courts, 600; intermediate, 609; officers, 657; records, 602; supreme, 605
 Crimes and offenses, 234
 Criminal law, 200
 Criminal procedure, 202
 Criminals, execution, 229
 Crossings, railway, 1317
 Cruelty to animals, 896
 Cummins, Albert B., *see* Iowa

Deaf, 2183a
 Death penalty, 229
 Debts, public, 865
 Deeds, 777
 Defectives, 2183
 Delaware, taxation of corporations, 841a, 841b
 Delinquent taxes, 829
 Deneen, Charles S., *see* Illinois
 Depositories, 868; local finance, 2600
 Deposits, insurance companies, 1741
 Direct nomination, 160(3)
 Discipline, public officers, 38(9)
 Discriminations, transportation and transmission, 1205; express, 1379
 Diseases, communicable, 1020; of animals, 1144
 Dispensaries, liquor, 903
 Dissolution, banks, 1687

Education, 2220; elementary and secondary, 2223; professional, 2342; state boards, 2229; technical, 2342
 Elections, 126; ballots, 175; days, 171; offenses, 149; primary, 160
 Elementary education, 2223
 Employees, mines, 2066
 Employers liability, 2125
 Employment, 2113; bureaus, 2115
 Epileptics, 2210
 Equalization of taxation, 825
 Execution of criminals, 229a
 Executive mansion, 780a, 782
 Expositions, 1662
 Express, 1378

Factories, 2040
 Fairs, state, 1840
 Family, 474
 Feeble-minded, 2215
 Fees, public officers, 38(8)
 Finance, local, 2550; school, 2237; state, 770
 Financial officers, local, 2588
 Fire insurance, 1764
 Fire marshals, 1093
 Firearms, 262
 Fires, 1092
 Fish, 1000, 1900, 1959
 Flags, battle, 2371
 Foods, adulteration, 956
 Forestry, 1890
 Franchises, 2628; taxation, 841b
 Franks, 1237
 Funds, depositories, local, 2600

Gambling, 883
 Game, 1900
 Gas, 2633
 Georgia, courts, 605a; education, 2275a, 2343a; feeble-minded, 2215a; Jamestown Exposition, 1662c; railways, 1232a; taxation, 836a
 Girls, institutions for, 345
 Government documents, 67
 Grade crossings, 1317a
 Grain warehouses, 1515
 Guild, Curtis jr, *see* Massachusetts

Health, public, 930
 Herrick, Myron T., *see* Ohio
 Heyward, D. C., *see* South Carolina
 Higgins, Frank W., *see* New York
 Highways, 2700
 Historic places, 2369
 History, 2363
 Home rule, 2629a
 Hospitals, 2165
 Hours of labor, 2085
 Hunting, 1906

Illinois, elections, 160a; taxation, 845a
 Immigration, 1675
 Indeterminate sentence, 370

Industries, encouragement of, 1630
 Inheritance taxes, 836
 Injunctions, 749a
 Insane, 2193
 Insolvency, banks, 1687
 Insurance, 1732; casualty, 1764;
 fire, 1764; life, 1741a, 1747a,
 1747c, 1754; mutual, 1759
 Insurance companies, taxation, 844
 Interest, 463
 Intermediate courts, 609
 Intoxicating liquors, 900
 Investments, insurance companies,
 1747
 Iowa, adulteration of foods, 956a;
 child labor, 2118a; combinations,
 589a; elections, 160(3a; family,
 496a; indeterminate sentence,
 370a; insurance, 1741a, 1747a,
 1758a, 1758(7a, 1777a, 1791a;
 juvenile offenders, 371(3a; liquors,
 916a; municipalities, 2432a; osteo-
 pathy, 947a; public documents,
 67a; railways, 1205a, 1232b, 1237a;
 reformatories, 345a, 347a; war
 records, 2379a

Jamestown Exposition, 1662

Judges, 668

Jurisdiction, 17

Jury, 726; criminal procedure, 230

Justice, administration of, 590

Juvenile offenders, 371; reform
 schools, 343

Kentucky, banks, 1680a; corrections,
 335a; courts, 609a; crimes and
 offenses, 262a; criminal law, 202a,
 226a, 229a, 230a, 231a; communi-
 cable diseases, 1042a; education,
 2223a; express, 1379a; feeble-
 minded, 2215b; insane, 2198a;
 insurance, 1747b, 1758(7b; public
 documents, 67b; public safety,
 1093a; taxation, 819a, 833a

Labor, 2040; convict, 354; hours of,
 2085

LaFollette, Robert M., *see* Wisconsin
 Lands, 377; public, 774; school, 2240

Lanham, S. W. T., *see* Texas

Lea, Preston, *see* Delaware

Legislation, special, 88

Legislative procedure, 105

Legislature, 77; officers and em-
 ployees, 100; sessions, 113

Libraries, 2352; traveling, 2354b

Life insurance, 1741a, 1747a, 1747c,
 1754

Life-saving Service, pensions, 38(8b

Lighting, 2633

Liquors, 900; adulteration, 998

Lobbying, 99

Local finance, 2550

Local government, 2430

Local option, liquors, 904

Louisiana, accounts, 854a; budget,
 851a; cruelty to animals, 896a;
 communicable diseases, 1020a;
 education, 2230a; elections,
 160(3b, 188a; local finance, 2578a;
 forestry, 1890a, 1896a; game,
 1906a; insurance, 1754a, 1754b;
 Jamestown Exposition, 1662c;
 public lands, 777a; mining indus-
 try, 2037a; public works, 2628a;
 railways, 1267a; state officers, 38a;
 taxation, 807a, 819b, 825a, 829a,
 836b, 845b

Lumber, 1896

Markets, 1508

Maryland, canals, 1384a; corpora-
 tions, 500a; county government,
 2497a; criminal law, 227(5a; com-
 municable diseases, 1042b; educa-
 tion, 2229a, 2270a; elections, 149a,
 154a, 160(3c, 181a; exhibitions,
 1662a; fish, 1904a, 1961a, 2011a;
 Jamestown Exposition, 1662c;
 labor, 2040a; legislative procedure,
 108a; Legislature, 100a; libraries,
 2354a; lobbying, 99a; mines,
 2073a; pardons, 373a; property,
 396a; public safety, 1099a

Massachusetts, automobiles, 2723a;
 banks, 1679a; charities, 2159c;
 child labor, 2118b; civil service,
 38(2a; education, 2281a; elec-
 tions, 149b; feeble-minded, 2215c;

- insurance, 1754c, 1754d; James-town Exposition, 1662c; public order, 875a; steam boilers, 1129a; street railways, 1337a; telegraph and telephone, 1414a
- Mayor, 2468
- Meat, 1000
- Medical inspection of school children, 2281
- Memorials on battlefields, 2376
- Mileage books, 1232
- Military regulations, 2388
- Mines and mining, 2020; workshop regulations, 2063
- Mississippi, adjutant general, 2400a; agriculture, 1826a; banks, 1680b; public buildings, 781a, 782a; child labor, 2118c; corrections, 335b; courts, 609b, 668a; crimes and offenses, 286a; debts, 865a; state depositories, 868a; communicable diseases, 1046a; education, 2246a; hospitals, 2166a; insane, 2198b; insurance, 1754e; interest, 463a; public officers, 38(9a); railways, 1238a; roads, 2700a; taxation, 823a, 841c
- Monopolies, *see* Combinations
- Montague, A. J., *see* Virginia
- Mortgages, taxation, 809a
- Motocycles, 2723
- Municipal ownership, 2629
- Municipal utilities, 2627
- Municipalities, 2432; civil service, 38(2, 2473; finance, 2550; franchises, 2628; mayor, 2468; officers, 2588; police, 875; water supply, 2650
- Mutual insurance, 1759
- Naturalization, 118**
- Negroes, education, 2246; transportation accommodations, 1238
- New Jersey, automobiles, 2723b; civil procedure, 730a; convict labor, 354a; county government, 2517a; elections, 149c; local finance, 2577a; fish, 1966a; public lands, 778a; special laws, 88a; Legislature, 79a; public works, 2627a, 2628b; state institutions, 63a; taxation, 823b, 825b, 845c, 845d; control of waters, 1180a; pollution of water, 1079a; title of state to waters and land under water, 17a
- New York, banks, 1687a; boundary, 17b; canals, 1384b; census, 21a; charities, 2159d; constitution, 33a; education, 2270b; elections, 149d, 154b, 160(3d; epileptics, 2213a; expositions, 1662b; state fair, 1840a; forestry, 1894a; game and fish, 1900a; gas, 2643a; public health, 932a; insurance, 1754f, 1759a; labor, 2040b, 2115a; special laws, 88b; liquors, 904a; reformatories, 347b; taxation, 800a, 841d, 843a, 845e; control of waters, 1180b; water supply, 2650a
- Niagara Falls, preservation, 1180b, 1180c, 1180d, 2360a
- Nominations, elections, 160
- Nuisances, 1065
- Officers, 38**
- Ohio, banks, 1680c, 1680d, 1693a; public buildings, 782b; canals, 1384c, 1384d; civil service, 38(1a, 38(2b; county government, 2517b, 2517c, 2517d; crimes and offenses, 262b, 312a; state depositories, 868b; adulteration of drugs, 908a; education, 2240a; elections, 149e, 149f, 160b, 160c, 160(3e, 171a; local finance, 2600a; forestry, 1890b, 1892a; game and fish, 1900b; insane, 2198c; insurance, 1732a; legislative procedure, 109a; Legislature, 95a; sessions, 113a; liquors, 904b; lobbying, 99b; mines, 2066a; municipalities, 2468a, 2473a; oil inspectorships, 1493a; poison and cocaine laws, 926a; state prisons, 341a; property and supplies, 787a, 790a; public works, 2628c, 2629a; railways, 1237b; soldiers monuments, 2376a, 2376b; Sunday observance, 929a; taxation, 807b, 825c, 836c, 844a

Oil, mineral, inspection, 1493
 Osteopathy, 947
 Oysters, 2011

Pardee, George C., *see* California

Pardons, 373

Parole, 372

Passenger rates, 1227

Passes, 1237

Pattison, John M., *see* Ohio

Penitentiaries, 341a

Pennsylvania, bridges, 1393a; civil service, 38(1b); state depositories, 868c; elections, 149g, 160d, 187a; Legislature, 80a; municipalities, 2443a; public officers, 38(8a)

Pennypacker, Samuel W., *see* Pennsylvania

Pensions, Life-saving Service, 38(8b)

Personal property, taxation, 808

Petroleum products, 1493

Plate glass insurance, 1791

Police, 875

Primary elections, 160

Printing, bills, 108; public, 67

Prisoners, system of sentencing and reform, 363

Prisons, state, 341

Procedure, civil, 695; criminal, 202

Professional education, 2342

Prohibition, 916b

Property, 377; personal, taxation, 808; public, 770; titles to, public lands, 777

Property and supplies, 784

Public buildings, 779

Public documents, 67

Public health, 930

Public lands, 774

Public officers, 38

Public order, 870

Public printing, 67

Public property, 770

Public safety, 1090

Public service corporations, 1200b; taxation, 845

Public works, local government, 2620

Quarantine, 1020a, 1046a

Race distinction, transportation, 1238

Railways, 1200, 1267; crossings, 1317; discriminations, 1205; employees, 2097a; passenger rates, 1227; passes, 1237; race distinction, 1238; rates, 1212; reports, 1300; safety regulations, 1314; taxation, 845. *See also* Street railways

Rape, 286

Records, 2363; conveyances, 396; court, 602; war, 2379

Reform schools, 343, 346

Reformatories, 343, 347

Registration of voters, 187

Resources and attractions, 1675

Rhode Island, agriculture, 1826b; banks, 1708a; constitution, 32a; courts, 602a; communicable diseases of animals, 1167a; insurance, 1754g

Roads, 2700; convict labor, 358

Roosevelt, Theodore, *see* United States

Safety, public, 1090

Salaries, public officers, 38(8)

Sanitation and safety, buildings, 1099

Savings banks, 1708

Scenic places, 2369

Schools, 2223; agricultural, 2343; attendance, 2267; compulsory, 2270; buildings, 2233; county superintendents, 2230; finance, 2237; lands, 2240; medical inspection, 2281; professional, 2342; students, 2277; technical, 2342; year, 2275

Secondary education, 2223

Sentences, criminal procedure, 228; indeterminate, 370

Smoke, 1084

Soldiers monuments, 2376

South Carolina, adjutant general, 2400b; courts, 609c; education, 2270c; local finance, 2593a; Jamestown Exposition, 1662c; Legislature, sessions, 113b; liquors, 903a, 916b; reform schools, 346a;

public safety, 1092a; soldiers monuments, 2376c
 Special legislation, 88
 State, claims in favor of, 854
 State accounts, 853
 State aid, for roads, 2702; schools, 2237
 State bank examiner, 1680a, 1680b
 State charities and corrections, board of, 63b
 State dairy and food commissioner, 926a
 State departments, 38
 State depositories, 868
 State education, boards of, 2229
 State epileptic asylums, 2213
 State fairs, 1840
 State finance, 770
 State health departments, 932a
 State hospitals, 2166; for insane, 2198
 State institutions, 60, 109a; property and supplies, 790
 State libraries, 2354
 State officers, 38
 State prisons, 341
 State road systems, 2702
 Statistics, 19
 Statutes, special, 88
 Steam boilers, 1129a
 Stokes, Edward C., *see* New Jersey
 Street railways, 1337
 Streets, 2700
 Sunday observance, 929
 Supreme courts, 605
 Swanson, Claude A., *see* Virginia

Tax assessors, 819

Tax sales, 829

Taxation, 800; banking institutions, 843; business taxes, liquors, 833; corporations, 841; equalization of, 825; inheritance taxes, 836; insurance companies, 844; municipal, 2578; of personal property, 808; separation of state and local, 807; transportation and transmission corporations, 845

Technical education, 2342

Telegraph, 1411

Telephone, 1411

Temperance, liquor laws, 900

Tenure of office, public officers, 38(9)

Terrell, J. M., *see* Georgia

Texas, elections, 160e

Tide lands, 778

Timber, 1896

Titles to property, public lands, 777

Trade combinations, 589

Transportation and communication, 1200

Transportation and transmission corporations, taxation, 845

Traveling libraries, 2354b

Truancy, 2270

Trusts (combinations), *see* Combinations

Tuberculosis, 1042; of animals, 1167

United States, child labor, 2118d; combinations, 589b; corporations, 500b; elections, 149h, 154c; adulteration of foods, 956b; gambling, 883a; government departments, 38b; injunctions, 749a; insurance, 1732b, 1754h; Jamestown Exposition, 1662c; labor, 2097a, 2117a, 2125a; criminal law, 202b; Life-saving Service, 38(8b); lobbying, 99c; meat inspection, 1004a; naturalization, 118a; preservation of Niagara Falls, 1180c, 1180d, 2369a; public officers, 38(9b, 38(9c; railways, 1205b, 1212a, 1300a, 1314a; smoke, 1084a; control of waters, 1180c, 1180d

Usury, 463

Utter, George H., *see* Rhode Island

Vardaman, James K., *see* Mississippi

Verdicts, 726

Veterans, war records, 2379

Virginia, accounts, 853a, 856a; banks, 1679b; battle flags, 2371a; public buildings, 780a; civil service, 38(1c; convict labor, 358a, 358b, 360a; courts, 602b; defectives, 2183a; education, 2223c, 2233a, 2270d; elections, 1491, 154d, 158a, 160f; epileptics, 2213b; im-

- migration, 1675a; insane, 2199a, 2201a; state institutions, 63b; insurance, 1747c; labor, 2040c; libraries, 2354b; mines, 2063a; parole, 372a; state prisons, 341a; reformatories, 345b; roads, 2702a, 2702b; taxation, 823c
- Voters, registration, 187
- Voting, 175
- War** records, 2379
- Warehouses, 1508
- Warfield, Edwin, *see* Maryland
- Water, 2648; pollution of, 1079
- Waters, control of, 1180
- Weapons, 262
- Wisconsin, bridges, 1393b; public buildings, 781b; elections, 175a, 160(3f, 160(3g; fish, 1963a; grain warehouses, 1515a; insurance, 1754i; railways, 1200a, 1200b, 1317a; taxation, 825d, 845f
- Women, employment, 2117; institutions for, 345
- Yellow** fever, 1046

Supplement 8

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New York State Education Department

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MARCH 1907

New York State Library

EDWIN H. ANDERSON, Director

Bulletin 110

LEGISLATION 32

INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

OCTOBER 1, 1905 TO OCTOBER 1, 1906

EDITED BY

Robert H. Whitten, *Sociology Librarian*

PAGE	PAGE
Explanations	Administrative law..... 93
Abbreviations	Finance. Public property..... 93
Statistics	Public order..... 106
Principal headings..... 10	Public health and safety..... 113
Law (general)..... 17	Control of waters..... 124
Constitutional law..... 26	Transportation and communica-
Constitutions	tion
Officers. Departments..... 34	Commerce and industry (general) 136
Legislature	Banking
Direct legislation..... 51	Insurance
Elections. Political parties..... 51	Navigation. Waterways..... 152
Criminal law..... 56	Agriculture
Criminal procedure..... 56	Game and fish..... 158
Crimes and offenses..... 59	Mines and mining..... 164
Corrections	Labor
Civil law..... 68	Charities
Property	Education. Science. Culture... 176
Family	Military regulations..... 190
Corporations	Local government..... 194
Combinations and monopolies... 81	Index
Administration of justice..... 81	

State Library, Albany, N. Y. November 20, 1906

Hon. A. S. Draper

Commissioner of Education

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith and recommend for publication the annual Index of Legislation, the 17th of its series. Thirteen regular and seven special legislative sessions were held during the year. Out of a total of 5125 laws passed, 2009 have been listed or briefly digested in the present Index. This includes all general and permanent laws passed during the year but excludes private, local and temporary laws, excepting a few of great general interest. The Index also includes references to 104 statutes that have been declared unconstitutional by the courts during the year and it indicates the result of the vote on 69 constitutional amendments submitted to the people for adoption or rejection.

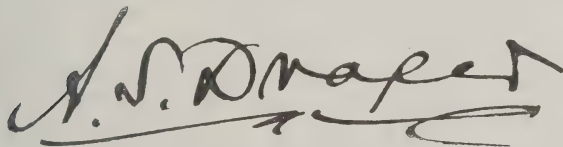
Very respectfully

EDWIN H. ANDERSON

Director

State of New York
Education Department
COMMISSIONER'S ROOM

Approved for publication this
21st day of November 1906

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A. S. Draper', with a long, sweeping horizontal flourish underneath.

Commissioner of Education

New York State Library

EDWIN H. ANDERSON, Director

Bulletin 110

LEGISLATION 32

INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

OCTOBER 1, 1905 TO OCTOBER 1, 1906

EDITED BY

Robert H. Whitten, *Sociology Librarian*

PREFATORY

EXPLANATIONS

These must be carefully read to understand the bulletin.

Scope. All general permanent laws are included. Private, local and temporary acts, unless of great general interest, are omitted. Many acts general in form but special in their application are also omitted. Private acts applying to particular persons or granting relief to specific public officers and local acts applying to a single political division or to but a small proportion of the political divisions belonging to the same class are omitted. Important local acts other than amendatory, on subjects of general interest, are included. New city charters are included but amendments thereto are omitted. Constitutional amendments both local and general are included. All general appropriation bills are omitted. Special appropriation acts providing for the establishment of a new institution or making some extraordinary appropriation of great general interest are included. Laws providing for the general management and control of a particular state institution are included but those relating to some detail of its administration are omitted. All laws legalizing acts already performed are omitted. Laws of Congress and of the non-contiguous territories of the United States are omitted.

Method. Usually but one entry is made for a law. To ascertain what legislation has been passed concerning a subject it is necessary

for the reader to refer also to the more inclusive heads and to observe carefully the cross references. For example, in looking up laws relating to illegal voting, the user, in addition to consulting entries under 155, Illegal voting, must look under 149, Election offenses, and 126, Elections. Laws relating to illegal voting alone are classed under 155, those relating to illegal voting and other offenses under 149, the general head for election offenses and those relating to illegal voting and various other election matters under 126, the general head for elections. In addition the cross reference under 126, Elections, to 2225, School elections, must be observed as illegal voting at school elections would be placed under that head.

The plan is a combination of index and digest. A large portion of the entries simply indicate in the most definite manner practicable the exact subject treated by the law. Many entries, however, digest in a line or two the substance of a law or the exact change made by an amendment. Other entries are a combination of the above forms, partly index, partly digest. The aim always is to convey the greatest amount of information possible within a very limited space. Unimportant laws relating to details of procedure or administration are indexed most briefly.

The exact change made by the amendment is often shown by italics to indicate new matter and by brackets inclosing matter superseded: e. g. salary of Governor \$5000 [\$3000] means that the Governor's salary has been increased from \$3000 to \$5000.

The title of acts other than amendatory is concise and definite, is given either in full or in part. The title is included in quotation marks and is annotated when necessary. The number of sections contained in each law is given to show its length and complexity.

Citations. A citation to the act indexed or summarized is set off at the end of the entry. It contains year, chapter number or page, and day and month of approval or passage. The abbreviation ch. is used for chapter and p. for page: e. g. '05 ch. 94, 5 J1; '05 p. 164, 9 My. In all states except Georgia, Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio the session laws are numbered consecutively, and references are to chapter.

In North Carolina and Rhode Island where the Governor's approval is not necessary, in a number of states where joint and concurrent resolutions do not require the approval of the Governor and in the case of bills that become laws by the expiration of time without the signature of the Governor, the date of passage by the

ABBREVIATIONS

Legislature is given. In a few cases the date of passage and approval are both omitted in the session laws, and in these cases the year only is given.

Citations to statutes amended or repealed by the act indexed always begin with the most general part and end with the most specific; e. g. '95 ch. 859 §2; '98 p.78; R. S. '96 t.3 art. 10 §3 14. For abbreviations used in citing compilations of statutes see below.

Classification. The classification of the summary is the same as that used in the Digest of Governors Messages and will continue unchanged from year to year, except for insertion of new headings necessitated by new subjects of legislation. The numbers assigned to headings will also remain unchanged so that readers can follow recommendations and laws on any subject by looking under the same marginal number in each bulletin. The numbering corresponds to the consecutive numbering of headings in our card index of legislation 1890 to date. Where there is no legislation this subject number is omitted. The entries under each head are alphabetized by states and each entry is designated by a letter or letters; e.g. b, da.

Subject index. This is an alphabetic list of the subjects included. References are to the marginal class and entry numbers.

ABBREVIATIONS

A.	Atlantic Reporter	C. S.	Compiled statutes
Ag	August	Cal.	California
agric.	agriculture	ch.	chapter
Ala.	Alabama	co.	company
amdg.	amending	Col.	Colorado
amds.	amends	com'n	commission
amdt.	amendment	compt.	comptroller
Ann. L.	Annotated laws	com'r	commissioner
Ann. S.	Annotated statutes	Cong.	Congress
Ap	April	const.	constitution, constitutional
Ari.	Arizona	corp.	corporation
Ark.	Arkansas	Crim. C.	Criminal code
art.	article	Crim. P.	Code of criminal procedure
assmt.	assessment	Crim. S.	Criminal statutes
ass'n	association	Ct.	Connecticut
atty.	attorney	D	December
bd	board	Del.	Delaware
C.	Code	dep't	department
C. C.	Civil code	exam.	examination
C. C. P.	Code of civil procedure	F	February
C. L.	Compiled laws		
C. P.	Code of procedure		

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

Fla.	Florida	Nev.	Nevada
G. L.	General laws	O	October
G. S.	General statutes	O.	Ohio
Ga.	Georgia	Okl.	Oklahoma
gen.	general	Or.	Oregon
gov.	governor	P.	Pacific Reporter
gov't	government	P. C.	Political code
Ia.	Iowa	P. S.	Public statutes
Id.	Idaho	Pa.	Pennsylvania
Ill.	Illinois	Pen. C.	Penal code
incorp.	incorporation	pt	part
Ind.	Indiana	r.	resolve
inst.	institution	R. C.	Revised code
Ja	January	R. C. L.	Revised Civil Laws
Je	June	R. I.	Rhode Island
Jl	July	R. L.	Revised laws
Kan.	Kansas	R. S.	Revised statutes
Ky.	Kentucky	rel.	relating
La.	Louisiana	rep.	repealing, repeals
leg.	legislature, legislative	rev.	revising, revises
Mass.	Massachusetts	ry.	railway
Md.	Maryland	S	September
Me.	Maine	S.	Southern Reporter
Mich.	Michigan	S.	Statutes
Minn.	Minnesota	S. C.	South Carolina
misc.	miscellaneous	S. D.	South Dakota
Miss.	Mississippi	S. E.	Southeastern Reporter
Mo.	Missouri	S. W.	Southwestern Reporter
Mon.	Montana	sec.	secretary
Mr	March	soc.	society
msdr.	misdeemeanor	subdiv.	subdivision
mun.	municipal	sup't	superintendent
My	May	t.	title
N	November	Tenn.	Tennessee
N. C.	North Carolina	Tex.	Texas
N. D.	North Dakota	U.	Utah
N. E.	Northeastern Reporter	unconst.	unconstitutional
N. H.	New Hampshire	Va.	Virginia
N. J.	New Jersey	Vt.	Vermont
N. M.	New Mexico	W. Va.	West Virginia
N. W.	Northwestern Reporter	Wash.	Washington
N. Y.	New York	Wis.	Wisconsin
Neb.	Nebraska	Wy.	Wyoming

STATISTICS

STATISTICS OF LEGISLATION OCTOBER 1, 1905 TO OCTOBER 1, 1906

The sessions are biennial in all states and territories except Ga., Mass., N. J., N. Y., R. I. and S. C. where they are annual and Ala. where they are quadrennial. For list of constitutional amendments see marginal nos. 34-56; for list of court decisions declaring statutes unconstitutional see marginal no. 12.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	DATES		Length in days	No. of laws and resolu- tions	No. of laws and resolu- tions indexed
	of opening	of closing			
Arkansas.....	9 Jan. '05	4 May '05	116	377	102
California (extra).....	2 June '06	12 June '06	11	74	32
Delaware (extra).....	31 May '06	14 June '06	15	a	a
Georgia.....	27 June '06	15 Aug. '06	50	372	57
Illinois (extra).....	10 Apr. '06	16 May '06	37	8	1
Iowa.....	8 Jan. '06	6 Apr. '06	89	273	179
Kentucky.....	2 Jan. '06	13 Mar. '06	70	170	123
(extra).....	14 Mar. '06	26 Mar. '06	13	2	1
Louisiana.....	14 May '06	12 July '06	60	217	122
Maryland.....	3 Jan. '06	2 Apr. '06	90	697	129
Massachusetts.....	3 Jan. '06	29 June '06	178	547	214
Mississippi.....	2 Jan. '06	21 Apr. '06	110	266	38
New Jersey.....	9 Jan. '06	12 Apr. '06	94	342	281
New York.....	3 Jan. '06	3 Apr. '06	91	704	240
Ohio.....	1 Jan. '06	2 Apr. '06	92	236	163
Pennsylvania (extra).....	15 Jan. '06	15 Feb. '06	32	27	18
Rhode Island.....	2 Jan. '06	20 Apr. '06	109	236	72
South Carolina.....	9 Jan. '06	17 Feb. '06	40	225	60
Texas (extra).....	26 Mar. '06	3 Apr. '06	9	5	1
Virginia.....	12 Jan. '06	15 Mar. '06	63	327	160
Wisconsin (extra).....	4 Dec. '05	19 Dec. '05	16	20	16
				5125	2009

The volume of Michigan Local Acts 1905 were received too late to include in the 1905 Index. Nine of the 339 local acts published in that volume are included in the present bulletin.

In Oregon at an election held June 4, 1906, 11 propositions were voted on by the people. One proposition was submitted as the result of a referendum petition and resulted in sustaining the action of the Legislature. Ten propositions were submitted by initiative petition and of these seven were adopted and three rejected.

a The laws of the Delaware special session of 1906 will be published with the laws of the Delaware regular session of 1907. It is understood that but two acts were passed: one relating to corporation reports and entitled "An act to amend 'an act to raise revenue for the state by taxing corporations'"; the other is entitled "An act to provide for the collection of the revenue of the state." These will be indexed in the Index of Legislation, 1907.

PRINCIPAL HEADINGS

Marginal
no.

LAW (GENERAL)

- 1
- 2 Statutes
- 5 Publication of session laws
- 11 Revision and compilation
- 12 Statutes declared unconstitutional
- 14 Comparative legislation

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

- 15
- 17 Boundary. Jurisdiction
- 30 Constitutions
- 32 Revision
- 33 Amendment
- 34 Amendments pending
- 35 Amendments adopted
- 36 Amendments rejected
- 38 Officers. Departments
- 57 Officers and departments created, abolished or reorganized
- 58 Temporary boards and officers
- 59 Special investigations
- 60 State institutions
- 61 Establishment. Reorganization. Change of name
- 63 Supervision and administration
- 67 Public documents. Printing
- 77 Legislature
- 90 Members of Legislature
- 95 Internal organization
- 105 Legislative procedure
- 113 Sessions
- 115 Direct legislation
- 126 Elections. Political parties
- 129 Suffrage: qualifications
- 130 Property. Poll tax
- 137 Suspension of right. Disqualification
- 142 Residence
- 146 Women
- 149 Corrupt practices. Election offenses
- 150 Corrupt practices acts
- 160 Nominations. Parties
- 170 Districts. Notices. Days
- 175 Ballots. Voting
- 187 Registration
- 192 Election officers
- 194 Canvass. Contests
- 195 Count. Canvass. Returns

PRINCIPAL HEADINGS

Marginal

no.

CRIMINAL LAW

- 200 Criminal procedure
- 203 Apprehension, prosecution, indictment
- 219 Evidence
- 224 Judgment. Sentence. Execution
- 230 Jury
- 233 Criminal jurisdiction
- 234 Crimes and offenses
 - 236 Crimes against the government
 - 256 Crimes against public order and security
 - 264 Crimes against public morals and the family
 - 292 Crimes against persons
 - 308 Crimes against property
- 335 Corrections
 - 341 State prisons
 - 343 Reform schools and reformatories
 - 348 Local institutions
 - 352 Discipline. Instruction. Care of sick
 - 353 Commitment. Transportation. Transfer
 - 354 Convict labor
 - 361 Criminal insane
 - 362 United States convicts
 - 363 System of sentencing and reform

CIVIL LAW

- 375 Property
 - 379 Real property
 - 381 Tenure. Titles
 - 392 Conveyance
- 405 Liens and mortgages
 - 407 Real property. Mortgages and trust deeds
 - 413 Personal property
 - 419 Mechanics liens; labor and materials
 - 421 Special mechanics and other liens
- 422 Landlord and tenant
- 423 Succession
- 426 Administration of estates
 - 429 Probate procedure
 - 440 Administration
 - 445 Guardianship
 - 448 Trusts (general)
 - 449 Insolvency. Assignments
- 451 Homesteads. Exemption from execution
- 453 Contracts and other obligations
- 460 Agency
- 461 Money. Interest. Usury
- 464 Negotiable instruments
- 467 Suretyship

Marginal

no.

- 474 Family
- 476 Marriage
- 480 Divorce
- 490 Family property
- 496 Support of family
- 497 Children: adoption, custody, legitimation
- 500 Corporations
- 509 Capital. Shares. Debts. Property
- 517 Government
- 523 Dissolution. Insolvency
- 525 Foreign corporations
- 583 Corporations not for profit
- 589 Combinations and monopolies
- 590 Administration of justice
- 591 Practice of law
- 600 Courts
- 605 Supreme courts
- 609 Intermediate courts
- 645 Inferior courts
- 657 Court officers
- 695 Civil procedure
- 697 Legal notices
- 699 Commencement of action
- 705 Summons. Process
- 708 Trial. Pleadings
- 717 Evidence. Witnesses
- 726 Jury. Verdict
- 733 Appeals. Review
- 735 Judgments
- 736 Executions. Judicial sales
- 737 Costs. Bonds
- 739 Special actions

750 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

- 770 Finance. Public property
- 772 Domain. Property
- 774 Public lands
- 779 Buildings. Property and supplies
- 793 Public works
- 800 Taxation (general)
- 810 Exemptions from general property tax
- 819 Assessment
- 825 Review. Equalization. Adjustment
- 827 Collection
- 829 Delinquent taxes. Tax sales. Redemption
- 831 Poll taxes
- 833 Business taxes. Revenue, license or privilege taxes

PRINCIPAL HEADINGS

Marginal

no.

- 835 Tax on deeds and contracts. Fees
- 836 Inheritance tax
- 841 Corporation taxes
- 842 Incorporation and license fees and taxes
- 843 Banking institutions
- 844 Insurance companies
- 845 Transportation and transmission corporations
- 849 Budget
- 853 Accounts. Methods generally. Collection of moneys. Warrants
- 865 Debts. Bonds
- 868 Deposits and depositories
- 870 Public order
- 872 Police
- 873 Peace officers
- 874 State and county police
- 875 Municipal police
- 877 Miscellaneous police regulations
- 879 Amusements
- 895 Cruelty to children and animals
- 900 Intoxicating liquors. Narcotics
- 928 Prostitution
- 929 Sunday observance
- 930 Public health and safety
- 932 General supervision
- 934 Local boards and officers
- 936 State laboratories
- 938 Vital statistics
- 940 State control of medicine
- 943 License to practise
- 952 Sale of drugs
- 956 Adulteration. Inspection of articles liable to affect public health
- 961 Milk and milk products
- 972 Other articles of food and drink
- 1020 Communicable diseases
- 1048 Disposition of the dead
- 1065 Nuisances (general). Miscellaneous health regulations
- 1090 Public safety
- 1092 Fires
- 1099 Buildings: sanitation and safety
- 1112 Floods. Life saving
- 1117 Explosives
- 1124 Miscellaneous
- 1144 Communicable diseases of animals
- 1180 Control of waters
- 1200 Transportation and communication
- 1204 Rates. Discrimination
- 1227 Passenger rates
- 1238 Race distinction

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

Marginal no.

- 1240 Miscellaneous. Common carriers
- 1267 Railways. Car companies. Express
- 1268 Corporate organization and powers
- 1280 Public ownership and aid
- 1286 Supervision and regulation
- 1313 Public safety, comfort and order
- 1337 Street railways
- 1378 Express
- 1384 Canals
- 1388 Ferries. Fords
- 1393 Bridges. Tunnels
- 1411 Telegraph and telephone
- 1422 Commerce and industry (general)
- 1425 Weights and measures
- 1464 Adulterations and imitations. Branding. Inspection
- 1466 Adulteration. Inspection
- 1500 Marks, labels etc.
- 1505 Associations. Exchanges. Speculation
- 1508 Warehouses. Markets
- 1532 Regulation and licensing of trades and occupations
- 1590 Miscellaneous trade regulations
- 1630 Encouragement of industries
- 1679 Banking
- 1698 Trust and safe deposit companies
- 1708 Savings banks
- 1715 Mortgage, loan and investment companies
- 1718 Building and loan associations
- 1727 Pawnbroking
- 1732 Insurance
- 1754 Life and accident
- 1759 Mutual insurance
- 1762 Accident, health and industrial insurance
- 1764 Fire and other casualty
- 1770 Mutual companies
- 1773 Miscellaneous casualty
- 1795 Surety and guaranty companies
- 1800 Navigation. Waterways
- 1826 Agriculture
- 1835 Associations. Fairs
- 1844 Horticulture. Diseases and pests
- 1854 Weeds
- 1856 Noxious animals. Bounties
- 1875 Domestic animals
- 1876 Running. Impounding. Fences
- 1882 Ownership. Sale. Miscellaneous
- 1890 Forestry
- 1900 Game and fish
- 1909 Game

PRINCIPAL HEADINGS

Marginal
no.

1913	Big game
1927	Small game
1944	Birds
1959	Fish
1974	Special kinds of fish
2000	Shellfish. Miscellaneous
2020	Mines and mining
2040	Labor
2085	Hours
2100	Wages
2113	Employment
2125	Employers liability. Insurance
2134	Labor disputes
2140	Charities
2149	Poor relief
2160	Sick and disabled
2172	Children
2183	Defectives
2184	Deaf and dumb
2188	Blind
2193	Insane
2210	Epileptics
2215	Feeble-minded
2220	Education. Science. Culture
2223	Elementary and secondary education
2237	General school finance
2246	Negroes
2247	Teachers
2267	Attendance
2277	Students. Discipline
2288	Curriculum
2316	Special kinds of schools
2327	High schools and academies
2330	Higher education
2342	Professional and technical education
2352	Libraries
2354	State libraries
2356	Free public libraries
2363	History. Records. Memorials
2370	Memorials. Monuments
2379	War records
2380	Scientific work. Art
2388	Military regulations
2391	Militia. National Guard
2406	Pensions and relief
2416	Soldiers homes
2421	Organizations
2430	Local government

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

Marginal no.	
2432	Municipalities
2438	Organization. Powers generally
2454	Wards
2455	Legislative body. Council
2468	Mayor
2473	Municipal civil service
2492	County and township government
2501	Governing body
2512	County civil service
2526	Townships. Towns
2550	Local finance
2552	Property
2566	Taxes
2575	Budget. Accounts
2597	Debts. Bonds
2600	Deposits and depositories
2603	Fire department
2620	Public works. Public improvements
2627	Municipal utilities (general)
2633	Electricity. Gas
2648	Water
2661	Sewerage. Garbage
2678	Public art and improvement
2679	Parks. Public grounds
2696	Public entertainment
2698	Baths, comfort stations and gymnasiums
2700	Roads. Streets

LAW (GENERAL)

Statutes

See also 88, Special laws

Publication of session laws

Publication in newspaper

- a Md. Amdg. C.'04 art.76 §1: general law taking effect prior to June 1 succeeding leg. session, to be published in [4] newspapers in Baltimore, 1 representing minority political party. 1§
'06 ch.329, 3 Ap

Revision and compilation

- a Ia. Amdg. '98 ch.1: state bd or com'n may publish extract from laws to be paid for *on certification from Sec. of State* [from dep't appropriation]. 1§ '06 ch.2, 5 Ap
b Miss. Adopting Miss. Code of 1906; publication and distribution. 13§ '06 ch.101, 21 Ap
c O. Com'n of 3 members to be appointed by Gov. to revise statute law; salary \$5000; revision to be submitted to Leg. January 1908. 6§ '06 p.221, 2 Ap
d R. I. Com'n to be appointed to consolidate statutes; completion of work within 2 years; \$9000. 8§ '06 ch.1363, 20 Ap
e Va. Adopting Pollard's Code of 1904 as official edition. 1§
'06 ch.20, 15 F

Statutes declared unconstitutional

By highest court of state or of United States. Entries under this head are duplicated under the specific subject of the law declared unconstitutional.

- a Ala. Declaring unconst. C.'96 §5087 in so far as it prohibits residents of other states soliciting orders for spirituous liquors to be transported into the state. Interferes with interstate commerce. Moog v. State 41 S. 166 (1906)
b Ark. Declaring invalid amdt. to Const. 1874 art.6 §23 submitted by laws of 1893 p.360 and voted on in Sept. 1894, permitting Gov. to fill vacancies in state, district, county and township offices. Failed to receive majority of all votes cast at election. Rice v. Palmer 96 S. W. 396 (1906)
d Ark. Declaring unconst. S.'04 §6217 rel. to setting aside of verdict by circuit judge on motion for new trial. Confers appellate jurisdiction on Circuit Court in violation of Const. art.7 §4. St Louis & N. A. R. Co. v. Mathis 91 S. W. 763 (1905)
e Ark. Declaring unconst. '05 ch.328 conferring upon Chancery Court jurisdiction to determine primary election contests. Violates art.7 §1 of state Const. Hester v. Bourland 95 S. W. 592 (1906)

12

- f** Cal. Declaring unconst. P.C. §3495 defining land suitable for cultivation as affecting Const. art. 17 §3 rel. to granting of lands suitable for cultivation to settlers. Limits effect of const. provision.
Robinson v. Eberhart 83 P. 452 (1906)
- g** Cal. Declaring invalid '01 ch. 51 rel. to practice of medicine in so far as it authorizes bd of medical examiners to revoke physician's certificate for "grossly improbable statements" in medical advertisement. Too indefinite.
Hewitt v. Bd of Medical Examiners 84 P. 39 (1906)
- h** Cal. Declaring unconst. '01 ch. 234 §31 rel. to compensation of justices of peace in townships of 27th class counties. Special legislation.
Johnson v. Gunn 84 P. 370 (1905)
- i** Cal. Declaring unconst. '03 ch. 251 §1 rel. to marking packages of fruit to be shipped. Not within police power.
Ex parte Hayden 82 P. 315 (1905)
- j** Cal. Declaring unconst. '05 ch. 69 prohibiting use of trading stamps. Not within police power.
Ex parte Drexel 82 P. 429 (1905)
- k** Cal. Declaring unconst. '05 ch. 140 prohibiting sale of ticket to theater or other public places of amusement for price higher than originally charged. Not valid exercise of police power.
Ex parte Quarg 84 P. 766 (1906)
- n** Cal. Declaring unconst. '05 ch. 302 requiring package of butter of certain weight to have weight marked thereon. Not valid exercise of police power.
Ex parte Dietrich 84 P. 770 (1906)
- p** Cal. Declaring unconst. '05 ch. 354 rel. to interest on chattel loans. Class legislation.
Ex parte Sohncke 82 P. 956 (1905)
- q** Col. Declaring unconst. the charter of "city and county of Denver" in so far as it increases number of judges of county court and changes time of their election and that of certain other county officers. Charter convention exceeded authority conferred by Const. art. 20.
People v. Johnson 86 P. 233 (1905)
- r** Col. Declaring unconst. portion of '03 ch. 112 §3 ¶7 providing that public shall have right to fish in streams stocked at public expense subject to actions for trespass. Takes property without due process of law and conflicts with acts of Cong.
Hartman v. Tresise 84 P. 685 (1905)
- s** Ct. Declaring unconst. G.S. '02 §3718, 3747 rel. to abolition of grade crossings. Usurps administrative powers of railroad com'rs.
Appeal of Spencer 61 A. 1010 (1905)
- t** Fla. Declaring unconst. '95 ch. 95 in so far as it prohibits gathering turpentine from timber sold for taxes. Subject not expressed in title.
Ex parte Knight 41 S. 786 (1906)
- u** Fla. Declaring unconst. '05 ch. 49 rel. to separate accommodations by street car companies for white and colored passengers. Class legislation.
State v. Patterson 39 S. 398 (1905)
- v** Ga. Declaring unconst. '05 p. 425 §3, 4 providing for levying and collection of a local tax for school districts. Imposes nonuniform tax.
Brown v. Southern Ry. Co. 54 S. E. 729 (1906)

UNCONSTITUTIONAL STATUTES

- 12**
w **Id.** Declaring unconst. '03 p.94 in so far as it extends the jurisdiction of Probate Court to actions to enforce liens upon real and personal property. Violates art.5 §21 of state Const.
Dewey v. Schreiber Implement Co. 85 P. 921 (1906)
- wa** **Id.** Declaring unconst. '05 p.36 rel. to foreign corporations doing business in state. Subject not expressed in title.
Katz v. Herrick 86 P. 873 (1906)
- wb** **Ill.** Declaring invalid '01 p.207 §2 rel. to salary of state's atty. for Cook county. Informality in passage.
People v. Olsen 78 N. E. 23 (1906)
- wc** **Ill.** Declaring unconst. '03 p.87 authorizing levy of assmts. for destruction of noxious weeds against owner of land in townships in which bd of town auditors has been abolished. Imposes an unequal tax and not based upon valuation.
People v. Bd of Com'rs 77 N. E. 914 (1906)
- wd** **Ill.** Declaring unconst. '03 p.252 requiring owners or operators of coal mines to provide washrooms for miners to be available also for drying clothes. Special legislation.
Starne v. People, 78 N. E. 61 (1906)
- we** **Ill.** Declaring invalid '05 p.186 rel. to jurisdiction of Probate Courts and County Courts having probate jurisdiction. Informality in passage.
Lynch v. Hutchinson 76 N. E. 370 (1905)
- wf** **Ill.** Declaring unconst. '05 p.211 rel. to primary elections. Interferes with freedom of elections.
People v. Bd of Election Com'rs 77 N. E. 321 (1906)
- wg** **Ill.** Declaring unconst. '05 p.285 rel. to garnishment of salary and wages of officers and employees of counties, cities, villages and school districts. Takes property without due process of law, class legislation and violates art.4 §13 of state Const.
Badenoch v. City of Chicago 78 N. E. 31 (1906)
- wh** **Kan.** Declaring unconst. '93 ch.66 §2 rel. to detachment of vacated town sites from city of which a part. Authorizes change of boundary of city by special law in violation of Const. art.12 §1.
Davenport v. Ham 83 P. 398 (1905)
- wi** **Kan.** Declaring unconst. '01 ch.233 rel. to investigation of violations of prohibitory law. Violates art.2 §15 of state Const.
State v. Carter 86 P. 138 (1906)
- wj** **Ky.** Declaring invalid '00 ch.29 amdg. '98 ch.38 rel. to assmt. for taxation of corporate franchises by cities of 1st and 2d class in so far as it relates to cities of 3d class. Defective title.
Henderson Bridge Co. v. Alves 90 S. W. 995 (1906)
- wk** **Ky.** Declaring unconst. '04 ch.85 rel. to maintenance by inst. of learning of separate branches for white and colored persons in so far as it fixes a minimum distance of 25 miles. Not within police power.
Berea College v. Commonwealth 94 S. W. 623 (1906)
- wn** **La.** Declaring invalid '94 ch.190 rel. to contempts. Vetoeed by Gov. and returned within time required by Const.
Fellman v. Mercantile Fire & Marine Ins. Co. 41 S. 49 (1906)

12

wp Md. Declaring unconst. '96 ch.246 conferring upon Orphans Court jurisdiction to administer estates of absentees without proof of death in case of absence for more than 7 years. Takes property without due process of law.

Savings Bank of Baltimore *v.* Weeks 64 A. 295 (1906)

wq Md. Declaring invalid '04 ch.212 rel. to payment of franchise tax by savings banks. Defective title.

State *v.* German Savings Bank 63 A. 481 (1906)

Fidelity Savings Bank *v.* State 63 A. 484 (1906)

wr Mass. Declaring unconst. '04 ch.403 §1 rel. to tax on business of selling or giving trading stamps on sale of articles. Class legislation. O'Keefe *v.* City of Somerville 76 N. E. 457 (1906)

ws Mich. Declaring unconst. '01 ch.128 providing that owner of land sold for taxes who fails to bring action to establish his title within 6 months after service of notice to redeem is estopped. Takes property without due process of law.

O'Conner *v.* Carpenter 107 N. W. 913 (1906)

wt Mich. Declaring unconst. '05 ch.214 providing for licensing transient merchants but giving any municipality power to suspend the act in any specific instance. Denies equal protection of the laws.

Brown *v.* Stuart 108 N. W. 717 (1906)

wu Mich. Declaring unconst. '05 ch.245 reapportioning the senatorial districts. Not based upon population.

Williams *v.* Secretary of State 108 N. W. 749 (1906)

wv Mich. Declaring unconst. '05 ch.312 rel. to Juvenile Courts. Extends const. jurisdiction of court com'rs in certain counties.

Hunt *v.* Wayne Circuit Judges 105 N. W. 531 (1905)

wx Minn. Declaring unconst. '01 ch.101 rel. to number of liquor licenses in places on patrol limits in cities over 50,000. Class legislation. State *v.* Schrap 106 N. W. 106 (1906)

wy Miss. Declaring unconst. R.C.'80 §1073 and '90 ch.4 prescribing conditions on which foreign insurance companies may do business in state, in so far as it prohibits foreign insurance company not doing business in state from suing in state for collection of premium. Impairs obligation of contracts.

Swing *v.* Brister & Co. 40 S. 146 (1906)

wz Miss. Declaring unconst. '04 ch.76 imposing license tax on business of money lending on personal securities. Class legislation.

Rodge *v.* Kelly 40 S. 552 (1906)

x Mo. Declaring unconst. R.S.'89 §8427 rel. to voting for or against township organization. Conflicts with art.9 §8 of state Const. State *v.* Gibson 94 S. W. 513 (1906)

xa Mo. Declaring unconst. R.S.'99 §2413 rel. to place of trial for offense committed on vessel or railroad car. Authorizes indictment, trial and conviction in county other than where offense committed. State *v.* Anderson 90 S. W. 95 (1905)

UNCONSTITUTIONAL STATUTES

12

- xb Mo.** Declaring unconst. '99 p.215 changing compensation of justices of peace in cities of 15,000 to 35,000 (which embraces but 1 city) from fees to salary. Special legislation.

State v. Messerly 95 S. W. 913 (1906)

- xc Mo.** Declaring unconst. Const. amdt.'99 p.381 authorizing levy of special road and bridge tax by County Courts or township bds, cities of St Louis, Kansas City and St Joseph excepted. Denies equal protection of laws.

State v. Chicago B. & Q. R. Co. 93 S. W. 784 (1906)

- xd Mo.** Declaring unconst. '05 p.158 gen. game and fish law in so far as it provides for the disposition of fines and penalties. Violates art.II §8 of state Const. *State v. Warner* 94 S. W. 962 (1906)

- xe Mon.** Declaring unconst. C.C. §611 rel. to taxation of trust deposit and security corporations. Imposes unequal tax.

Daly Bank & Trust Co. v. Bd of Com'rs 81 P. 950 (1905)

- xf Mon.** Declaring unconst. Pen.C. §321 rel. to combinations fixing price of articles of commerce and Pen.C. §325 exempting persons engaged in horticulture and agric. Deny equal protection of laws.

State v. Cudahy Packing Co. 82 P. 833 (1905)

- xg Mon.** Declaring unconst. '01 p.80 §25 authorizing bd of county com'rs to build detention hospital. Subject not expressed in title.

Yegen v. Bd of Com'rs 85 P. 740 (1906)

- xh Mon.** Declaring invalid '01 p.157 rel. to statute of limitations. Informality in passage.

Palatine Ins. Co. v. Northern Pacific Ry. Co. 85 P. (1906)

- xi Mon.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.3 §5 rel. to issue of bonds for State Normal School and requiring State Treasurer to apply fund from sale of lands and timber to payment of principal and interest of bonds. Const. art.II §12 requires such funds to be invested and income only used for school. *State v. Rice* 83 P. 874 (1906)

- xj Mon.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.55 authorizing construction of telegraph, telephone and electric light or power lines in so far as its application is limited to the country districts of the state. Special legislation. *State v. Mayor of City of Helena* 85 P. 744 (1906)

- xk Neb.** Declaring invalid '87 ch.14 rel. to cities of 2d class over 5000. Amds. law declared unconst.

City of Plattsmouth v. Murphy 105 N. W. 293 (1905)

- xn Neb.** Declaring unconst. '95 ch.1 rel. to sugar and chicory bounty. Pledges public money for private purposes.

Oxnard Beet Sugar Co. v. State 105 N. W. 716 (1905)

- xp Neb.** Declaring unconst. Cobbeys Ann.S.'03 §7172 in so far as it authorizes taxation of costs against complaining witness, unless the court sustains finding of probable cause for complaint.

Teats v. Fox 106 N. W. 779 (1906)

- xq Neb.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.47 rel. to election of register of deeds and extending terms of office. Leg. can not appoint county officers nor by act solely for that purpose extend terms of such officers. *State v. Plasters* 105 N. W. 1092 (1905)

12

- xr** **Neb.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.66 rel. to primary election in so far as it relates to registration of voters and ballots at gen. elections and payment by candidate at primary of fee for filing nomination. Defective title and restriction on elective franchise.
State v. Drexel 105 N. W. 174 (1905)
- xs** **Neb.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.82 §7 in so far as it imposes conditions upon discharge of dipsomaniacs, inebriates and persons addicted to use of narcotic drugs from Hospital for Insane after cure. Violates right of personal liberty.
Ex parte Schwarting 108 N. W. 125 (1906)
- xt** **Neb.** Declaring invalid '05 ch.176 prescribing method of selecting juries in counties under 30,000. Method provided is impossible of execution.
State v. Reneau 106 N. W. 451 (1905)
- xu** **Nev.** Declaring unconst. '73 ch.121 §59-62 rel. to removal of officer for malfeasance. Defective title.
Bell v. 1st Judicial District Court 81 P. 875 (1905)
- xv** **N. J.** Declaring unconst. G.S.'95 p.2336 §2 rel. to actions against joint debtors and providing that judgment may be entered against parties not served. Takes property without due process of law.
U. S. v. Griefen 62 A. 993 (1906)
- xw** **N. J.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.76 rel. to appointment of police com'rs in cities of 2d class under 100,000. Special legislation.
State v. Nealon 62 A. 182 (1905)
- xy** **N. Y.** Declaring unconst. '87 ch.688 prohibiting any person from making the employment of another conditional on the employee not becoming a member of a labor organization. Abridges right of contract.
People v. Marcus 77 N. E. 1073 (1906)
- xz** **N. Y.** Declaring unconst. '01 ch.494 in so far as it relates to railroad companies whose charter rights had been forfeited by inaction prior to its enactment. Conflicts with art.3 §18 of N. Y. Const.
In re Brooklyn Q. C. & S. R. Co. 77 N. E. 994 (1906)
- y** **N. Y.** Declaring unconst. '01 ch.508 in so far as it relates to railroad companies whose charter rights had been forfeited by inaction prior to its enactment. Conflicts with art.3 §18 of N. Y. Const.
In re Brooklyn Q. C. & S. R. Co. 77 N. E. 994 (1906)
- ya** **N. Y.** Declaring unconst. '02 ch.528 rel. to sale of merchandise out of usual course of business or in bulk. Abridges right to contract in manner not within police power.
Wright v. Hart 75 N. E. 404 (1905)
- yb** **N. C.** Declaring unconst. '87 ch.46 rel. to construction of railroad over private land for removal of timber, so far as it authorizes construction for exclusive use of owner of timber. Takes private property for private use.
Cozad v. Kanawha Hardwood Co. 51 S. E. 932 (1905)
- yc** **N. D.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.62 §124 in so far as it requires county treasurer to pay to cities organized under gen. law the interest and penalties on city and city school taxes collected by him. Class legislation.
State v. Mayo 108 N. W. 36 (1906)

UNCONSTITUTIONAL STATUTES

12

- yd **N. D.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.166 rel. to Capitol com'n. Contains unwarranted delegation of leg. powers.
State v. Budge 105 N. W. 274 (1905)
- ye **O.** Declaring unconst. R.S. §389i-92 as amended by '04 p.334 rel. to school law in so far as they declare to be legal special school districts created under special acts.
Bartlett v. State 75 N. E. 939 (1905)
- yf **O.** Declaring unconst. '85 p.152 rel. to assmt. of taxes and applicable to only 4 counties of the state. Special legislation.
State v. Lewis 78 N. E. 523 (1906)
- yg **O.** Declaring unconst. '88 p.170 rel. to assmt. of taxes and exempting 4 counties of state from its operation. Special legislation.
State v. Lewis 78 N. E. 523 (1906)
- yh **Or.** Declaring unconst. '03 (ex.sess.) p.28 §8 rel. to householders exemptions from taxation. Conflicts with art.9 §1 of state Const, requiring uniform and equal rate of taxation.
Wallace v. Bd of Equalization 86 P. 365 (1906)
- yi **Or.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.156 taxing all foreign sheep coming into state for pasturage or being driven through the state. Imposes an unequal and nonuniform tax.
Reser v. Umatilla County 86 P. 595 (1906)
- yj **Or.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.162 rel. to taxation of live stock pastured in more than one county during the year. Imposes unequal tax.
Lake County v. Schroder 81 P. 942 (1905)
- yk **Pa.** Declaring unconst. '95 ch.233 rel. to adulteration of food. Defective title.
Commonwealth v. Kebort 61 A. 895 (1905)
- yn **Pa.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.161 rel. to annexation of smaller contiguous city to larger in same county. Special legislation.
Sample v. City of Pittsburg 62 A. 201 (1905)
- yp **S. C.** Declaring unconst. '04 ch.252 exempting Confederate veterans who enlisted from the state from license for carrying on any business. Denies equal protection of laws.
City of Laurens v. Anderson 55 S. E. 136 (1906)
- yq **S. D.** Declaring unconst. Crim.P. §586 in so far as it makes the granting of bail discretionary in a capital case where the proof is not evident or presumption great. Conflicts with state Const. art.6 §8.
State v. Kauffman 108 N. W. 246 (1906)
- yr **S. D.** Declaring unconst. '99 ch.41 §3 rel. to levy and limitation of county taxes. Impairs obligation of contracts.
Fremont v. Pennington County 105 N. W. 929 (1905)
- ys **S. D.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.114 §11 rel. to adulteration and branding of foods. Unreasonable interference with interstate and foreign commerce.
Jewett v. Smail 105 N. W. 738 (1905)
- yt **Tenn.** Declaring unconst. C. §7423 rel. to deduction by com'rs of county workhouse from period of sentence of prisoner for good behavior. Unconst. delegation of leg. authority.
Fite v. State 88 S. W. 941 (1905)

12

yu Tenn. Declaring unconst. '03 ch.258 §25 in so far as it exempts state bonds from assmt. in assessing the shares of stock in corporations. Imposes a nonuniform and unequal tax.

State Nat. Bank *v.* City of Memphis 94 S. W. 606 (1906)

yv Tenn. Declaring unconst. '05 ch.82 prohibiting gambling on races and other gambling. Subject not expressed in title.

State *v.* Hayes 93 S. W. 98 (1906)

yw Tex. Declaring unconst. R.S.'95 art.1096 in so far as it provides a method of determining whether a county is entitled to more than 1 clerk. Conflicts with art.8 §16 of state Const.

Brooke *v.* Dulaney 93 S. W. 997 (1906)

yx Tex. Declaring unconst. Pen.C.'95 art.402 as amended by '03 ch.40 rel. to prohibited sale of liquor and seizure thereof. Takes property without due process of law.

Beavers *v.* Goodwin 90 S. W. 930 (1905)

yz Tex. Declaring unconst. R.S.art.4497-5000 requiring railroad to furnish cars within 6 days. Not within police power and interferes with interstate commerce.

Houston & Texas C. R. Co. *v.* Mayes 201 U. S. 321 (1906)

z Tex. Declaring invalid '01 ch.117 prohibiting ry. companies from permitting Johnson grass or Russian thistles from going to seed on right of way and providing penalty, in so far as it authorizes recovery of damages. Defective title.

Gulf, C. & S. F. Ry. Co. *v.* Stokes 91 S. W. 328 (1905)

za Vt. Declaring unconst. S. §5417 form 49 prescribing form for indictment. Does not sufficiently inform accused of nature of accusation.

State *v.* Webber 62 A. 1018 (1906)

zb Vt. Declaring unconst. '02 ch.90 §21 rel. to sale of native wines and cider in so far as it discriminates against products of other states. Denies equal protection of laws.

State *v.* Hazelton 63 A. 305 (1906)

zc Vt. Declaring unconst. '02 ch.112 and S. §4663 rel. to practice of pharmacy. Class legislation.

State *v.* Abraham 61 A. 766 (1905)

zd Va. Declaring unconst. C.'87 §3373 rel. to presumption of death on absence from state for 7 years when construed with C.'87 §2253, 2639 providing for administration of absentee's property without his knowledge or notice. Takes property without due process of law.

Selden's Ex'r *v.* Kennedy 52 S. E. 635 (1906)

ze Va. Declaring invalid '03 ch.388 rel. to assmt. of land. Defect in passage.

Whitlock *v.* Hawkins 53 S. E. 401 (1906)

zf Wash. Declaring unconst. Ballingers Ann. C. and S.'97 §5254 authorizing waiver of homestead exemptions. Violates art.19 of state Const.

Slyfield *v.* Willard 86 P. 392 (1906)

zg Wash. Declaring unconst. '90 p.128 "an act for the protection of builders and declaring an emergency." Subject not expressed in title.

State *v.* Clark 86 P. 1067 (1906)

COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION

12

- zh **Wash.** Declaring unconst. '03 ch.115 providing for construction of state armories at Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane. Special legislation.
Terry v. King County 86 P. 210 (1906)
- zi **Wash.** Declaring unconst. '03 ch.123 rel. to connivance at prostitution, soliciting same or accepting earnings of prostitutes. Defective title.
State v. Poole 84 P. 727 (1906)
- zj **Wash.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.66 rel. to licensing of plumbers, creating bd of plumbing examiners and making it a crime to engage in business without license. Not within police power.
State v. Smith 84 P. 851 (1906)
- zk **Wash.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.124 §2 fixing weight of standards etc. used in cars for shipment of lumber at 1000 lbs and requiring such weight to be deducted from net weight of lumber shipped. Takes property without due process of law.
State v. Great Northern Ry. Co. 86 P. 1056 (1906)
- zn **Wash.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.178 §5 rel. to Com'r of Drainage Districts. Subject not expressed in title.
State v. Superior Court 85 P. 264 (1906)
- zp **Wash.** Declaring unconst. '05 p.372 rel. to license tax on peddling or sale by sample after shipment to state of certain articles. Class legislation. Impairs privileges and immunities of citizens of other states.
Bacon v. Locke 83 P. 721 (1906)
- zq **Wis.** Declaring unconst. '01 ch.268 requiring promissory notes given for patent right to contain consideration and providing penalty for failure to comply with statute. Conflicts with U. S. Const. art.1 §8 rel. to inventions and U. S. Revised Statutes §4898.
J. H. Clark Co. v. Rice 106 N. W. 231 (1906)
- zr **Wis.** Declaring unconst. '03 ch.229 rel. to reincorp. into stock corporations of mutual fire insurance companies. Impairs obligation of contracts and takes property without due process of law.
Huber v. Martin 105 N. W. 1031 (1906)
- zs **Wy.** Declaring unconst. R.S.'99 §897-900 rel. to condemnation of land for irrigation ditches. Takes property without due process of law and takes private property for a private purpose.
Sterritt v. Young 82 P. 946 (1905)

14

Comparative legislation

- a **Md.** Creating Dep't of Legislative Reference of Baltimore: to consist of mayor, city solicitor, presidents of Johns Hopkins Univ., of Municipal Art Society and of Merchants' and Manufacturers' Ass'n of Baltimore city; to employ statistician as executive officer at \$2000 or more; to collect data on leg. subjects and aid in preparation of bills on request of mayor, council or head of city dep't. Adds C. of Public Local Laws art.4 §208 A-C. 3§ '06 ch.569, 9 Ap

15 **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

This and 750, Administrative law, make up what is commonly known as the Political Code.

17 **Boundary jurisdiction**

- a **Ark.** Extending western boundary line over strip of Choctaw nation. 1§ '05 ch.41, 16 F
- b **Ga.** Ceding to U. S. exclusive jurisdiction over lands heretofore ceded or which may be required for federal buildings, for all purposes except service of criminal and civil process of state courts. 4§ '06 p.126, 18 Ag
- c **Md.** "An act to protect monuments and stakes employed in marking state and county boundary lines." . . . 4§ '06 ch.782, 5 Ap
- d **Mass.** "An act rel. to boundary line of commonwealth." 2§ '06 ch.146, 9 Mr
- e **R. I.** Com'n or com'r to be appointed by Gov. to cooperate with Bd of Harbor and Land Com'rs of Mass. in inspecting and restoring all monuments and other marks defining the boundaries between R. I. and Mass. '06 r.5, 12 Ap
- f **S. C.** Msdr. to remove or deface state line marks. 2§ '06 ch.47, 23 F

18 *Cessions to United States*

- a **Md.** Ceding to U. S. exclusive jurisdiction over certain lands acquired for public purposes. 3§ '06 ch.743, 5 Ap

30 **Constitutions**

32 **Revision**

- a **Md.** Question of calling const. convention to be submitted to vote Nov. 1907. 2§ '06 ch.786, 5 Ap
- b **Or.** Amdg. Const. 1857 art.17 §1, 2: calling on const. convention to be submitted to referendum vote. 1§. Adopted on initiative petition June 4, 1906.

33 **Amendments**

- a **Fla.** Amdg. Const. 1885 art.17 §1: const. amdt. after passage by Leg. to be published for 3 months [1] preceding next gen. election of representatives; amdt. to be part of Const. from date of adoption. 1§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.438, 6 Je
- b **Or.** Amdg. Const. 1857 art.17 §1, 2: amdt. to Const., proposed by Leg. or initiative petition, to be submitted to vote at next gen. election, unless special one ordered by Leg.; majority of votes cast on each amdt. sufficient for adoption. 1§. Adopted on initiative petition June 4, 1906.

Amendments pending

Amendments acted on during current year are duplicated under the special subjects to which they pertain. This list includes all pending amendments whether acted on during the current or previous years.

- a **Ct.** Referring to Leg. of 1907 constitutional amdt. in form of revision of Const. 14p. '05 p.553, 19 J1
- b **Del.** Referring to Leg. of 1907 amdt. to Const. 1897 art.5 §4: voter not required to pay registration fee to qualify. 1§ '05 ch.4, 30 Mr
- c **Ia.** Referring to Leg. of 1907 amdt. to Const. 1857 art.1 §18: Leg. may regulate construction of drains etc. across private lands, provide for organization of drainage districts and maintenance of drains and define procedure. 1§ '06 p.210, 10 Ap
- d **Ky.** Submitting amdt. to Const. 1891 §145 by adding ¶4: voter must have paid state, county, mun., district and school taxes of previous year 60 days prior to election. 1§. Vote Nov. 1907. '06 ch.55
- e **Mass.** Referring to Leg. of 1907 amdt. to Const. 1780 by adding article of amdt.: Gov. with consent of Council may remove justices of peace and notaries public. '06 p.843, 3 Ap
- f **Nev.** Referring to Leg. of 1907 amdt. to Const. 1864 art.11 §3: school funds may be invested in bonds of any city or county in U. S. 1§ '05 p.277, 13 Mr
- g **N. Y.** Referring to next Leg. amdt. to Const. 1894 art.7 §7: Leg. may authorize construction of water storage dams in forest preserve for public purposes. '06 p.1895, 3 My
- h **N. Y.** Referring to next Leg. amdt. to Const. 1894 art.12 §2 rel. to classification of cities: 1st class comprises cities of 175,000 [250,000] or more; 2d class 50,000 to 175,000 [250,000]; 3d class under 50,000. '06 p.1896, 2 My
- i **N. Y.** Referring to next Leg. amdt. to Const. 1894 art.8 §10: debts incurred for water supply by cities of 2d class after Jan 1, 1908 not to be included within const. limit of indebtedness. '06 p.1897, 1 My
- j **N. D.** Referring to Leg. of 1907 amdt. to Const. 1889 §162: school funds may be invested in drainage bonds or bonds of states not having repudiated indebtedness. 1§ '05 ch.101, 25 F; '05 p.351, 25 F
- k **N. D.** Referring to Leg. of 1907 amdt. to Const. 1889 §158 rel. to sale of school lands; provisos. 1§ '05 ch.350, 6 Mr
- n **N. D.** Referring to Leg. of 1907 amdt. to Const. 1889 §89: Supreme Court to consist of 5 [3] judges. 1§ '05 p.351, 6 Mr
- p **O.** Submitting amdt. to Const. 1851 art.2 by amending and dividing §16 into §16 and 18, also renumbering §18-32 as §19-33: reading of bill on final passage; Governor's veto. 2§. Vote Nov. 1908. '06 p.412, 20 Mr

34

- q O. Submitting amdt. to Const. 1851 art.2 §25: regular leg. session to commence on 1st Monday in Jan. [biennially in even years] *next after it is chosen*. Vote Nov. 1908. '06 p.413, 20 Mr
- r S. C. Submitting amdt. to Const. 1895 art.3 §9: sessions of Leg. after 1906 to be held biennially [annually]. Adopted Nov. 1904 but not ratified by Leg. of 1905. '04 ch.383, 11 F
- s S. C. Amdg. Const. 1895 art.8 §7: city of Bennettsville may increase bonded indebtedness beyond 8% of taxable property for establishment and maintenance of waterworks or sewerage plant on submission to popular vote. 18. Adopted by people Nov. 1906 but must be ratified by Leg. '06 ch.198, 23 F
- t Wis. Referring to Leg. of 1907 amendment to Const. 1848 art.8 §1: Leg. may provide for graduated income tax. '03 p.776; '05 p.992
- u Wis. Referring to Leg. of 1907 amdt. to Const. 1848 art.8 §10: state may appropriate money or levy tax for construction or improvement of public highways. '05 p.991
- v Wis. Referring to Leg. of 1907 amdt. to Const. 1848 art.3 §1 ¶12: qualified electors to include [white] persons of foreign birth declaring intention to become citizens *prior to Dec. 1, 1908; proviso*. '05 p.994
- w Wis. Referring to Leg. of 1907 amdt. to Const. 1848 art.5 §10: bill not returned by Gov. within 6 [3] days to become law; *proviso*. '05 p.994

35

Amendments adopted

The entries under this head are duplicated under the special subjects to which they pertain.

- a Ark. Amdg. Const. 1874 art.14 §3: Leg. may authorize school district to levy tax of 7 [5] mills. 18. Adopted Sept. 1906. '05 p.833, 2 Mr
- b Cal. Amdg. Const. 1879, art.11 by adding §16½: regulating public depositories; security; apportionment. 18. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p.1062, 7 Mr
- c Cal. Amdg. Const. 1879 art.20 §16: provision of mun. charter to control tenure of office of employees. 18. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p.1063, 7 Mr
- d Cal. Amdg. Const. 1879 art.11 §8: city of 3500 may adopt new charter. 18. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p.1064, 8 Mr
- e Cal. Amdg. Const. 1879 art.11 by adding §13½: public bond may be made payable in any place in U. S. 18. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p.1067, 10 Mr
- f Cal. Amdg. Const. 1879 art.6 §17 rel. to salary of Superior and Supreme Court judge. 18. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p.1069, 10 Mr
- i Cal. Amdg. Const. 1879 art.9 by adding §13 exempting Cogswell Polytechnical College from taxation; Leg. may revive or modify at will. 18. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p.1072, 10 Mr
- p Cal. Amdg. Const. 1879 repealing art.13 §5 which declared illegal all contracts for the payment by the mortgagor of the tax upon the mortgage. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 p.90, 12 Je

35

- q **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.11 §18: city and county of San Francisco, city of San José and town of Santa Clara may defer accumulation of sinking fund till not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of time till maturity of indebtedness which shall not exceed 75 years. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 p.91, 12 Je
- s **Col.** Amdg. Const. 1876 art.7 §8: voting machines may be used providing secrecy is assured; bonds may be issued to purchase. 3§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.84, 10 Ap
- u **Ga.** Amdg. Const. 1877 art.6 §1, 2: jurisdiction of Supreme Court revised; Court of Appeals established; its jurisdiction defined; officers. 7§. Adopted Oct. 1906. '06 p.24, 31 Jl
- v **Ga.** Amdg. Const. 1877 art.11 §1 ¶2 creating county of "Ben Hill": boundaries; county site; officers; election of. 3§. Adopted Oct. 1906. '06 p.28, 31 Jl
- w **Ga.** Amdg. Const. 1877 art.6 §3 ¶1: Leg. may increase or reduce number of judges of Superior Court for each circuit. 5§. Adopted Oct. 1906. '05 p.66, 22 Ag
- xf **Id.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.7 §9: state tax rate on real and personal property limited to 1% of assessed valuation [maximum rate graded according to total valuation] except on majority vote at gen. election. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p.441, 2 Mr
- xg **Kan.** Amdg. Const. 1859 art.15 §4: State Printer to be elected in Nov. 1906 and every 2 years thereafter [appointed by Leg. in joint session]. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1904.
Passed Feb. 19, 1903. Printed in 1905 Laws as ch.545
- xi **Kan.** Amdg. Const. 1859 art.12 §2: stockholder in corp. liable to [additional] amount of [equal to] stock owned. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.542, 27 Ja
- xj **Kan.** Amdg. Const. 1859 art.2 §17: courts to determine whether law is repugnant to const. provision against special laws. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.543, 20 Ja
- xk **Kan.** Amdg. Const. 1859 art.3 §8: Leg. may provide for appointment of judge pro tem. in absence or disability of probate judge; probate judge may receive salary and clerk. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.544, 22 F
- xn **La.** Amdg. Const. 1898 art.315-17 authorizing city of New Orleans to issue \$200,000 of school teachers salary bonds. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.2 §7-8, 11 Je
- xp **La.** Amdg. Const. 1898 art.256: removing limitation on appropriation to La. Industrial Institute. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.3, 11 Je
- xq **La.** Amdg. Const. 1898 art.309: assessors and tax collectors for New Orleans to be *elected* [appointed by Gov.]. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.8, 22 Je
- xi **La.** Amdg. Const. 1898 art.109 rel. to District Courts; unexpired term of 1 year filled by *special election* [appointment]; additional judge in 1st district. 4§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.12, 22 Je

- 35
xs La. Amdg. Const. 1898 art.210, to make women eligible for factory inspector. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.13, 22 Je
- xt** La. Amdg. Const. 1898 to authorize New Orleans to issue \$8,000,000 of public improvement bonds. 12§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.19, 25 Je
- xu** La. Amdg. Const. 1898 art.97: salary of Atty. Gen. \$5000 [\$3000]. 3§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.30, 29 Je
- xv** La. Amdg. Const. 1898 art.140 rel. to jurisdiction of judges of New Orleans city criminal court. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.44, 29 Je
- xw** La. Amdg. Const. 1898 art.281: municipalities, parishes, *school*, drainage and *sewerage* districts on vote of taxpayers may issue bonds for public improvements; mun. councils may create sewerage districts; drainage districts on vote of electors may levy acreage tax. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.122, 9 Jl
- xy** La. Amdg. Const. 1898 by amdg. art.98-100, 106, 131 and rep. art.105 rel. to Courts of Appeal; jurisdiction; judges; circuits. 8§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.137, 10 Jl
- xz** La. Amdg. Const. 1898 art.108: salary of district judge in *each* district to be \$3000. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.216, 12 Jl
- z** Minn. Amdg. Const. 1857 as substitute for art.9 §1-4: power of taxation indestructible; taxes to be uniform and for public purpose; exemptions; special assessments. 3§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.168, 13 Ap
- zb** Minn. Amdg. Const. 1857 art.1 by adding §18: person may sell or peddle product of own farm or garden without license. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.283, 19 Ap
- zc** Miss. Amdg. Const. 1890 §66: law granting donation or gratuity requires concurrence of $\frac{2}{3}$ members *elect* of each branch of Leg. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.238, 16 Ap
- zd** Mo. Amdg. Const. 1875 art.9 §10: sheriff and coroner to be elected for 4 [2] years; eligible for reelection [only 4 out of 6 years]. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p.308
- ze** Mo. Amdg. Const. 1875 art.10 §12: political corp. with assent of $\frac{2}{3}$ voters may become indebted to amount greater than annual revenue *for grading, constructing, paving and maintaining roads*. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p.309
- zf** Mon. Amdg. Const. 1889 art.5 §1 establishing initiative and referendum. 3§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.61, 2 Mr
- zg** Neb. Amdg. Const. 1875 by adding article: providing for State Railway Com'n to consist of 3 members elected in Nov. 1906 for 6 year term; to regulate rates, service and control of common carriers; provision in case no specific law passed by Leg. 3§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.233, 4 Ap
- zh** N. D. Amdg. Const. 1889 §162: school funds may be invested in county, township or municipal bonds. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '03 p.294, 24 F; '05 p.349, 2 Mr

35

- zi **Or.** Amdg. Const. 1857 art.4 by adding §1a: referendum may be demanded against any item, section or part of act; provision for initiative and referendum as to local, special or mun. legislation on petition of 15% and 10% of the voters of the city or town respectively. 1§. Adopted on initiative petition June 4, 1906.
- zj **Or.** Amdg. Const. 1857 art.11 §2: municipality given exclusive right to enact and amend charter subject to Const. and criminal laws. 1§. Adopted on initiative petition June 4, 1906.
- zk **Or.** Amdg. Const. 1857 art.12 §1: Leg. may regulate state printing and binding. 1§. Adopted on initiative petition June 4, 1906.
- zn **Or.** Amdg. Const. 1857 art.17 §1, 2: amdts. to Const., proposed by Leg. or initiative petition, to be submitted to vote at next gen. election, unless special one ordered by Leg.; majority of votes cast on each amdt. sufficient for adoption; calling of const. convention to be submitted to referendum vote. 1§. Adopted on initiative petition June 4, 1906.
- zp **S. D.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.9 §7: Leg. may impose additional qualifications for school sup'ts consistent with Const. art.7 §9. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.68
- zq **S. D.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.5 §23: in city of 5000 Leg. may substitute for police magistrates Mun. Court with jurisdiction of justice of peace and provide for election of judges. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.69
- zr **S. D.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.21 by adding §6: Leg. may provide for drainage of agricultural lands, organize drainage districts and authorize special assmts. to maintain. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.70
- zs **S. D.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.11 §1: Leg. to impose tax not to exceed 1½ mills for support of cordage plant at State Penitentiary during 1907. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.71
- zt **Tex.** Amdg. Const. 1876 art.8 §2: Leg. may exempt from taxation endowment fund of educational and religious inst. invested in bonds and mortgages. 4§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p.410, 15 Ap

36

Amendments rejected

The entries under this head are duplicated under the special subjects to which they pertain.

- a **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.5 §15, 19 rel. to salary and duties of Lieut. Gov. 2§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.1070, 10 Mr
- b **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.12 §7: corp. charter or franchise may be extended 50 years by consent of ⅔ stock. 1§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.1071, 10 Mr
- c **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.5-§19: salary of Gov. \$10,000 [\$6000]; Atty. Gen. \$6000 [\$3000]; Sec. of State, Compt., Treasurer and Surveyor Gen. \$5000 [\$3000]; clerk not to exceed \$1800 [\$1600]. 1§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.1073, 10 Mr
- d **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.4 § 2, 23: time limit for introduction of bills; salary of member of Leg. \$1000 a session [\$8 a day]; Leg. may employ attendants to amount to \$500 a day. 2§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.1075, 10 Mr

36

- e **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.11 §8: charters of city and county of San Francisco and of city of San José may be amended within 2 years without ratification by Leg.; procedure. Rejected Nov. 1906.
'06 p.88, 12 Je
- f **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.11 by adding §20: city and county of San Francisco by ordinance adopted on $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of bd of supervisors approved by mayor may within 2 years acquire property by purchase, condemnation, gift or exchange for streets, parks, boulevards etc. and may alter terms of street franchises held by persons or corporations as to use of streets for gas and water pipes. Rejected Nov. 1906.
'06 p.91, 12 Je
- g **Minn.** Amdg. Const. 1857 art.9 §16: Leg. may levy tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ [$\frac{1}{20}$] mill for bridge and road fund; omitting clause rel. to appointment of State Highway Com'n. 3§. Rejected Nov. 1906.
'05 ch.212, 17 Ap
- h **Fla.** Amdg. Const. 1885 art.5 §9: salary of justice of Supreme Court \$4000 [\$3000]; circuit judge \$3500 [\$2500]. 1§. Rejected Nov. 1906.
'05 p.432, 31 My
- i **Fla.** Amdg. Const. 1885 art.5 by adding §39: salary of judge of Criminal Court of Record graded according to population of county. 1§. Rejected Nov. 1906.
'05 p.432, 6 Je
- j **Fla.** Amdg. Const. 1885 art.5 by adding §40-47: establishing Court of Record in Escambia county and defining jurisdiction. 8§. Rejected Nov. 1906.
'05 p.433, 6 Je
- k **Fla.** Amdg. Const. 1885 art.16 by adding §32-35: creating Bd of Drainage Com'rs and drainage districts; lien for taxes; asmt. of benefits. 4§. Rejected Nov. 1906.
'05 p.435, 27 My
- n **Fla.** Amdg. Const. 1885 art.17 §1: const. amdt. after passage by Leg. to be published for 1 month [3] preceding next gen. election of representatives; amdts. to be part of Const. from date of adoption. 1§. Rejected Nov. 1906.
'06 p.438, 6 Je
- p **Id.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.8 §3, 4: local divisions may incur public indebtedness on *majority* [$\frac{2}{3}$] vote at special election; may vote donations to railroads or works of internal improvement on submission to voters at special election; provisos. 4§. Rejected Nov. 1906.
'05 p.435, 10 Mr
- r **Id.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.18 §10: county com'rs to be elected for 4 [2] years. 3§. Rejected Nov. 1906
'05 p.437, 2 F
- s **Id.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.9 §11: school funds may be invested in county, mun. or school district bonds or state warrants. 2§. Vote Nov. 1906. Not submitted to vote as resolution contained no provision for publication.
'05 p.438, 23 F
- t **Id.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.18 §6 rel. to county, township and precinct officers. 3§. Rejected Nov. 1906.
'05 p.439, 1 Mr
- u **Id.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.7 §8: railroads hereafter constructed may be exempt from taxation for 10 years from beginning of construction. 3§. Rejected Nov. 1906.
'05 p.440, 3 Mr

CONSTITUTIONS AMENDMENTS REJECTED

36

- v Ind. Amdg. Const. 1851 art.7 §21: Leg. to prescribe requirements for admission to bar. 1§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 ch.171, 4 Mr
- w Ia. Referring to Leg. of 1906 amdt. to Const. 1857 art.1 §18: Leg. may regulate construction of drains etc. across private lands, provide for organization of drainage districts and maintenance of drains, and define procedure. Not repassed by Leg. of 1906. '04 p.210, 9 Ap
- x La. Amdg. Const. 1898 art.230 removing exemption on rectories and parsonages from taxation and placing mortgages on real property and mortgage notes in the exempt class. 2§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '06 ch.215, 12 Jl
- za N. Y. Referring to next Leg. amdt. to Const. 1894 art.6 §6: Court of Appeals may authorize appointment of trial com'rs in counties of 500,000, their necessity being certified to by appellate division of Supreme Court of the county; term 6 years; salary \$12,000; powers. Not repassed by Leg. of 1906. '04 p.1933, 8 Ap
- zb N. Y. Referring to next Leg. amdt. to Const. 1894 art.7 §7 relating to forest preserve: Leg. may authorize removal of dead timber for reforestation; also sale of lands outside Adirondack park and Catskill park; proceeds to be used for purchase of lands within parks; regulations. Not repassed by Leg. of 1906. '04 p.1934, 9 Ap
- zc N. Y. Referring to next Leg. amdt. to Const. 1894 art.2 §1 as to residence qualifications in a city comprising more than 1 county. Not repassed by Leg. of 1906. '04 p.1935, 14 Ap
- zd N. Y. Referring to next Leg. amdt. to Const. 1894 art.6 §1, 7 as amended in 1899: Leg. may increase number of justices of Supreme Court, and judges of Court of Appeals not to exceed 11, on 2/3 vote of members of each house; divisions of latter; quorum; concurrence. Not repassed by Leg. of 1906. '04 p.1936, 14 Ap
- ze N. Y. Referring to next Leg. amdt. to Const. 1894 art.6 §6 by adding article: justices of appellate division of department in which Supreme Court com'rs have been appointed may designate additional com'rs and may revoke designation. Not repassed by Leg. of 1906. '04 p.1938, 15 Ap
- zf Or. Amdg. Const. 1857 art.2 §2: right of suffrage to be extended to women. 1§. Proposed by initiative petition and rejected June 4, 1906.
- zj Tex. Amdg. Const. 1876 art.8 §9: county, city or town tax of 1½ mills on \$1 may be levied to pay jurors. 2§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.411, 15 Ap
- zk Tex. Amdg. Const. 1875 art.3 §24: salary of legislator; prohibiting acceptance of privileges from telegraph or telephone company or common carrier. 1§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.412, 15 Ap
- zn Wash. Amdg. Const. 1889 art.1 §16 rel. to eminent domain. 4§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '06 ch.65, 4 Mr

36
zp

Wash. Amdg. Const. 1889 art.21 §1 making use of water for removal of timber products a public use. 4§. Rejected Nov. 1906.
'05 ch.67, 3 Mr

38

Officers. Departments

Departments of agriculture are classified under Agriculture, departments of education under education, etc.

- a **Ark.** Declaring invalid amdt. to Const. 1874 art.6 §23 submitted by laws of 1893 p.360 and voted on in Sept. 1894, permitting Gov. to fill vacancies in state, district, county and township offices. Failed to receive majority of all votes cast at election.

Rice v. Palmer 96 S. W. 396 (1906)

- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1057, 1064-66, 1070-71: all state officers to be elected at general election in even years; 2 Supreme Court judges in 1906 and every 2 years thereafter [1 each year]; legislators to be elected in *even* [odd] years. 6§
'06 ch.36, 10 Ap

- c **Va.** Amdg. C. §92, 98 rel. to election of county and city officers; com'rs of revenue of county and of city; clerk of Circuit Court. 4§
'06 ch.168, 14 Mr

38(1

Civil service examination

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.19 §1: Gov. may designate chairman of Civil Service Com'n. 1§
'06 ch.159, 14 Mr
- b **Mass.** Posting of notices in cities and towns of civil service exams. 2§
'06 ch.277, 12 Ap
- c **Mass.** Civil Service Com'n may employ pay roll inspector and physical inspector at \$1200 and \$1500 respectively. 1§
'06 ch.465, 7 Je

38(2

LOCAL

- a **Mass.** Police officers under classified civil service to hold office during good behavior and to be removed only after notice and hearing in accordance with '04 ch.314 §2. 2§
'06 ch.210, 30 Mr
- b **Mass.** Any appointing or employing bd or officer under city civil service law to make on request of com'rs itemized report of all expenditure for services during preceding month; jurisdiction. 3§
'06 ch.306, 23 Ap
- c **Pa.** Appointments and promotions in civil service of cities of 1st class to be made by exam.; mayor to appoint civil service com'n; regulations. 28§
'06 ch.18, 5 Mr

38(3

Oath. Installation

- a. **Va.** Amdg. C. §108: county, city, town or district officer appointed to fill vacancy to qualify as if elected by people. 1§
'06 ch.16, 15 F; '06 ch.213, 14 Mr

STATE DEPARTMENTS

BONDS. SURETIES

38(4

- a **Md.** Release of sureties on official bonds. Adds C.'04 art.90 §5B. 1§ '06 ch.409, 3 Ap
- b **S. C.** Fixing official bonds of certain clerks and accountants in the several state dep'ts. 3§ '06 ch.51, 23 F

38(5

Preference of veterans

- a **N. J.** Retirement of Civil War veterans on pension after 40 years continuous public service. 3§ '06 ch.252, 17 My

38(7

Reports

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §122: biennial reports of state officers to be made in *even* [odd] years. 1§ '06 ch.5, 23 Mr

38(8

Salaries. Fees

- a **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.5 §19: salary of Gov. \$10,000 [\$6000]; Atty. Gen. \$6000 [\$3000]; Sec. of State, Compt., Treasurer and Surveyor Gen. \$5000 [\$3000]; clerk not to exceed \$1800 [\$1600]. 1§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.1073, 10 Mr
- b **Ia.** Fixing number and compensation of employees in the several state dep'ts at capital. §1 '06 p.213, 10 Ap
- c **O.** Generally amdg. R.S. §1284, and adding §1284b-c rel. to salaries of elective and appointive state officials and employees, and institutional officials. 7§ '06 p.365, 2 Ap

38(9

Tenure of office. Discipline

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1060: commencement of term of officers chosen at gen. election may be fixed by Const. *or statute*. 2§ '06 ch.37, 10 Ap
- b **Nev.** Declaring unconst. '73 ch.121 §59-62 rel. to removal of officer for malfeasance. Defective title.
Bell v. 1st Judicial District Court 81 P. 875 (1905)
- c **O.** Amdg. R.S. §354, 414, 839, 841-42, 957-58, 1013, 1137, 1163, 1240, 1267: to conform terms of office of certain state and county officers to Const. 1851 art.17 §1 adopted in 1905, which requires biennial elections. 14§ '06 p.271, 2 Ap

40

Governor

44

Secretary. Clerks. Employees

- a **Ky.** Amdg. '73 ch.736: salary of private sec. to Gov. \$2000 [\$1200]. 1§ '06 ch.30, 16 Mr
- b **Mass.** Amdg. '02 ch.523 §1: salary of executive messenger of Gov. and Council \$1200 [\$1800]. 2§ '06 ch.109, 23 F
- c **N. J.** Amdg. '02 ch.50 §2: salary of sec. to Gov. \$4000 [\$3000]. 1§ '06 ch.10, 7 Mr

45

Veto

- a O. Submitting amdt. to Const. 1851 art. 2 §16 as to Governor's veto: provision permitting veto of any section or sections of any bill repealed. 2§. Vote Nov. 1908. '06 p.412, 20 Mr

48

Lieutenant governor

- a Cal. Amdg. Const. 1879 art.5 §15, 19 rel. to salary and duties of Lieut. Gov. 2§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.1070, 10 Mr

49

Secretary of state

- a Ia. Amdg. C. §2052: fees of Sec. of State for recording railroad contracts. 1§ '06 ch.88, 30 Mr
b Pa. Salary of Sec. of Commonwealth \$8000; fees to be paid into state treasury. 3§ '06 ch.7, 15 F
c Va. Amdg. C. §175 as to record of oath of Sec. of the Commonwealth. 1§ '06 ch.71, 3 Mr

50

Attorney general

- a Ark. Atty. Gen. may employ assistant at salary of \$1500 and stenographer at \$1000. 2§ '05 ch.16, 3 F
b La. Amdg. Const. 1898 art.97: salary of Atty.Gen. \$5000 [\$3000]. 3§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.30, 29 Je
c O. Amdg. R.S. §7195: in investigation or prosecution required by Gov. or Leg., Atty. Gen. to have powers of prosecuting atty. 2§ '06 p.26, 2 Mr
d R. I. Atty. Gen. may appoint 2d assistant at \$2000 salary. 3§ '06 ch.1314, 1 Mr
e R. I. Amdg. G.L. ch.17 §8: salary of clerk of Atty. Gen. \$800 [\$500]. 2§ '06 ch.1321, 5 Ap
f Va. Amdg. C. §183 subdiv.2: Atty. Gen. may appoint assistant at \$2500 [\$1200], and stenographer at \$900 salary; contingent expenses. 1§ '06 ch.166, 12 Mr

57

**Officers and departments created,
abolished or reorganized**

Courts and court officers not included

The entries under this head are also duplicated under the special subject to which they pertain. They are grouped here primarily for the use of the document librarian and the student of state administration.

- a Ia. Sec. of State Horticultural Society to be State Forestry Com'r without salary; to encourage and supervise forest and fruit tree culture; power to appoint county deputies. 14§ '06 ch.52, 10 Ap
b Ia. Rev.'04 ch.100: sec. of State Bd of Health to be State Registrar of Vital Statistics. Rep. C. §2566-67. 9§ '06 ch.109, 10 Ap

57

- c Ky.** Creating State Bd of Control for Charitable Institutions, to consist of 3 members appointed for 4 years by Gov. and Senate; salary \$2500 each; abolishing institutional bds of state hospitals for insane and Feeble-minded Institute; powers and duties; annual report to Gov. 33§ '06 ch.18, 9 Mr
- d Ky.** Creating State Bd of Agric., Forestry and Immigration, to consist of Com'r of Agric., Labor and Statistics, Director of Ky. Experiment Station and 1 citizen from each Appellate Court district; first appointees to be appointed by Gov.; afterward office to be filled by election. 14§ '06 ch.90, 21 Mr
- e Ky.** Insurance Com'r to appoint deputy as State Fire Marshal at \$2400 salary; report on investigations of fires to be included in annual report of com'r. 7§ '06 ch.95, 21 Mr
- f Ky.** Creating Normal Executive Council to consist of Sup't of Public Instruction and executive officer of Eastern and Western State Normal Schools; to prescribe terms of admission, graduation and courses of study of state normal schools. 30§ '06 ch.102, 21 Mr
- g Ky.** Creating State Racing Com'n to consist of 5 members appointed by Gov. for 4 years; to regulate corporations conducting running races; biennial report to Leg.; application of law. 5§ '06 ch.137, 23 Mr
- h La.** Bd of Liquidation of State Debt to consist of Gov., Lieut. Gov., Auditor, Treasurer, Sec. of State, *Atty. Gen.*, and Speaker of House of Representatives. '06 ch.20, 25 Je
- i La.** Creating State Bd of Examiners for teachers: to consist of State Sup't of Public Education, Pres. La. State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and Pres. La. State Normal School. 5§ '06 ch.55, 2 Jl
- j La.** Reorganizing bd to manage State Museum to be appointed by Gov. and consist of 2 from La. Historical Society, 1 from La. Historical Ass'n, 1 each from New Orleans Art Ass'n, Naturalist Ass'n and Audubon Society, 1 each to represent sugar, cotton and rice industries, with Gov., Com'r of Agric. and Immigration, mayor of New Orleans and director of Experiment Station. Rev. '00 ch.90. 11§ '06 ch.169, 11 Jl
- k La.** Creating State Bd of Equalization: one member to be elected from each congressional district for term of 4 years. 15§ '06 ch.182, 11 Jl
- n Md.** Creating State Bd of Forestry, to consist of Compt., presidents of Johns Hopkins Univ. and of Md. State Agricultural College, State Geologist, Gov. and 2 members appointed by him for 2 years; Bd to appoint State Forester at \$2000; to promote forestry and silviculture and effect system of fire protection; appropriation. 17§ '06 ch.294, 5 Ap
- p Md.** Creating Bd of Shell Fish Com'rs to consist of 3 members appointed for 2 years by Bd of Public Works; salary of president \$2000, of others \$1800; to control oyster-producing territory; annual report. Adds C.'04 art.72 §§1-119. 38§ '06 ch.711, 2 Ap

57

- q **Mass.** Creating office of State Bank Com'r to be appointed by Gov. and Council for 3 years, at \$5000; appointment of deputy at \$3000 and 5 examiners at \$2000 each; abolishing Bd of Savings Banks Com'rs and transferring powers and duties to Bank Com'r. 5§ '06 ch.204, 27 Mr
- r **Mass.** Creating State Com'n for Blind, to consist of 5 members appointed for 5 years by Gov. and Council; to aid in finding employment for adult blind; annual report to Gov. and Council. 8§ '06 ch.385, 11 My
- s **Mass.** Free employment offices to be established in certain cities by Chief of Bureau of Statistics of Labor with approval of Gov. and Council; regulations; reports; appropriation. 8§ '06 ch.435, 31 My
- t **Mass.** Com'n on Industrial Education consisting of 5 members to be appointed for 3 years by Gov. and Council: to direct establishment of independent industrial schools through state, prescribe courses of instruction and apportion state aid; annual report to Leg.; appropriations. Rep. R.L. ch.42 §10. 8§ '06 ch.505, 21 Je
- u **Mass.** Chief inspector to be appointed from members of Boiler Inspection Dep't of District Police by Gov. on certification of Civil Service Com'n at \$2000 salary; to unify enforcement of boiler inspection and exam. of engineers and firemen. 2§ '06 ch.521, 26 Je
- v **Miss.** Creating Dep't of Agric. and Commerce to be under the charge of a Com'r of Agric., Statistics and Immigration elected by the people for 4 years at \$2400 salary: to develop agriculture, horticulture and kindred industries; annual report to Gov.; appropriation. 11§ '06 ch.102, 14 Ap; '06 ch.103, 21 Ap
- w **Miss.** Establishing State Geologic Economic and Topographic Survey, under direction of bd consisting of Gov., State Sup't of Education, chancellor of Univ. of Miss., president of Miss. Agricultural and Mechanical College and director of Dep't of Archives and History; bd to appoint State Geologist; biennial report to Leg. 8§ '06 ch.111, 9 F
- x **N. J.** Creating office of Chief Inspector of Power Vessels, to be appointed by Gov. for 3 years at \$600, also assistant inspector at \$10 a day; annual inspection and licensing of vessels, also exam. and licensing of masters, pilots and engineers; annual report by chief to Gov. 29§ '06 ch.91, 9 Ap
- y **N. J.** Creating State Bd of Undertakers and Embalmers to consist of 5 members appointed by Gov. for 3 years; to license on exam. or on payment of registration fee if already conducting business. 11§ '06 ch.219, 12 My
- z **N. Y.** Abolishing Bd of Barber Examiners created by '03 ch.632. '06 ch.256, 19 Ap
- za **N. Y.** Abolishing River Improvement Com'n created by '04 ch.734 and transferring powers and duties to State Water Supply Com'n; civil engineer of former com'n to be retained as member of latter. 4§ '06 ch.418, 11 My

STATE DEPARTMENTS PERMANENT BOARDS

57

- zb **N.Y.** Creating State Bd of Managers of Reformatories to consist of 7 members appointed for 7 years by Gov. and Senate; bd to appoint Sup't of Reformatories; to direct management of reformatory at Elmira and reformatory at Napanoch. Rep. '00 ch.348 regulating management of reformatory at Napanoch. 9§
'06 ch.684, 31 My
- zc **O.** Rep.'85 p.135: Dep't of Forestry to be established at Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster and subject to its bd of control; abolishing State Forestry Bureau connected with State Univ. at Columbus; biennial report by bd to Leg. Adds R.S. §409aa-dd. 5§
'06 p.54, 17 Mr
- zd **O.** Amdg. '78 p.584 §2: abolishing Ohio Canal Com'n and transferring powers and duties to Bd of Public Works. 7§
'06 p.304, 2 Ap
- ze **O.** Creating Railroad Com'n of Ohio to consist of 3 members appointed for 6 years by Gov. and Senate at salary of \$5000 each; abolishing office of Com'r of Railroads and Telegraphs created by '67 p.III; regulating business of common carriers, street and electric railroads excepted. Rep. R.S. §245-46, 249. 38§ '06 p.342, 2 Ap
- zf **O.** Amdg. R.S. §395-96: reorganizing system of oil inspection; State Inspector of Oils to replace state oil inspectors of districts 1 and 2 respectively, appointed by '92 p.277; state inspector may appoint deputies not exceeding 18; compensation; powers and duties; annual report by state inspector to Gov. 3§ '06 p.359, 2 Ap
- zg **R.I.** Creating office of Com'r of Forestry to be appointed for 3 years by Gov. and Senate, at \$500 salary; powers and duties; to circulate information rel. to fire protection and reforestation; annual report to Leg. 4§
'06 ch.1322, 6 Ap
- zh **R.I.** Creating State Bd of Accountancy to consist of 3 members appointed for 3 years by Gov. and Senate; to issue on exam. certificate to practice as certified public accountant; annual report to Leg. 11§
'06 ch.1370, 20 Ap
- zi **S. C.** Creating Bd of Pardons to consist of 3 members appointed by Gov. for 3 years; powers, duties and compensation. 10§
'06 ch.13, 17 F
- zj **S. C.** Creating State Bd of Fisheries to consist of 3 members appointed by Gov. for 2 years; salary of chairman \$1200 and others \$4 a day; to regulate shellfish and fish industries; bd to appoint 4 inspectors also to purchase 4 patrol launches for enforcement; \$6000 annual appropriation. 38§
'06 ch.60, 23 F
- zk **Va.** Rep. C. §1897-98: abolishing office of State Assayer and Chemist created by '73 ch.146 to analyze soils and assay ores and metals. 1§
'06 ch.27, 17 F
- zn **Va.** Creating State Highway Com'n to consist of professors of civil engineering of Univ. of Va., Va. Military Institute, and Va. Agricultural and Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute and State Com'r of Highways appointed by Gov. for 6 years, at \$3000 salary: to aid in improvement and construction of country roads; annual report by com'r to Gov.; appropriation. 14§
'06 ch.73, 6 Mr

57

zp

Va. Creating State Convict Road Force: provision for working prisoners on public roads; method by which county may avail itself of labor of road force; \$25,000 annual appropriation. 158

'06 ch.74, 6 Mr

zq

Va. Creating Bureau of Insurance under direction of State Corp. Com'n: Com'r of Insurance to be elected by joint vote of 2 houses for 4 years term at \$3500 salary; annual report to com'n. 1638

'06 ch.112, 9 Mr

58

Temporary boards and officers

The entries under this head are also duplicated under the special subjects to which they pertain. They are grouped here primarily for the use of the document librarian and the student of state administration. See also 59, Special investigations

a

Cal. Com'n consisting of Gov., Atty. Gen. and mayor of San Francisco to locate sites for state buildings at San Francisco and erect same; management on completion to be given to Com'n consisting of Gov., Atty. Gen. and Sec. of State; \$500,000; exemption from building act of 1876. 68

'06 ch.16, 12 Je

b

Ga. Designating 9 com'rs to complete and erect an equestrian statue to Gen. John B. Gordon, on Capitol grounds; report to Leg.; \$15,000. 38

'06 p.18, 20 Ag

c

Ky. Committee of 5 members to be appointed by Gov. to erect memorial to Abraham Lincoln at Hodgenville; \$2500. 28

'06 ch.41, 16 Mr

d

Ky. Com'n of 3 members to be appointed by Gov. to restore Daniel Boone monument in Frankfort cemetery; \$2000. 18

'06 ch.66, 21 Mr

e

La. Com'n consisting of Com'r of Agric. and Immigration, director of Experiment Station, curator of State Museum and 2 appointees of Gov. to prepare state exhibit for Jamestown Exposition. 1

'06 ch.190, 11 Jl

f

La. Com'n of 4 to be appointed by Gov., with Gov. as ex officio chairman, to distribute the "Spanish-American War veterans fund" received from U. S. gov't as back pay. 68

'06 ch.211, 12 Jl

g

Md. Com'n of 7 to be appointed by Gov. to erect monument in Baltimore to Civil War veterans; \$25,000. 48

'06 ch.539, 9 Ap

h

Md. Amdg. '04 ch.426 §2: Bd of Public Works with 5 designated members to constitute State Tobacco Warehouse Building Com'n to rebuild and equip certain state warehouses. 58

'06 ch.804, 5 Ap

i

Md. Appointment of special committee consisting of 4 attys. to protect state's interest in the Washington branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. 1

'06 p.1423, 21 F

j

Mass. Bd of Jamestown Exposition Managers to be appointed by Gov. and Council to prepare state exhibit; \$50,000. 1

'06 r.65, 7 My

k

Miss. Com'n of 3 members to be appointed by Gov., as Miss. Vicksburg Park Com'n; to erect memorials to Confederate soldiers fighting in siege at Vicksburg. 58

'06 ch.141, 7 F

58

- n **N. J.** Gov. to appoint 3 com'rs to erect monument on battlefield of Salem Church, Va.; \$6000 to commemorate services of 23d regiment of N. J. volunteer infantry. 4§ '06 ch.6, 7 Mr
- p **N. J.** Supervisor, principal keeper and bd of inspectors of State Prison to be com'n to erect and furnish residence for principal keeper and physician of State Prison; cost limited to \$20,000. 4§ '06 ch.55, 30 Mr
- q **N. J.** Com'n to be appointed to erect monument to 14th regiment N. J. volunteer infantry at Monocacy, Md.; \$2500. 4§ '06 ch.85, 6 Ap
- r **N. J.** State House Com'n consisting of Gov., Treasurer and Compt. to enlarge Capitol; \$100,000. 2§ '06 ch.164, 30 Ap
- s **N. J.** Joint com'n of 3 members appointed by Gov. and 3 by D. A. R. to erect monument at Greenwich commemorating burning of cargo of tea in 1774, in resistance to tax on colonies; \$5000. 4§ '06 ch.170, 30 Ap
- t **N. J.** Com'n of 3 to be appointed by Gov. to revise laws rel. to police courts; report to Leg. of 1907. 3§ '06 ch.286, 22 My
- u **N. J.** Com'n of 3 to be appointed by Gov. to confer with Gov. and Leg. of N. Y. rel. to appointment of joint com'n to provide for construction of bridges over Hudson river at N. Y. city. 3§ '06 p.737, 27 Mr
- v **N. Y.** Com'n of 3 members to be appointed by Gov. to confer with N. J. representatives to secure system of transit by construction of bridges between N. Y. and N. J.; \$1000. '06 ch.260, 19 Ap
- w **N. Y.** Designating Hudson-Fulton com'n nominated by Gov. and mayor of N. Y. city; to prepare celebration in 1909 of discovery of Hudson river and use of steam on river; \$25,000. 11§ '06 ch.325, 27 Ap
- x **N. Y.** Com'n named to erect monument to 10th regiment of N. Y. state volunteer infantry who participated in battle of 2d Bull Run; \$1500. 4§ '06 ch.666, 31 My
- y **N. Y.** Com'n named to erect on battlefield of 1st Bull Run, monument to 14th regiment of N. Y. state militia who participated in battles of Bull Run, Gainesville and Groveton, Va.; \$1500. 4§ '06 ch.667, 31 My
- z **O.** Com'n consisting of Gov., Adjutant Gen. and Auditor of State to instal electric light and power plant for State House and Capitol; \$25,000. 1§ '06 p.168, 31 Mr
- za **O.** Com'n of 3 members to be appointed by Gov. to erect monument at Columbus to Civil War soldiers killed in explosion of ship Sultana; \$15,000. 4§ '06 p.308, 2 Ap
- zb **O.** Com'n of 5 to be appointed by Gov. to decide as to participation of state in Jamestown Exposition. '06 p.410, 8 Mr
- zc **O.** Com'n of 6 to be appointed by Gov. and Senate to consider advisability of relocating Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus; report to Gov. '06 p.418, 31 Mr

58

- zd **R. I.** Com'n of 5 members to be appointed by Gov. and Senate for Jamestown Exposition; to erect building, prepare exhibit and appoint executive com'r; \$15,000. 7§ '06 ch.1368, 20 Ap
- ze **R. I.** Com'n of 3 to be appointed by Gov. to erect monument in Vicksburg National Park; \$5000. '06 r.4, 20 Ap
- zf **R. I.** Com'n or com'r to be appointed by Gov. to cooperate with Bd of Harbor and Land Com'rs of Mass. in inspecting and restoring all monuments and other marks defining the boundaries between R. I. and Mass. '06 r.5, 12 Ap
- zg **R. I.** Com'r to be appointed by Gov. to suppress and exterminate the gipsy and brown tail moth; \$5100. '06 r.38, 20 Ap
- zh **S. C.** Com'n of 3 to be appointed by Gov. to erect monument to Gen. Thomas Sumter; \$500. 3§ '06 ch.173, 21 F
- zi **S. C.** Com'n to be appointed for Jamestown Tercennial Exposition in 1907; \$20,000. 5§ '06 ch.193, 24 F
- zj **Va.** Reappointment of Sec. of Military Records: to complete records provided for by '04 ch.70. 7§ '06 ch.44, 20 F
- zk **Va.** Amdg. '03 ch.243 §3: continuing com'n appointed to erect monument to R. E. Lee; Gov. to be member of com'n. 1§ '06 ch.79, 7 Mr

59

Special investigations

The entries under this head are duplicated under the special subject to which they pertain. They are grouped here primarily for the use of the document librarian and the student of state administration.

- a **Ark.** Appointment of Ark. History Com'n to consist of 5 members chosen from the Ark. Historical Ass'n; to investigate extant sources of information on state history and methods of preservation; report to Gov. by Jan. 1907; \$1250. 3§ '05 ch.215, 27 Ap
- b **Ark.** Joint leg. committee of 5 to be appointed to draft gen. road law. 1§ '05 p.836, 25 Ja
- c **Ia.** Legislative Insurance Com'n to be appointed consisting of 2 senators and 3 representatives; to investigate system, practice and policies of insurance companies; report to State Auditor by Dec. 1, 1906; \$10,000. 11§ '06 ch.188, 5 Ap
- d **Ky.** Joint leg. committee to be appointed to revise laws rel. to public printing; report to Leg. of 1908. '06 p.545, 22 Mr
- e **La.** Com'n of 15 taxpaying citizens appointed by Gov. to investigate laws rel. to taxation and assmt. in La. and other states of U. S. and report to Gov. 12 months after appointment. 1§ '06 ch.191, 11 Jl
- f **Md.** Joint leg. committee, of 2 senators and 3 delegates, to confer with Pa. com'n rel. to propagation and protection of food fishes in Susquehanna river; report to Leg. of 1908; \$2000. 3§ '06 ch.281, 9 Ap; '06 p.1427, 12 Mr
- g **Md.** Com'n of 5 members to be appointed by Gov. for improving condition of adult blind; report to Leg. of 1908; \$1500 appropriation for 1907 and 1908 each. 4§ '06 ch.290, 5 Ap

59

- h Md.** Term of com'n appointed by '02 ch.181 to investigate cerebro-spinal meningitis in horses extended to 1908 [1906]; investigations to include other infectious diseases of horses and cattle. 3§
'06 ch.482, 9 Ap
- i Md.** Com'n of 5 members to be appointed by Gov. to make comparative investigation of working of indeterminate, indefinite and cumulative sentences in criminal cases; report to Leg. of 1908; \$500. 3§
'06 ch.563, 9 Ap
- j Md.** Com'n of 5 members to be appointed by Gov. for 2 years to revise laws rel. to care of minors, juvenile courts, probation systems and detention homes. 1§
'06 ch.807, 5 Ap
- k Mass.** Com'n of 3 to be appointed by Gov. and Council to recodify laws on insurance; report to present Leg. '06 r.11, 20 F
- n Mass.** Bd of Railroad Com'rs to investigate block and other signals, fire extinguishing apparatus and other safeguards for use on steam railroads; \$2500. '06 r.54, 28 Ap
- p Mass.** Sec. of Commonwealth, Com'r of Public Records and State Librarian to investigate distribution and preservation of state publications distributed to cities and towns; report to Leg. of 1907. '06 r.57, 28 Ap
- q Mass.** State Bd of Health to make comparative investigation of drawn and undrawn poultry when shipped or stored; report to Leg. of 1907; \$3000. '06 r.59, 28 Ap
- r Mass.** Bd of Gas and Electric Light Com'rs to investigate feasibility of equipping gas fixtures with self-closing devices; report to Leg. of 1907. '06 r.71, 12 My
- s Mass.** Com'rs on Fisheries and Game to investigate methods of commercial propagation of scallops and lobsters; \$1500 annual appropriation for 3 years. '06 r.74, 24 My
- t Mass.** Com'n of 3 members to be appointed by Gov. and Council to consider advisability of purchasing, constructing and maintaining armories for militia; report to Leg. of 1907; \$500. '06 r.98, 14 Je
- u Mass.** Com'n of 5 members to be appointed to consider measures for relief of consumptives in advanced stage of disease and advisability of establishing state hospitals for same; \$5000. '06 r.102, 20 Je
- v Mass.** Gov. and Council to consider advisability of erecting memorials without state to commemorate action of state troops in Revolutionary War; report to Leg. of 1907. '06 r.105, 26 Je
- w N. J.** Com'n appointed by '05 ch.94 to revise laws on master and servant to report to Leg. of 1907 [1906]. 1§ '06 ch.110, 12 Ap
- x N. J.** Com'n consisting of members of Bd of Riparian Com'rs and State Geologist to investigate potable water supply in state and cost of its acquisition and report to Leg. as soon as practicable. 3§
'06 p.736, 7 Mr
- y N. J.** Com'n of 3 to be appointed by Gov. to consider the system of mun. gov't in state and report to Gov. and Leg. on 1st day of session 1907. 4§
'06 p.741, 22 My

59

- z** **N. J.** Joint leg. committee of 8 to investigate subject of grants and leases of riparian rights by state. 3§ '06 p.742, 22 My
- za** **N. J.** Com'n of 5 to be appointed by Gov. to consider and investigate the advisability of legislation permitting municipalities to construct and maintain lighting and power plants for public or private consumption; report to Leg. 1907. 2§ '06 p.743, 22 My
- zb** **N. J.** Com'n of 3 to be appointed by Gov. to investigate feasibility of law for division of profits of public utility corporations between corporations and municipalities granting franchises; report to Leg. 1907. 3§ '06 p.745, 22 My
- zc** **N. Y.** Com'n of 15, 5 appointed by Gov., 5 from Senate, 5 from House, to consider advisability of revising tax laws; report to Leg. of 1907; \$25,000. 3§ '06 ch.346, 30 Ap
- zd** **N. Y.** Amdg. '04 ch.718 §1, 4, 7: extending term of Com'n on State Training School for Boys; report to Leg. of 1907 [1906]. 3§ '06 ch.617, 24 My
- ze** **N. Y.** Com'n to be appointed to consider feasibility of preserving Bronx river from pollution and of extending Bronx park reservation within certain limits; report to Leg. by Jan. 1, 1907; \$3000. 6§ '06 ch.669, 31 My
- zf** **N. Y.** Com'n of 3 members to be appointed by Gov. to investigate condition of blind; report to Leg. by Feb. 1907; \$5000. 6§ '06 ch.671, 31 My
- zg** **O.** Bd of Health to investigate water and sewage purification systems in state; report to Leg. of 1908; \$75,000. 2§ '06 p.11, 23 F
- zh** **O.** Com'n to be appointed to revise statute law; salary \$5000; revision to be submitted to Leg. Jan. 1908. 6§ '06 p.221, 2 Ap
- zi** **O.** Joint leg. committee of 3 senators and 3 representatives to revise laws on life insurance; report to Leg. 1908. '06 ch.417, 30 Mr
- zj** **R. I.** Com'n consisting of 2 representatives and 1 appointee of Gov. to be appointed to consolidate statutes; \$9000. 8§ '06 ch.1363, 20 Ap
- zk** **Wis.** Joint leg. committee of 5 to be appointed to investigate State University; expenditure limited to \$10,000; report to Gov. by Nov. 1906. '05 (ex. sess.) ch.7, 19 D; '05 (ex. sess.) p.41
- zn** **Wis.** Joint leg. committee of 7 to be appointed to investigate life insurance corporations; report to Gov. by Dec. 1906. 3§ '05 (ex. sess.) ch.9, 19 D; '05 (ex. sess.) p.39

60

State institutions

See also 335, Corrections; 797, Finance; 2 40, Charities; 2220, Education

- a** **Ia.** Acceptance of gifts, devises or bequests authorized when consonant with purposes of inst. '1§ '06 ch.144, 26 F
- b** **La.** State insts. in which inmates lodge, hereafter constructed, to be as near fireproof as possible; if more than 1 story to have fire escapes; fire drill required. 4§ '06 ch.136, 10 J1

61 Establishment. Reorganization. Change of name

The entries under this head are duplicated under the special subjects to which they pertain. They are grouped here primarily for the use of the document librarian and the student of state administration.

- a **Ark.** Name of Ark. State Lunatic Asylum to be changed to State Hospital for Nervous Diseases. 2§ '05 ch.15, 3 F
- b **Ark.** Annex to be built to Confederate Soldiers' Home, for indigent mothers, wives and widows of veterans; \$15,000. 6§ '05 ch.180, 19 Ap
- c **Ark.** Establishing State Reform School for convicts in penitentiary under 18; bd of penitentiary com'rs to locate site, erect buildings and direct management; \$30,000. 16§ '05 ch.199, 25 Ap
- d **Ga.** Appropriating \$100,000 to University of Ga. to erect and equip agricultural college at Athens; bds of trustees created; their powers and duties. 4§ '06 p.10, 21 J1
- e **Ga.** Establishing schools of agric. and mechanic arts in each congressional district. 10§ '06 p.72, 18 Ag
- f **Ga.** Establishing Agricultural, Industrial and Normal College in Lowndes county as a branch of University of Ga.: site to be donated; officers; property not to be alienated or incumbered; purpose. 10§ '06 p.75, 18 Ag
- g **Ia.** Establishing State Sanitarium for Treatment of Tuberculosis; Bd of Control of State Insts. to locate site, construct buildings and direct management; \$50,000. 14§ '06 ch.120, 9 Ap
- h **Ky.** Establishing Eastern Ky. State Normal School and Western Ky. State Normal School of normal school districts no. 1 and 2 respectively; com'n appointed by Gov. to locate sites; appointment of managing boards of regents; supervision by Normal Executive Council; \$5000 each for construction; \$20,000 each annual appropriation. 30§ '06 ch.102, 21 Mr
- i **La.** Authorizing Gov. to sell or lease Maritime Quarantine Station to U. S. Gov't. 1§ '06 ch.203, 12 J1
- j **Md.** Changing name of House of Refuge incorporated by '30 ch.64 to Md. School for Boys. '06 ch.28, 27 F
- k **Md.** Establishing Md. Tuberculosis Sanatorium; managing bd to consist of Gov., Treasurer and Compt. and 6 members appointed by Gov. for 6 years; appropriations. 4§ '06 ch. 308, 5 Ap
- n **Mass.** Hospital Prison established by '05 ch.355 to be consolidated with Temporary Industrial Camp as Prison Camp and Hospital. 2§ '06 ch.243, 5 Ap
- p **Mass.** Changing name of Northampton Insane Hospital to Northampton State Hospital. 1§ '06 ch.313, 23 Ap
- q **Mass.** Establishing School for Feeble-minded; bd of trustees appointed by Gov. and Council to locate site and direct management under supervision of State Bd of Insanity; provision for school and custodial dep'ts; appropriations. 17§ '06 ch.508, 21 Je

61

- r** **N. Y.** Com'n of 5 to be appointed by Gov. to establish state prison in eastern N. Y., replacing Sing Sing Prison; com'n to locate site on approval of Gov. and State Com'n of Prisons and erect buildings; \$75,000 for site. 5§ '06 ch.670, 31 My
- s** **N. Y.** Establishing State Fish Hatchery on Hudson river for propagation of shad and bass; selection of site by Forest, Fish and Game Com'n; \$5000. 2§ '06 ch.677, 31 My
- t** **N. Y.** Establishing State Education building to include State Library and State Museum; Trustees of Public Buildings to acquire site; specifications for construction, not exceeding cost of \$3,500,000, to be submitted by trustees to Leg. of 1907; \$400,000 for site. 7§ '06 ch.678, 31 My
- u** **N. Y.** Establishing N. Y. State School of Agric. at Saint Lawrence Univ., at Canton; \$80,000. 4§ '06 ch.682, 31 My
- v** **N. Y.** State Reformatory at Elmira to be known as N. Y. State Reformatory, and State Reformatory at Napanoch as Eastern N. Y. Reformatory; reorganization; rep.'00 ch.348 rel. to latter inst. 9§ '06 ch.684, 31 My
- w** **O.** Establishing Ohio Inst. for Treatment and Education of Deformed and Crippled Children; provision for appointment of com'n to locate site and erect buildings, also managing bd of trustees; \$50,000. 8§ '06 p.57, 17 Mr
- x** **O.** Establishing Technical Industrial School at Girls' Industrial Home at Rathbone; to furnish training for self-support; \$10,000. 2§ '06 p.182, 31 Mr
- y** **O.** Establishing Lima State Hospital for criminal and dangerous insane; building com'n appointed by Gov. to prepare plans and erect building; managing bd of 6 trustees to be appointed on completion by Gov. 25§ '06 p.236, 2 Ap
- z** **S. C.** Amdg. C.C. §1257: changing name of S. C. College at Columbia to Univ. of S. C. 4§ '06 ch.14, 17 F
- za** **S. C.** Establishing S. C. Industrial School for white boys: bd of trustees to consist of Sup't of Education, Atty. Gen., Gov. and 7 appointees; to locate site, erect buildings and direct management; on removal of inmates of Reformatory on State Farm in Lexington county, reformatory to be used for colored boys; \$4500. 10§ '06 ch.86, 24 F
- zb** **Va.** Establishing Epileptic Colony on grounds of Western State Hospital near Lynchburg: managing bd of latter to have supervision. 4§ '06 ch.48, 20 F
- zc** **Va.** Establishing Va. State School for Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Children; bd of visitors to locate site, direct construction and control management; annual report to Leg. 9§ '06 ch.164, 12 Mr
- zd** **Wash.** Declaring unconst. '03 ch.115 providing for construction of state armories at Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane. Special legislation. Terry v. King County 86 P. 210 (1906)

63 Supervision and administration

- a **Ia.** To secure free religious worship of inmates of state, county, and city insts.—penal, correctional, charitable or educational or other places of confinement supported by public funds. 3§
'06 ch.35, 10 Ap
- b **Md.** Gov. to appoint representatives with advisory powers to attend meetings of bds of insts. receiving state aid. Adds C.'04 art.41 §28. 1§
'06 ch.740, 5 Ap
- c **O.** Bd of Charities conferences may be held with officers of charitable and correctional insts.; *biennial* [annual] report to Leg.; issue of bulletins. Amds. R.S. §658 and adds §656a. 3§
'06 p.29, 3 Mr

67 Public documents. Printing

See also 2448, Municipalities

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §6421 rel. to letting of contracts for public printing: printing to be done in state; in case of combination of printers in state, outside bids may be had. 2§
'05 ch.270, 6 My
- b **Ia.** Generally amdg. C. §70, 71, 125-26, 141, 2622 rel. to printing and distribution of state reports and documents: Ia. Official Register to be published *biennially* [annually]. 6§
'06 ch.3, 23 Mr
- c **Ky.** Bd of Printing Com'rs to appoint Sup't of Public Printing for 4 years, at \$1500 salary; powers and duties. 5§
'06 ch.42, 16 Mr
- d **Ky.** Joint leg. committee of 6 members to be appointed to revise laws rel. to public printing; report to Leg. of 1908.
'06 p.545, 22 Mr
- e **N. Y.** Amdg. state printing law '01 ch.507 §2: separate contracts of over \$500 may be made for printing or stationery not specifically mentioned in contract. 1§
'06 ch.330, 27 Ap
- f **N. Y.** Amdg. state printing law '01 ch.507 §10: certified check of \$10,000 to be presented with bid; forms. 1§
'06 ch.359, 9 My
- g **N. Y.** Powers and duties of printing bd; office expenses limited to \$10,000. Adds §16, 17 to state printing law '01 ch.507. 2§
'06 ch.417, 11 My
- h **N. Y.** Amdg. state printing law '01 ch.507 §6-8: number of copies of leg. journals, bills, messages and reports. 3§
'06 ch.476, 16 My
- i **O.** Amdg. R.S. §321, 323: public printing contracts to be awarded to lowest bidder, *with facilities for prompt performance of work*; 1000 copies each of Senate and House journals to be printed daily. 3§
'06 p.198, 2 Ap
- j **Or.** Amdg. Const. 1857 art.12 §1: Leg. may regulate state printing and binding. 1§. Adopted on initiative petition, June 4, 1906.
- k **Va.** Rev.C. §270-85 rel. to state printing. 18§
'06 ch.216, 14 Mr

68

State printing boards and officers

- a **Kan.** Amdg. Const. 1859 art.15 §4: State Printer to be elected in Nov. 1906 and every 2 years thereafter [appointed by Leg. in joint session]. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1904.
Passed Feb. 19, 1903. Printed in 1905 laws as ch.545

70

Distribution

See also 2354, State libraries

- a **Ark.** Sec. of State to send copy of state publications and surplus copies of U. S. publications in State Library to State University Library. 4§ '05 ch.80, 10 Mr
- b **Ia.** Amdg. '97 ch.20 §18-19 rel. to sales of codes and session laws by county auditor. 1§ '06 ch.1, 5 Ap
- c **Mass.** Sec. of Commonwealth, Com'r of Public Records and State Librarian to investigate distribution and preservation of state publications distributed to cities and towns; report to Leg. of 1907 '06 r.57,28 Ap
- d **N. Y.** Amdg. leg. law '92 ch.682 §47: *clerks of Senate and Assembly* [Sec. of State] to distribute leg. documents. 3§ '06 ch.475, 16 My

77

Legislature

See also 2, Statutes; 2455, Council (municipal)

- a **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.4 §23: salary of member of Leg. \$1000 a session [\$8 a day]; Leg. may employ attendants to amount of \$500 a day. 2§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.1075, 10 Mr

79

Election. Number. Apportionment. Vacancies

80

Apportionment: general laws

- a **Ga.** "An act to change and rearrange the senatorial districts of this state." 2§ '06 p.80, 18 Ag
- b **Ia.** Reapportioning state into senatorial districts. 1§ '06 ch.210, 10 Ap
- c **Ia.** Reapportioning state into representative districts. 1§ '06 ch.211, 10 Ap
- d **Ky.** Reapportioning state into 100 representative districts. 1§ '06 ch.139, 23 Mr
- e **Mass.** Decennial reapportionment of state into senatorial, councillor and representative districts. 23§ '06 ch.497, 18 Je
- f **Mich.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.245 reapportioning the senatorial districts. Not based upon population.
Williams v. Secretary of State 108 N. W. 749 (1906)
- g **N. J.** Apportioning state into Assembly districts. 4§ '06 ch.133, 19 Ap
- h **N. Y.** Organizing Senate districts and apportioning members of Assembly. 3§ '06 ch.431, 14 My
- i **Pa.** Fixing number of representatives and apportioning state into representative districts. 5§ '06 ch.5, 15 F

LEGISLATURE

80

- j **Pa.** Fixing number of senators and apportioning state into senatorial districts. 7§ '06 ch.9, 17 F
- k **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.19 §2, 3: ratio of representation in House, 1 representative for every 6231 [4323] of population. 2§ '06 ch.1331, 17 Ap
- n **Va.** Amdg. C.§58 apportioning representatives in House of Delegates. 1§ '06 ch.83,7 Mr

83

United States representatives

- a **Va.** Amdg. C.§50 rel. to apportionment of congressional districts. 1§ '06 ch.51, 23 F

84

United States senators

- a **Ia.** Interstate convention to be held at Des Moines to effect the calling of const. convention to provide for direct election of U. S. senators. 1§ '06 p.212, 16 Mr
- b **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §1546-47: U. S. senator to be elected on the 2d Tuesday *after Tuesday on which Leg. convenes*. 2§ '06 ch.104, 21 Mr
- c **O.** Requesting that Const. be amended to provide for direct election of U. S. senators. '06 p.406, 12 F

88

Special laws

- a **Kan.** Amdg. Const. 1859 art.2 §17: courts to determine whether law is repugnant to const. provision against special laws. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.543, 20 Ja

90

Members of Legislature

- a **O.** Amdg. R.S. §40: salary of legislator \$600 [\$1200 for term of office]. 2§ '06 p.8, 22 F
Amended: salary \$1000; \$10 [\$5] deduction for each day's absence from session. 2§ '06 p.287, 2 Ap
- b **Tex.** Amdg. Const. 1876 art.3 §24: salary of legislator. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.412, 15 Ap
- c **Va.** Continuances allowed to parties to action during session of Leg., when member or officer retained as atty. prior to session. 1§ '06 ch.29, 17 F
- d **Va.** Amdg. C.§184 subdiv.1 fixing salaries of members and officers of Leg. 1§ '06 ch.235, 15 Mr

95

Internal organization

99

Lobbying

- a **N. Y.** Regulating lobbying: registration of leg. agents; compensation contingent on leg. action prohibited; statement of leg. expenses incurred to be filed with Sec. of State within 2 months of close of session. Adds §66 to leg. law '92 ch.682. 1§ '06 ch.321, 26 Ap

100

Officers and employees

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §3741 rel. to Senate employees. 1§
'05 ch.3,25 Ja
- b **Ark.** Senate may employ assistant journal clerk at \$4 a day. 2§
'05 ch.29,10 F
- c **Mass.** Amdg. R.L.ch.3 §12: \$2500 [\$2000] for clerk hire allowed to clerk of House. 1§
'06 ch.126, 6 Mr
- d **N. Y.** Amdg. leg. law '92 ch.682 §12, 14: attendance of certain officers of Leg. required at opening of succeeding session; undertaking of clerk of House, \$10,000 [\$5000]. 3§
'06 ch.475, 16 My

102

Records

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. leg. law '92 ch.682 §22: printed copy of leg. journals certified by clerk to be used as original copies for all purposes. 1§
'06 ch.240, 16 Ap

105

Legislative procedure

- a **O.** Msdr. to refuse to testify or produce books on subpoena of Leg. or committee thereof. 1§
'06 p.99, 22 Mr

106

Bills

- a **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.4 §2: bills not to be introduced after 40 [50] days from commencement of session except on consent of 3/4 [2/3] members. 2§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.1075, 10 Mr
- b **Va.** To prevent fraudulent erasures, alteration, secreting or destruction of bills and resolutions pending before Leg. or undue influencing of officer or employee in regard to same; 1 to 5 years' imprisonment in penitentiary. 1§
'06 ch.160, 12 Mr

107

Reading

- a **O.** Submitting amdt. to Const. 1851 art.2 by amdg. and dividing §16 into §16 and 18, also renumbering §18-32 as §19-33: *reading of bill on final passage must not*, but on 1st or 2d reading may, be dispensed with on 3/4 vote of *members elected to House*. 2§. Vote Nov. 1908. '06 p.412, 20 Mr

109

Financial procedure

- a **Miss.** Amdg. Const. 1890 §66: law granting donation or gratuity to any person or object requires concurrence of 2/3 members *elect* of each branch of Leg. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906.
'06 ch.238, 16 Ap

113

Sessions

- a **O.** Submitting amdt. to Const. 1851 art.2 §25: regular leg. session to commence on 1st Monday in January [biennially in even years] *next after it is chosen*. Vote Nov. 1908.
'06 p.413, 20 Mr

115

Direct legislation

- a. **Del.** Submitting question whether Leg. provide system of advisory initiative and advisory referendum. 10§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.53, 18 Ap
- b. **Mon.** Amdg. Const. art.5 §1 establishing initiative and referendum. 3§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.61, 2 Mr
- c. **Or.** Amdg. Const. 1857 art.4 by adding §1a: referendum may be demanded against any item, section or part of act; provision for initiative and referendum as to local, special or mun. legislation or petition of 15% and 10% respectively of the voters of the city or town. 1§. Adopted on initiative petition June 4, 1906.

126

Elections. Political parties

See also for term of office, vacancies, etc., the various officers under state and local government; also 2225, School elections

- a. **Mass.** Misc. amdts. to R.L. ch.11, '03 ch.279 §1 rel. to caucuses and elections. 13§ '06 ch.444, 31 My

129

Suffrage: qualifications

130

Property. Poll tax

- a. **Ky.** Submitting amdt. to Const. 1891 §145 by adding ¶4: voter must have paid state, county, mun., district and school taxes of previous year 60 days prior to election. 1§. Vote Nov. 1907. '06 ch.55

132

Poll tax

- a. **Va.** Each county and city treasurer to submit by July 1 to Circuit Court, lists of capitation taxes received during year. 3§ '06 ch.26, 17 F

137

Suspension of right. Disqualifications

- a. **La.** Deserters from military service of U.S. or State National Guard forfeit right of franchise. 1§ '06 ch.38, 29 Je

141

Veterans

- a. **Mass.** Veterans exempt from poll tax asmt. under '06 ch 315 may register and vote. 1§ '06 ch.481, 14 Je

142

Residence

- a. **N. Y.** Referring to next Leg. amendment to Const. 1894 art.2 §1 as to residence qualifications in a city comprising more than 1 county. Not repassed by Leg. of 1906. '04 p.1935, 14 Ap

146

Women

See also 2225, School elections

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. village law '97 ch.414 §12, 41: woman owning property may vote at village election on money or taxation propositions and on incorp. or dissolution of village. 2§
'06 ch.404, 10 My
- b **Or.** Amdg. Const. 1857 art.2 §2: right of suffrage to be extended to women. 1§. Proposed by initiative petition and rejected June 4, 1906.

149

Corrupt practices. Election offenses

- a **Ga.** Amdg. Pen. C. '95 §629 rel. to buying votes: msdr. to contribute money or property to buy votes, to hire workers to influence votes or to be hired for such purpose; immunity of witnesses. 2§
'06 p.46, 20 Ag
- b **N. J.** 5 years' disfranchisement on conviction of bribery at election, money contribution with view to bribery, receiving of rewards or promises or illegal influencing of employee; incriminating testimony not to be used against witness. 7§
'06 ch.206, 3 My
- c **N. J.** Defining bribery: includes providing of entertainment and certain payments to clubs, newspapers and magazines.
'06 ch.208, 3 My
- d **O.** Amdg. R.S. §2926w, 7045, 7049, 7050, 7055, 7066, '92 p.432 §22, 35 rel. to election offenses: fraudulent registration and voting; prosecution. 9§
'06 p.167, 31 Mr; '06 p.223, 2 Ap
- e **Pa.** Msdr. for officer or employee of city of 1st class to solicit or receive contributions for political purposes. 3§ '06 ch.6, 15 F

150

Corrupt practices acts

All laws requiring candidates or committees to file a statement of election expenses are included under this head. These laws often include miscellaneous election offenses.

- a **N. Y.** Political committees to file detailed statement of receipts and expenditures; exception in case of disbursements not exceeding \$10 and in case total disbursements do not exceed \$200; judicial investigation to enforce correct statement. Adds art.9 to election law '96 ch.909. 22§
'06 ch.502, 19 My
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. Pen. C. §41n,z,zz: lawful election expenditures specified; judicial candidates not to make contributions; penalties.
'06 ch.503, 19 My
- c **Pa.** Regulating nomination and election expenses; statement of expenses over \$50 to be filed by candidates and committees. 15§
'06 ch.17, 5 Mr

154

Corporation funds

- a **N. Y.** Prohibiting political contributions by corp. or joint stock ass'n; msdr. for officer to violate act. Adds §41 to gen. corp. law '90 ch.563. 1§
'06 ch.239, 16 Ap

Nominations. Parties

- a **Ill.** Declaring unconst. '05 p.211 rel. to primary elections. Interferes with freedom of elections.
People v. Bd of Election Com'rs 77 N. E. 321 (1906)
- b **Ill.** Gen. primary election law. 64§ '06 p.436, 23 My
- c **Md.** Amdg. '02 ch.296 §152 rel. to primary elections in Baltimore. 1§ '06 ch.407, 3 Ap
- d **Mich.** "An act to provide for primary elections in Alpena county . . ." 26§ '05 (special acts) ch.476, 13 Ap
- e **Neb.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.66 rel. to primary elections in so far as it relates to registration of voters and ballots at gen. elections and payment by candidate at primary of fee for filing nomination. Defective title and restriction on elective franchise.
State v. Drexel 105 N. W. 174 (1905)
- f **N. J.** Amdg. '03 ch.248 §2, 13: primary elections to be held on 2d or 4th Tuesday in Sept. 2§ '06 ch.235, 16 My
- g **N. J.** Amdg. '03 ch.248 §1: candidate for Assembly where ward or township constitutes district to be nominated at convention of delegates chosen at primary election. '06 ch.236, 16 My
- h **N. J.** Amdg. '03 ch.248 §4, 7, 16, 20 rel. to primary elections; making *election district* [ward, township or borough without wards] the unit in preparation of petitions and selection of delegates. 5§ '06 ch.237, 16 My
- i **Pa.** Primary election law; direct nominations. 15§ '06 ch.10, 17 F
- j **Tex.** Amdg. '05 (ex. sess.) ch.11 §120: candidate for county office receiving plurality or majority of votes cast in county, entitled to be placed on official ballot as candidate of party; manner of determining vote in state and district conventions. 1§ '06 (2d ex. sess.) ch.3, 3 Ap
- k **Wis.** Amdg. S. '98 §47 subdiv. 1 rel. to primary election officers: method of appointment; term of office. 1§ '05 (ex. sess.) ch.2, 19 D

Direct nominations

- a **La.** Gen. primary election law: all nominations for state and municipal officers, U. S. senators and representatives in Congress to be made by direct primary. 41§ '06 ch.49, 29 Je
- b **Mich.** Primary elections in Wayne county: direct nominations. 24§ '05 (special acts) ch.345, 15 F
- c **Wis.** Amdg. '03 ch.451 §14 subdiv.2 as to registration at primaries in cities of 1st class. 1§ '05 (ex. sess.) ch.4, 19 D
- d **Wis.** Amdg. '03 ch.451 §5 subdiv.5, §6, 24 subdiv.1: primary nomination papers to be signed by not over 10% of total vote of party in state or district; msdr. for candidate to cause nomination paper to be signed by more than maximum number. 3§ '05 (ex. sess.) ch.5, 19 D

163 Certificates. Vacancies. Filing of nominations

- a Ark. Declaring unconst. '05 ch.328 conferring upon Chancery Court jurisdiction to determine primary election contests. Violates art.7 §1 of state Const.

Hester v. Bourland 95 S. W. 992 (1906)

164 Double nominations

- a Ia. Amdg. C. §1106; name of candidate to appear on ballot but once; proviso as to candidates for district judge indorsed by bar.
r§ '06 ch.43, 10 Ap
- b O. Amdg. '94 p.118 §6a by rep. part which provided that name of candidate nominated by 2 or more parties could appear but once on the ballot. r§ '06 p.176, 29 Mr

170 Districts. Notices. Days

171 Days. Hours

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1057: general election for state, district, county
and township officers in November 1906; biennially thereafter [an-
nually in November]. 6§ '06 ch.36, 10 Ap
- b **O.** Amdg. R.S. §29260 as to closing of polls on election days.
2§ '06 p.30, 3 Mr
- c **Va.** Amdg. C. §109: spring elections in cities and towns to be
held on 2d Tuesday [after 1st Monday] in June. 1§
'06 ch.28, 17 F

172 Districts

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|
| a | N. Y. Abolition or consolidation of election districts in towns.
Adds §8a to election law '96 ch.909. 1§ | '06 ch.159, 6 Ap |
| b | N. Y. Amdg. election law '96 ch.909 §9: maps of election district to show street corner numbers of blocks defining boundaries. 1§ | '06 ch.642, 25 My |
| c | O. Amdg. R.S. §2923, 2966 subdiv.28, rel. to composition and change of election precincts. 3§ | '06 p.234, 2 Ap |
| d | S. C. Amdg. by implication C.C. §203 rel. to location of voting precincts in certain counties. 1§ | '06 ch.84, 24 F |

175 Ballots. Voting

- a Ia. Amdg. C. §1106, 1109, 1119-21: removal of circle from ballot.
5§ '06 ch.44, 15 Mr
- b N. J. Mun. clerk 45 days before election to file list of offices to
be filled with county clerk for printing on official ballot. Supple-
ments '98 ch.139. 2§ '06 ch.234, 16 My
- c Wis. Amdg. S.'98 §45: providing for use of pocket ballot and
coupon voting system. 20§. Rejected Ap. 1906.
'05 ch.522, 21 Je

ELECTIONS

182

Furnishing. Distributing

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1293 as to compensation for publication of official ballot. 1§ '06 ch.47, 10 Ap

185

Voting machines

- a **Col.** Amdg. Const. 1876 art.7 §8: voting machines may be used providing secrecy is assured; bonds may be issued to purchase. 3§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.84, 10 Ap
- b **R. I.** "An act authorizing use of voting machines at state, city and town elections." 23§ '06 ch.1349, 19 Ap

187

Registration

- a **O.** Amdg. R.S. §2926a, h: registration in cities of 11,800 [14,000]. 3§ '06 p.212, 2 Ap
- b **O.** Council of city or village wherein registration not required by law may provide for gen. registration of electors; manner and time to be same as in cities with quadrennial registration. 1§ '06 p.270, 2 Ap
- c **Pa.** Requiring and regulating personal registration of voters in cities of 1st and 2d class; Gov. to appoint bd of registration com'rs for each city. 19§ '06 ch.12, 17 F
- d **Pa.** Requiring and regulating personal registration of voters in cities of 3d class; county com'rs to appoint registrars for election precincts. 15§ '06 ch.13, 5 Mr

188

Boards. Officers

See also 192, Election officers

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1076 rel. to bd of registers for elections in cities of 3500: provisions extended to special charter cities; term of registers 2 [1] years. 2§ '06 ch.40, 6 F; '06 ch.41, 30 Mr
- b **La.** Bd consisting of Gov., Sec. of State and Atty. Gen. to appoint registrar of voters in each parish except Orleans; duties of registrar, term of office and compensation. 4§ '06 ch.141, 9 J1

189

Days. Hours

- a **S. C.** Amdg. C.C. §177: county bds of registration to keep offices open on required days from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. [3 p.m.]. 1§ '06 ch.50, 23 F

190

Lists. Transfers

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. primary election law '98 ch.179 §4 subdiv.3: transcripts of party enrolment on registration to be completed before *succeeding Feb. 15* [Dec. 15]. 1§ '06 ch.227, 13 Ap
- b **Va.** Amdg. C. §78: registrars within 5 days after each sitting to send certified lists of registered persons of election districts to clerks of county, city or town courts; additional fees. 1§ '06 ch.323, 19 Mr

192

Election officers

- a Ia. Amdg. C. §1093 as to judges of election in township precincts. 1§ '06 ch.42, 23 Mr
- b O. Amdg. R.S. §2966 subdiv.3 rel. to appointment of deputy state supervisors of elections; determination of rightful executive committee when recommendations for nomination are made by 2 or more committees. 2§ '06 p.288, 2 Ap

194

Canvass. Contests

195

Count. Canvass. Returns

See also 192, Election officers

- a Md. Amdg. C.'04 art.33 §69, 73, 76, 77, 80, 83, 116: canvass of votes; disposition of ballots, tally sheets, etc.; duplicate returns. 7§ '06 ch.544, 9 Ap
- b Mich. Counting of votes at elections in Detroit. 8§ '05 (special acts) ch.425, 28 Mr

200

CRIMINAL LAW

Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure

202

Criminal procedure

For laws applying both to civil and criminal procedure see 695, Civil procedure

- a Md. Execution of process and amdt. of proceedings of justices in criminal cases. Adds C.'04 art.52 §12A-B. 2§ '06 ch.444, 3 Ap

203

Apprehension, prosecution, indictment

- a La. District and city judges and recorders to have jurisdiction over any person arrested for crime or misdemeanor from moment of arrest; record of arrest to be kept. 4§ '06 ch.11, 22 Je
- b R. I. Amdg. court and practice act 1905 §163: sheriff, chief of police or town sergeant of city or town making complaint for criminal offense not to be required to give security for costs; repealing provision as to delivery of warrants to sheriff for service. 2§ '06 ch.1336, 19 Ap

204

Apprehension

206

Detectives

- a N. J. "An act to license and regulate business of private detectives and detective agencies." 7§ '06 ch.288, 22 My
- b N. J. Private detective ass'ns may appoint pursuers with power of constables; fees; insurance of members against loss by robbery. 3§ '06 ch.289, 22 My

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Identification

See 369

208

Reward

- a **Va.** County or mun. authorities may offer rewards to sum of \$100 for arrest of felon when crime committed within respective limits. 1§ '06 ch.25, 17 F

209

Bail

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.217 §62: magistrates may admit persons held in custody to bail on Sunday. 1§ '06 ch.180, 20 Mr
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.217 §77 rel. to deposits in lieu of recognizances by persons held in custody on criminal charge. 1§ '06 ch.221, 31 Mr
- c **N. J.** Amdg. '98 ch.237 §114: amount of forfeited recognizance may be returned to representative of deceased recognizor if application made within 2 years. 1§ '06 ch.124, 18 Ap
- d **N. Y.** Amdg. Crim.P. §554 subdiv.3: person arrested for offense punishable by imprisonment for 30 days or less may be paroled in discretion of police captain or sergeant on promise to appear on following day. 1§ '06 ch.338, 27 Ap
- e **R. I.** Amdg. court and practice act 1905 §464: upon claim of appeal appellant to obtain discharge from imprisonment must enter into recognizance to appear in Superior Court *on assignment da, for said appeal* and whenever appeal is called for trial. 1§ '06 ch.1337, 19 Ap
- f **S. D.** Declaring unconst. Crim. P. §586 in so far as it makes the granting of bail discretionary in a capital case, where the proof is not evident or presumption great. Conflicts with state Const. art. 6 §8. State v. Kauffman 108 N. W. 246 (1906)

211

Habeas corpus

- a **R. I.** Amdg. court and practice act 1905 §1148: service of writ of habeas corpus for production of prisoner in jail, *State Reform School* or State Workhouse. 2§ '06 ch.1339, 19 Ap

212

Prosecutions

213

Grand jury

- a **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §1031: rel. to time for summoning grand jury of Circuit Court having 6 judges. 1§ '06 ch.93, 21 Mr
- b **La.** Amdg. '98 ch.135 §7: grand jurors to serve *until their successors are elected and qualified* [for next ensuing 6 months]; 9 members shall constitute quorum, all of whom must concur. 2§ '06 ch.155, 10 J!

214

Indictment

- a **Md.** Formula used in indictment for murder need not state manner of death. Adds C.'04 art.27 §447A. 1§ '06 ch.248, 31 Mr
- b **Vt.** Declaring unconst. S. §5417 form 49 prescribing form for indictment. Does not sufficiently inform accused of nature of accusation. State v. Webber 62 A. 1018 (1906)

219

Evidence

See also 246, Perjury

- a **O.** Amdg. R.S. §53: testimony of witness before leg. committee not to be used in criminal prosecution against him *and he shall not suffer any penalty on account of anything concerning which he may testify or produce documentary evidence.* 2§ '06 p.268, 2 Ap

224

Judgment. Sentence. Execution

225

Appeals. New trial

- a **Ark.** Regulating appeals to Circuit Court in criminal cases. 5§ '05 ch.151, 11 Ap
- b **O.** Amdg. R.S. §7305, 7306, 7306a: in criminal cases Atty. Gen. may except to decision of court; proceedings on exceptions; when state may prosecute error. 4§ '06 p.33, 3 Mr

226

Expenses. Costs. Fines

- a **Mass.** Expenses and costs allowed to District Atty. for preparation and trial of criminal causes. 2§ '06 ch.494, 16 Je
- b **Neb.** Declaring unconst. Cobbe's Ann. S.'03 §7172 in so far as it authorizes taxation of costs against complaining witness, unless the court sustains finding of probable cause for complaint. Teats v. Fox 106 N. W. 779 (1906)
- c **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.288 §1, 4, 16: fines, penalties and forfeitures of valuation under \$500 [\$20] to be prosecuted before District Court; complaint or information for judgment of forfeiture; process of recovery. 1§ '06 ch.1340, 19 Ap
- d **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.102 §17: member of State Police called on by taxpayer to suppress crime may demand bond. 1§ '06 ch.1356, 20 Ap
- e **Va.** Amdg. C. §714a rel. to official receipts for fines: rep. provisions so far as relating to corporation courts. 6§ '06 ch.191, 14 Mr

228

Sentence

See also 353, Commitment; 363, System of sentencing and reform

- a **La.** Sentences to imprisonment without qualification declared to mean "with labor": employment regulated. 2§ '06 ch.51, 2 Jl

229

Death penalty

- a **Ark.** Execution for capital offense to take place in county in which crime committed. 3§ '05 ch.61, 28 F
- b **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §2456: executions of persons for rape *not* to be public. 1§ '05 ch.295, 6 My
- c **N. J.** Infliction of death penalty by electrocution. 14§ '06 ch.79, 4 Ap

230

Jury

See also 726, Civil procedure

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '98 ch.237 §83 rel. to summoning of special panel of jurors when defendant allowed 20 challenges. 1§ '06 ch.278, 18 My

233

Criminal jurisdiction

- a **La.** District and city judges and recorders to have jurisdiction over any person arrested for crime or misdemeanor from moment of arrest; record of arrest to be kept. 4§ '06 ch.11, 22 Je
- b **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.52 §12 rel. to criminal jurisdiction of justices of peace. 1§ '06 ch.475, 3 Ap
- c **Mo.** Declaring unconst. R.S.'99 §2413 rel. to place of trial for offense committed on vessel or railroad car. Authorizes indictment, trial and conviction in county other than where offense committed. State *v.* Anderson 90 S. W. 95 (1905)
- d **O.** Amdg. R.S. §6454: Probate Court to have concurrent jurisdiction with Court of Common Pleas in all msdrs. and proceedings to prevent crime [in certain counties]. 2§ '06 p.49, 14 Mr

234

Crimes and offenses

Penalties incidental to enforcement of statutes are not duplicated here, but references to them will be found in the subject index under Penalties.

236

Crimes against the government

238

Administration of justice

240

Contempt of court

- a **La.** Declaring invalid '94 ch.190 rel. to contempts. Vetoed by Gov. and returned within time required by Const. Fellman *v.* Mercantile Fire and Marine Ins. Co. 41 S. 49 (1906)
- b **La.** Amdg. Code of Practice art. 131: judges of Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal and District Courts [parish] may punish for contempt; utterance out of court after judgment not a contempt. 2§ '06 ch.21, 25 Je

246

Perjury

- a **La.** Penalty for wilful and corrupt false swearing: testifying differently at preliminary and subsequent examination made wilful perjury. 2§ '06 ch.118, 9 JI

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

246

- b **N. Y.** In prosecution for perjury falsity of testimony set forth in indictment to be presumptively established by proof of contradictory statements under oath. Adds Pen. C. §101a. 1§
'06 ch.324, 27 Ap

256 Crimes against public order and security

258

Disorderly conduct

- a **N. J.** Rep. '04 ch.68 rel. to disorderly persons. 1§
'06 ch.111, 12 Ap

260

Vagrancy

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §2067, 2069-73 rel. to vagrancy: able-bodied person *over 14* having no regular mode of employment, a vagrant; vagrancy a msdr.; duty of certain officers to arrest. 2§
'05 ch.283, 6 My
- b **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.27 §425: *court or justice of the peace hearing charge* may commit vagrant for 30 days [2 months] to 1 year. 1§
'06 ch.704, 3 Ap

262

Weapons

- a **La.** Amdg. '02 ch.61: increasing penalty for carrying concealed weapons. 1§
'06 ch.43, 29 Je
- b **Mass.** "An act to regulate by license carrying of concealed weapons." 2§
'06 ch.172, 16 Mr
- c **Va.** Prohibiting sale or possession of black-jacks, brass or metal knucks. 2§
'06 ch.11, 9 F

264 Crimes against public morals and the family

See also 895, Cruelty to children and animals; 929, Sunday observance

276

Incest

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §4936: maximum penalty for incest 25 [10] years in penitentiary. 1§
'06 ch.164, 14 F

278

Indecency

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '98 ch.235 §51: private indecency a msdr. 1§
'06 ch.71, 2 Ap
- b **S. C.** Felony to expose person indecently. 1§
'06 ch.59, 21 F

280

Immoral literature and exhibitions

- a **O.** Rev. '89 p.320 prohibiting immoral exhibitions and pictures. 4§
'06 p.303, 2 Ap

286

Rape

- a **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §1155: age of consent 16 [12] years. 1§
'06 ch.24, 16 Mr

CRIMES AND OFFENSES

288

Seduction

- a **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §1214: prosecution for seduction to be renewed if husband abandon wife in 3 years after marriage. 1§
'06 ch.25, 16 Mr
- b **N. J.** Amdg. '98 ch.235 §117 rel. to seduction: high msdr. to permit or procure woman child under 16 to be used for immoral purposes. 2§
'06 ch.65, 2 Ap

292

Crimes against persons

296

Assault

- a **Ky.** Defendant in civil suit for damages for assault may plead mitigating circumstances as defense to claim for punitive damages. 1§
'06 ch.32, 16 Mr
- b **N. J.** Assault and battery *by maiming or wounding another* high msdr.; penalty. Amds. '98 ch.235 §113. 2§
'06 ch.225, 14 My

303

Hazing

- a **O.** Amdg. '93 p.353 §1 rel. to hazing: msdr. for person in charge of school or inst. knowingly to permit hazing. Adds §1a. 3§
'06 p.124, 28 Mr

308

Crimes against property

310

Arson. Destruction by explosives

- a **La.** Amdg. R.S.'70 §841: penalty for setting fire to, burning or blowing up with explosives, any house, ship, etc., *imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding 20 years* [death]. 1§
'06 ch. 73, 4 J1
- b **La.** Amdg. R.S.'70 §847: penalty for setting fire, *with intent to injure or defraud*, to any [not his own] bridge, railroad, goods, wares, merchandise, crops etc. 1 to 5 years. 1§
'06 ch.81, 5 J1
- c **La.** Amdg. R.S. §842 rel. to penalty for setting fire to or blowing up with explosives any ship, vessel, steamboat etc. in the day-time. 1§
'06 ch.126, 10 J1
- d **Va.** Amdg. C. §3695: 5 to 18 years in penitentiary for burning building containing live stock. 1§
'06 ch.19, 15 F

312

Burglary

- a **Md.** Defining burglary with explosives; penalty. Adds C.'04 art.27 §32A. 2§
'06 ch.476, 3 Ap
- b **O.** Amdg. R.S. §6835: minimum penalty for burglary 1 [5] year. 2§
'06 p.3, 3 F

320

Electric apparatus and power: water and gas mains and meters

- a **Ky.** Prohibiting unlawful conversion or use of water from city waterworks plant or interference with appliances. 5§
'06 ch.36, 16 Mr
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. Pen.C. §651: msdr. to use gas or electricity procured through unlawful interference with pipes, wires or meters. 1§
'06 ch.453, 15 My

322 *Embezzlement*

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1869: penalties for embezzlement by officers or employees of saving and state banks. 1§ '06 ch.79, 19 F

324 *False pretenses*

- a **Md.** False pretenses: when loan obtained by written statement that specific business is carried on, and books of accounts kept, failure to produce books presumptive evidence that statements were false. Adds C.'04 art.27 §115A. 1§ '06 ch.378, 3 Ap

325 *Fraud (miscellaneous)*

See also 459, Sale of merchandise; 1592, Advertisements

- a **La.** Penalty for using false estimates to procure sale of life insurance policy. 1§ '06 ch.107, 7 Jl
- b **N. J.** Msdr. to obtain money or property through false representation. 1§ '06 ch.266, 17 My
- c **N. Y.** Msdr. for agent of school supply firm to falsely represent himself as representative of State Education Dep't or school officer. Adds '94 ch.556 t.1 §16 to consolidated school law. 1§ '06 ch.58, 15 Mr
- d **Wash.** Declaring unconst. '90 p.128 "an act for the protection of builders and declaring an emergency." Subject not expressed in title. State v. Clark 86 P. 1067 (1906)

326 *Injury. Trespass. Malicious mischief*

See also 1333, Injury (railroads); 1849, Trespass (horticulture); 1908, Trespass (hunters)

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §4822 rel. to penalty for malicious injury to buildings or fixtures. 1§ '06 ch.161, 9 Ap

328 *Larceny and receiving stolen goods*

See also 1586, Junk dealers; 1727, Pawnbroking

- a **Ia.** Embezzlement or fraudulent conversion of money or property by executor, administrator or guardian, deemed larceny. 1§ '06 ch.163, 10 Ap
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.208 §37 rel. to larceny of domestic animals. 1§ '06 ch.181, 20 Mr
- c **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.208 §26: increase of fine and imprisonment for larceny from conveyances of common carriers and express companies. 2§ '06 ch.261, 9 Ap
- d **N. J.** Receiving stolen goods from thief or other person, taken or converted within or without state a msdr. Amds. '98 ch.235 §166. 2§ '06 ch.226, 14 My

335

Corrections

See also 60, State institutions; 2140, Charities

341

State prisons

- a Ark. Regulating duties and powers of Penitentiary Bd. 7§
'05 ch.134, 1 Ap
- b N. Y. Establishing State Prison in eastern N. Y. to replace Sing Sing Prison; appointment of com'n to locate site and direct erection of buildings; \$75,000 for site. 5§ '06 ch.670, 31 My
- c O. Com'n to be appointed to consider advisability of relocating Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus; report to Gov. '06 p.418, 31 Mr

342

Employees

- a Ia. Amdg. C. §5716: monthly salary of chaplain of penitentiaries \$100 [\$70]. 1§ '06 ch.172, 5 Ap
- b Ky. Amdg. '98 ch.4 §6: Bd of Penitentiary Com'rs may appoint 2 assistant deputy wardens [1] for each penitentiary at \$100 a month. 1§ '06 ch.86, 21 Mr
- c Mass. Amdg. R.L. ch.223 §17: physician and surgeon of State Prison may carry on private practice. 1§ '06 ch.242, 5 Ap
- d N. J. Erection of residence for principal keeper and resident physician of State Prison; cost limited to \$20,000. 4§
'06 ch.55, 30 Mr
- e N. J. Amdg. '92 ch.136 §2: resident physician of State Prison to reside in residence erected by state [in prison]. 1§ '06 ch.163, 30 Ap
- f N. J. Amdg. '94 ch.265 §3: keeper of State Prison to reside in residence erected by state; salary \$3500 and expenses. 2§
'06 ch.244, 17 My

343

Reform schools and reformatories

345

Institutions for women and girls

- a Ia. Amdg. C. §2708: girls 9 to 18 [16] may be committed to State Industrial School at Mitchellville. 1§ '06 ch.129, 5 Ap
- b Ia. Amdg. C. §2727c: salary of chief executive of Industrial School for Girls at Mitchellville \$1800 [\$1200]. 1§
'06 ch.133, 30 Mr
- c Md. \$134,000 for annex for women convicts to Md. Penitentiary. 2§ '06 ch.411, 3 Ap
- d O. Technical Industrial School to be established at Girls' Industrial Home to furnish training for self-support; \$10,000. 2§
'06 p.182, 31 Mr
- e Va. Compensation for custody of delinquent white girls at Va. Home and Industrial School for Girls, allowed as to jailers. 1§
'06 ch.174, 14 Mr

346

Reform schools

- a **Ark.** Establishing State Reform School for convicts in penitentiary under 18; management by Bd of Penitentiary Com'rs; \$30,000. 16§ '05 ch.199, 25 Ap
- b **Ia.** Amdg. and supplementing C. §2713 rel. to support of State Industrial School: per capita monthly allowance \$13 [\$10] for boys and \$16 [\$13] for girls. 1§ '06 ch.130, 9 Ap
- c **Ky.** Amdg. '96 ch.33 §2, 4, 19: *Bd of Penitentiary Com'rs* [institutional bd of trustees] to direct management of Houses of Reform for Boys and Girls; \$600 additional salary for com'rs; acquisition of property. 4§ '06 ch.14, 3 Mr
- d **Md.** Changing name of House of Refuge incorporated by '30 ch.64 to Md. School for Boys. 4§ '06 ch.28, 27 F
- e **Mass.** Treasurer and Receiver General may invest trust funds of Lyman and industrial schools. 4§ '06 ch.407, 21 My
- f **N. Y.** Amdg. '04 ch.718 §1, 4, 7 rel. to N. Y. State Training School for Boys; selection of lands in 70 [50] miles of N. Y. city; admission to inst. of boys *under 8*; com'n to report to Leg. of 1907 [1906]. 3§ '06 ch.617, 24 My
- g **S. C.** Establishing S. C. Industrial College for white boys: bd of trustees to locate site, erect buildings and direct management; on removal of inmates of reformatory on State Farm in Lexington county, reformatory to be used for colored boys; \$4500. 10§ '06 ch.86, 24 F

347

Reformatories

- a **N. Y.** "An act to provide for State Bd of Managers of Reformatories . . ."; to direct management of State Reformatory at Elmira and Eastern State Reformatory at Napanoch; rep. '00 ch.348 rel. to latter inst. 9§ '06 ch.684, 31 My
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. state charities law '96 ch.546 §50: monthly visitation of insts. under control of State Bd of Managers of State Reformatories and like reports to Gov., State Com'n of Prisons and Fiscal Supervisor. 1§ '06 ch.685, 31 My

348

Local institutions

- a **O.** Amdg. R.S. §633 subdiv. 15, 16, 17 rel. to bds of county visitors of local charitable and correctional insts. receiving public aid; appointment; vacancies; compensation; duties. 5§ '06 p.27, 3 Mr

349

County and township

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '98 ch.237 §68: person sentenced to county workhouse to be sent there within 10 days; in county having *workhouse* [penitentiary] person convicted on 6 to 18 months sentence may be imprisoned there [to be imprisoned in penitentiary unless previously convicted to State Prison]. 1§ '06 ch.59, 30 Mr
- b **O.** Amdg. R.S. §1235 rel. to sheriff's allowance for maintenance of prisoners in county jails. 2§ '06 p.255, 2 Ap

CORRECTIONS

349

- c **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.295 §17: fees of jailer for board of state prisoners, *in Providence county* \$3 a week, *in other counties* \$4. 1§
'06 ch.1309, 14 Mr

352

Discipline. Instruction. Care of sick

- a **Mass.** Hospital Prison established by '05 ch.355 to be consolidated with Temporary Industrial Camp as Prison Camp and Hospital. 2§
'06 ch.243, 5 Ap
- b **Mass.** Prisoner on physician's certificate may be removed to hospital for medical treatment. 4§
'06 ch.302, 23 Ap
- c **N. J.** Traveling libraries may be sent to penal and correctional insts.; §1000. 2§
'06 ch.115, 13 Ap

353

Commitment. Transportation. Transfer

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §5894: sheriff to be allowed \$3 a day for each day engaged in transporting prisoner to penitentiary or state convict farm or camp. 2§
'05 ch.110, 24 Mr
- b **Mass.** Sentence of woman to be executed in Reformatory Prison for Women only on conviction of felony or on 2d conviction of msdr. 2§
'06 ch.282, 14 Ap
- c **Mass.** Payment of expenses incurred in moving prisoners from one inst. to another. 2§
'06 ch.324, 28 Ap
- d **N. Y.** Amdg. state charities law '96 ch.546 §135 subdiv.3, 4: form of warrant of commitment to N. Y. State Training School for Girls. 1§
'06 ch.225, 13 Ap

354

Convict labor

- a **Miss.** State convicts to be worked only on lands owned by state. 1§
'06 ch.137, 5 Ap
- b **O.** Prison labor to be used exclusively for manufacture of supplies for public use and preparation of materials for public roads. Rep.'84 p.72 §4. 10§
'06 p.177, 29 Mr

357

County and municipal convicts

- a **Ga.** Amdg. '97 p.51 §3: new counties to have same rights as old as to working or sharing proceeds of hire of convicts; how apportioned. 4§
'06 p.113, 18 Ag

358

Roads

- a **Ga.** Counties may cooperate in establishment and improvement of intercounty public roads; may create chain gangs from the convicts of such counties to do the work; sharing expenses. 5§
'06 p.103, 20 Ag
- b **Md.** Providing for convict labor on roads in certain counties. 4§
'06 ch.36, 27 F
- c **Md.** Sheriff on order of county com'rs of any county to send certain inmates of county jail to work on road or in preparing road material. Adds C.'04 art.27 §461A. 1§
'06 ch.747, 5 Ap

358

- d **Va.** Court in which prisoner tried may sentence felon to hard labor on roads or confinement in penitentiary. Adds C.§4046a. 1§ '06 ch.58, 27 F
- e **Va.** Person charged with crime and unable to furnish bail bond or not let to bail, with approval of Commonwealth's Atty. may be worked in chain gang or on state convict road force; credit allowed on sentence or pay on acquittal. 1§ '06 ch.59, 27 F
- f **Va.** Creating state convict road force; provision for working prisoners on public roads; method by which county may avail itself of labor of road force; \$25,000 annual appropriation. 15§ '06 ch.74, 6 Mr

360

Special industries

- a **Miss.** Bds of supervisors may issue bonds to 5% of assessed value of taxable property for establishing county convict farms, prior to Nov. 1, 1907. 1§ '06 ch.123, 19 Ap
- b **S. D.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.11 §1: Leg. to impose tax not to exceed 1½ mills on \$1 for support of cordage plant at State Penitentiary during 1907. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.71

361

Criminal insane

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.225 §101 rel. to exam. and return of insane criminal to prison on recovery. 1§ '06 ch.472, 9 Je

362

United States convicts

- a **O.** Establishing Lima State Hospital for criminal and dangerous insane; organization and gov't transfers from penal insts. and insane hospitals; discharge of inmates. 25§ '06 p.236, 2 Ap

363

System of sentencing and reform

For remission of fine *see* 226

Capital punishment

See 229

366

Commutation of sentence

- a **Tenn.** Declaring unconst. C. §7423 rel. to deduction by com'rs of county workhouse, from period of sentence of prisoner, for good behavior. Unconst. delegation of leg. authority.
Fite v. State 88 S. W. 941 (1905)

367

Discharge

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. Pen.C. §687a: maximum limit of indeterminate sentence to state prisons to expire during months from April to October. 1§ '06 ch.36, 13 Mr

369

Identification. Records

- a **Mass.** Officer in charge of penal inst. on request, to aid in apprehending fugitive from justice by taking description of supposed fugitives and filing with Bd of Prison Com'rs. 1§ '06 ch.293, 21 Ap

CORRECTIONS

370

Indeterminate sentence

- a **Md.** In cases where sentence fixes maximum and minimum penalty, the court may impose a less than minimum penalty of same character. Adds C.'04 art.27 §461A. 1§ '06 ch.536, 3 Ap
- b **Md.** Com'n to be appointed to make comparative investigation of working-of indeterminate, indefinite and cumulative sentences in criminal cases; report to Leg. of 1898; \$500. 3§ '06 ch.563, 9 Ap

371

Juvenile offenders

See also 346, Reform schools; 2172, Children

- a **Ky.** Msdr. to contribute to dependency or delinquency of child; suspension of sentence on entering into recognizance. 1§ '06 ch.54, 17 Mr
- b **Md.** Amdg. '00 ch.316 §1: female minors may be committed to juvenile insts. till 21 [18]. 1§ '06 ch.78, 8 Mr
- c **Md.** Com'n to be appointed for 2 years to revise laws rel. to care of minors, juvenile courts, probation system and detention homes. 1§ '06 ch.807, 5 Ap

371(3)

JUVENILE COURTS. JUVENILE PROBATION

See also 374, Probation

- a **Ky.** Regulating treatment of dependent, neglected and delinquent children: jurisdiction by county courts; probation officers; commitment; compulsory support by parents. 11§ '06 ch.64, 21 Mr
- b **La.** Juvenile Courts and probation: City and District Courts to hold a separate session as Juvenile Court; detention and commitment of children; appointment of probation officers. 11§ '06 ch.82, 5 JI
- c **Mass.** "An act rel. to delinquent children." 15§ '06 ch.413, 24 My
- d **Mass.** "An act to establish Boston Juvenile Court." 10§ '06 ch.489, 15 Je
- e **Mich.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.312 rel. to Juvenile Courts. Extends const. jurisdiction of court com'rs in certain counties. Hunt v. Wayne Circuit Judges 105 N. W. 531 (1905)
- f **O.** Amdg. '04 p.561 §1, 3, 6, 7, 10 rel. to Juvenile Courts and probation: extension of term, delinquent; appointment of probate judge as judge in certain counties; compensation of probation officers; procedure on conviction of adult dependency, delinquency or neglect; trial of juvenile delinquent charged with manslaughter. Adds §23-30. 13§ '06 p.314, 2 Ap
- g **R. I.** Amdg. '99 ch.664 §5 and rep. §8: State Probation Officer to direct action of assistant probation officers, supervise expenditure and appoint same with approval of Bd of State Charities and Corrections [these powers were formerly exercised by state bd]. 2§ '06 ch.1360, 20 Ap

371(5)

SEPARATE DETENTION AND TRIAL

- a **N. J.** Schools of detention may be erected in county of 150,000 for juvenile delinquents under 16 and for habitual truants; annual report to bd of chosen freeholders. 6§ '06 ch.37, 27 Mr

372

Parole

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.225 §117: prisoners in Mass. Reformatory removed there from State Prison, not to be given parole prior to expiration of minimum term without consent of Gov. and Council. 1§ '06 ch.244, 5 Ap
- b **Va.** Amdg. '98 ch.685 §1 rel. to parole of prisoners of penitentiary: in certain cases bd of directors may grant parole even if prisoner had been punished within 2 years preceding application. 2§ '06 ch.234, 15 Mr

373

Pardons

- a **S. C.** 'An act to provide for Bd of Pardons.' 10§ '06 ch.13, 17 F

374

Probation

See also 371, Juvenile offenders

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.217 § 94: *Supreme Court* may authorize probation officers to expend money for temporary support and transportation of persons on probation. 1§ '06 ch.440, 31 My
- b **N. J.** Rep. '00 ch.102 rel. to probation officers. 1§ '06 ch.74, 2 Ap
- c **N. J.** Appointment of probation officers; duties and powers. 8§ '06 ch.75, 2 Ap
- d **N. J.** Release of prisoner on probation. 6§ '06 ch.76, 2 Ap
- e **N. J.** Magistrate, in certain cases to release on probation. 6§ '06 ch.78, 2 Ap
- f **R. I.** Provision for care and maintenance of females committed to custody of State Probation Officer; quarterly reports to be made to State Auditor. 4§ '06 ch.1367, 20 Ap

375

CIVIL LAW

Civil Code and Code of Civil Procedure

377

Property

See also 490, Family property

379

Real property

381

Tenure. Titles

See also 748, Special actions

- a **Cal.** Provision for establishing and quieting of title to real property when public records damaged by public calamity. 18§ '06 ch.59, 16 Je

382

Eminent domain. Condemnation proceedings

See also 1297, Railways; 2649, Water

- a **Cal.** Amdg. C.C.P. §1238 rel. to purposes for which eminent domain may be exercised. 1§ '06 ch.50, 14 Je

PROPERTY

382

- b **La.** Amdg. R.S. §1479 rel. to expropriation of private lands for public purposes: expropriation for natural gas pipe line companies. 3§ '06 ch.208, 12 J1
- c **Miss.** Rep. '00 ch.68 which authorized exercise of eminent domain for construction of tramways, pole roads, canals and ditches by individuals and corporations. 1§ '06 ch.131, 23 Mr
- d **O.** Amdg. '00 ch.53 §15 as to time within which condemnation proceedings may be abandoned. 1§ '06 ch.69, 2 Ap
- e **Va.** Amdg. '04 (ex. sess.) ch.608 §4-6, 9, 14, 25, 27 regulating exercise of eminent domain. 7§ '06 ch.257, 15 Mr
- f **Wash.** Amdg. Const. '89 art.1 §16 rel. to eminent domain. 4§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 ch.65, 4 Mr

384

Estates in lands

- a **Md.** Court of Chancery may order release of ground rent reserved by trustee, life tenant or holder of defeasible estate. Adds C.'88 art.16 §215A. 1§ '06 ch.337, 3 Ap

386

Property lines

387

Fences. Lawful fences

- a **O.** Amdg. R.S. §4243b rel. to repair and building of line fences: defining "owner." §2 '06 p.149, 31 Mr

388

WIRE FENCES

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §1908: felony to destroy wire fence. 2§ '06 ch.207, 25 Ap
- b **R.I.** Fence of barbed wire to be used as line fence only on written consent of adjoining owner; removal of fence; exceptions. 4§ '06 ch.1364, 20 Ap

389

Party walls

- a **Ky.** Regulating excavations for buildings in cities of the first class. 1§ '06 ch.120, 21 Mr

392

Conveyance

See also 405, Mortgages; 447, Guardianship; 490, Family property; 512, Corporations; 835, Tax on deeds

- a **Md.** Prescribing form, indorsement and construction of release of vendor's lien retained in deed of conveyance. Adds C.'04 art. 21 §28A-E. 5§ '06 ch.65, 8 Mr

393

Acknowledgments

Including commissioner of deeds

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §5745: notary public to have power to take affidavits and acknowledgments of deeds and other written instruments. 1§ '05 ch.269, 6 My
- b **N. J.** Amdg. '98 ch.232 §22: acknowledgment of conveyance taken in state before atty.-at-law with certificate annexed to be receivable as evidence in any court. 1§ '06 ch.247, 17 My
- c **N. J.** Amdg. '98 ch.232 §23: foreign acknowledgments may be taken before any atty. of this state. 1§ '06 ch.250, 17 My

393

- d **N. Y.** Amdg. real property law '96 ch.547 §249a: clerk of Court of Record may acknowledge conveyance of real property executed in U. S. possessions. 1§ '06 ch.398, 10 My
- e **S. C.** Amdg. C.C. §667: Gov. may appoint Com'rs of Deeds in foreign countries. 1§ '06 ch.83, 24 F

396

Record

See also 2497, County records; 2522(5), Recorder

- a **Cal.** County or municipality whose records have been destroyed by conflagration or public calamity may exercise eminent domain to obtain plant, books and records of title abstract or guarantee firms or corporations. Amds. C.C.P. §1238. 1§ '06 ch.50, 14 Je
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2941 rel. to recording of instruments affecting land and lots in towns and cities. 1§ '06 ch.145, 22 F

398

Torrens system

- a **Mass.** Land Court may determine, on petition of representative or fiduciary, extent of authority of written instrument authorizing conveyance of real estate; procedure. 3§ '06 ch.344, 2 My
- b **Mass.** Salary of judge and associate judge of Land Court \$6000 each. 1§ '06 ch.416, 24 My

405

Liens and mortgages

- a **Id.** Declaring unconst. '03 p.94 in so far as it extends the jurisdiction of Probate Court to actions to enforce liens upon real and personal property. Violates art.5 §21 of state Const.
Dewey v. Schreiber Implement Co. 85 P. 921 (1906)
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.197 §28: notice to be given to party claiming lien if same to be dissolved by bond. 1§ '06 ch.223, 31 Mr
- c **N. J.** Amdg. '91 ch.77 §1 rel. to cancellation of record of mortgage: service of notice of application on assignee, or nonresident. 1§ '06 ch.221, 14 My

407 **Real property. Mortgages and trust deeds**

410

Foreclosure. Redemption

See also 736, Judicial sales; 829, Tax sales

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.187 §14, 15 rel. to procedure in foreclosure of mortgage by sale: authorized atty. or legal guardian or conservator of mortgagee may perform all acts required by power of sale; procedure. 3§ '06 ch.219, 31 Mr

411

Record

- a **N. J.** Regulating fees for searches of records of mun. liens against real property in cities of 1st class. 4§ '06 ch.159, 30 Ap

413

Personal property

- a **O.** Amdg. R.S. §4151-53, '85 p.238 §1: chattel mortgages and conditional sales of personal property to be filed with county recorder [with township clerk or county recorder]. 5§ '06 p.114, 28 Mr
- b **Va.** Amdg. C. §2494 rel. to lien on crops for advances to farmers; recording of agreement. 1§ '06 ch.45, 20 F

414

Chattel mortgages

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. lien law '97 ch.418 §93-95: on request filing officer to issue receipt to person filing chattel mortgage or renewal; N. Y. city excepted; fees. 3§ '06 ch. 381, 10 My

419

Mechanics liens; labor and material

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §5014: mechanics lien to be filed within 30 days after *account due* [work done or materials furnished]. 1 § '05 ch.300, 6 My
- b **La.** Building contract of \$1000 in city of 50,000 to be recorded: contractor to file bond for half of contract price; claims to be filed 45 days after completion or default of contractor; owner liable where he fails to require and record bond or surety is insolvent. 3§ '06 ch.134, 10 Jl
- c **N. Y.** Amdg. C.C.P. §3400, 3418: enforcement of mechanics lien against state under contract for public improvement. Adds §3402 subdiv.4. 3§ '06 ch.255, 19 Ap
- d **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.206 §6 rel. to enforcement of liens: contractor or subcontractor to give notice within 40 [30] days after commencing work; service and recording of notice. 2§ '06 ch.1325, 11 Ap
- e **Wash.** Declaring unconst. '90 p.128, "an act for the protection of builders and declaring an emergency." Subject not expressed in title. State v. Clark 86 P. 1067 (1906)

421

Special mechanics and other liens

See also 595, Practice of law

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §5049: owner of male animal kept for breeding to have lien on offspring. 1§ '05 ch.133. 31 Mr
- b **La.** Thresherman to have lien on crops next to that of lessor. 2§ '06 ch.53, 2 Jl
- c **N. Y.** Amdg. lien law '97 ch.418 §73, 74 rel. to liens on personal property: lien of auctioneers on chattels; of livery keepers on vehicles for storage charges. 2§ '06 ch.687, 1 Je
- d **S. C.** Amdg. C.C. §3070 rel. to enforcement of employee's lien in factory: claims of 3d persons to be made as in attachment cases. 1§ '06 ch.56, 21 F
- e **Va.** Amdg. C. §2489 rel. to lien of innkeepers on property of guest. 1§ '06 ch.165, 12 Mr

422

Landlord and tenant

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §5030: person inducing laborer or renter to break contract or lease to be fined from \$25 to \$100 [guilty of msdr. and fined from \$20 to \$200] and be liable for *advances made and damages* [in double amount of damages]. 2§ '05 ch.298, 6 My
- b **La.** Growing crops of lessee not to be taken for debt of landowner, recorded after date of lease. 1§ '06 ch.100, 7 J1
- c **S. C.** Amdg. C.C. §3057: landlord *and his assigns* may enforce lien for rent and for advances on crops. 1§ '06 ch.58, 21 F
- d **Va.** To protect landlords against removal of crop by tenants till rent and advances are paid. 1§ '06 ch.103, 8 M1

423

Succession

424

Descent

- a **S. C.** Illegitimate child may inherit from mother or mother from child. 3§ '06 ch.95, 24 F

426

Administration of estates

See also 836, Inheritance taxes; 1698, Trust companies

- a **Va.** Declaring unconst. C.'87 §3373 rel. to presumption of death on absence from state for 7 years when construed with C.'87 §2253, 2639 providing for administration of absentee's property without his knowledge or notice. Takes property without due process of law. *Selden's Ex'r v. Kennedy* 52 S. E. 635 (1906)

429

Probate procedure

- a **R. I.** Probate forms to be prescribed and furnished by State Auditor. 2§ '06 ch.1310, 14 Mr

430

Probate courts and officers

- a **Ill.** Declaring invalid '05 p.186 rel. to jurisdiction of Probate and County Courts having probate jurisdiction. Informality in passage. *Lynch v. Hutchinson* 76 N. E. 370 (1905)
- b **Kan.** Amdg. Const. 1859 art.3 §8: Leg. may provide for appointment of judge pro tem in absence or disability of probate judge: probate judge may receive salary and clerk. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.544, 22 F
- c **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.93 §277: registers of wills may appoint assistant clerks and deputies, to act in their place [in their absence]. 1§ '06 ch.33, 27 F
- d **Mass.** Judge of probate and insolvency assisting another judge may receive compensation from him if not receiving it from state. 1§ '06 ch.59, 9 F
- e **R. I.** Regulating fees in Probate Courts; local authorities may provide for payment of salary in lieu of fees to probate officers. 6§ '06 ch.1366, 20 Ap

431

Probate of wills

- a **N. J.** Probate of will executed with certain formalities conclusive evidence of formal execution unless assailed within 7 years after probate. 2§. '06 ch.162, 30 Ap

433

Foreign wills

- a **Va.** Amdg. C. §2536: court, *or clerk thereof*, may admit copy of will to probate when proved without state. 1§ '06 ch.69, 1 Mr

437

Records

- a **N. Y.** Surrogate to provide book for recording certain instruments. Adds C.C.P. §2502. 1§ '06 ch.350, 1 Mr

440

Administration

- a **Md.** Declaring unconst. '96 ch.246 conferring upon Orphans Court jurisdiction to administer estates of absentees without proof of death in case of absence for more than 7 years. Takes property without due process of law.

Savings Bank of Baltimore v. Weeks 64 A. 295 (1906)

442

Management and settlement

- a **La.** Amdg. '00 ch.153 §2, 4, 5 and 8 rel. to settlement of successions of not over \$500. 4§ '06 ch.70, 4 Jl
 b **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.93 §5 rel. to statement of disbursement to be made in administrator's account. 1§ '06 ch.410, 3 Ap
 c **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.146 §18: Probate Court may on petition of administrator *or executor* license same to sell real property of *deceased* [intestate]. 1§ '06 ch.73, 16 F
 d **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.144 §9 rel. to settlement of estates of absentees: court may order proceeds of sale applied to discharge claims for alimony. 1§ '06 ch.175, 19 Mr
 e **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.144 §1: receiver may be appointed by court to collect debts owing to absentee in certain cases. 1§ '06 ch.224, 2 Ap
 f **N. Y.** Amdg. C.C.P. §1836 as to actions brought in County Court against executor or administrator. 1§ '06 ch.60, 15 Mr
 g **N. Y.** Amdg. C.C.P. §2743 rel. to payment and distribution of estates on judicial settlement of account: in case of whole or partial intestacy decree not to direct payment of legacy till 1 year after granting of letters of administration unless will otherwise directs. 1§ '06 ch.515, 21 My

445

Guardianship

See also 2172, Children

- a **Ark.** Clerk of Probate Court holding money paid into court on settlement of estate, for benefit of minor having no guardian, may loan same under direction of probate judge. 5§ '05 ch.273, 6 My

445

- b S. C. Probate Court of newly created county to have estates of minors turned over to it. Adds C.C. §2688a. 1§ '06 ch.7, 2 F
- c Va. Amdg. C. §2629 rel. to transfer of nonresident minor or insane person to foreign guardian or committee. 1§ '06 ch.120, 10 Mr

446

Insane and incompetent

See also 2205, Insane; 2215, Feeble-minded

- a Ark. Probate Court of county in which insane person resides may appoint guardian and authorize sale of property of ward. 3§ '05 ch.77, 11 Mr
- b Ark. Real estate may be sold in which there exists inchoate rights of dower of insane persons; proceedings. 6§ '05 ch.337, 1 Je
- c Mass. Amdg. R.L. ch.128 §23, 32: Land Court may appoint guardians ad litem for persons under disability. 2§ '06 ch.452, 5 Je
- d N. J. Court of Chancery may apply surplus income of insane or incompetent person, for period not exceeding 3 years, to support members of own household on petition; costs and counsel fees of application to be paid out of estate. 2§ '06 ch.160, 30 Ap
- e R. I. Amdg. court and practice act 1905 §1047: Probate Court may appoint guardian for person and estate *or for either person or estate* of incompetent, drunkard etc. 2§ '06 ch.1338, 19 Ap

447

Sale, mortgage and lease of property

- a N. Y. Amdg. C.C.P. §2358, 2361: sale, mortgage or lease of lands of infant or incompetent valid as against contingent interests of infants not in being; court to protect such contingent interests. 2§ '06 ch.127, 3 Ap

448

Trusts (general)

- a Ky. "An act fixing rate of interest to be charged guardians, curators and committees." 2§ '06 ch.114, 21 Mr
- b Md. Procedure to protect fiduciaries making distribution of property to which unknown persons may be entitled, or when residence of persons entitled to property is unknown. Adds C.'04 art.16 §200A-D. 4§ '06 ch.373, 3 Ap
- c Md. Power to dispose of real or personal estate to be construed as appurtenant to office of fiduciary unless contrary intention is expressed. 1§ '06 ch.534, 3 Ap
- d Mass. Amdg. R.L. ch.150 §25 rel. to deposit with judge of probate of funds for another, by fiduciary. 1§ '06 ch.127, 6 Mr
- e N. J. On death of trustee without making conveyance to beneficiary, Orphans Court may order conveyance made by representative of decedent. 1§ '06 ch.24, 24 Mr
- f N. J. Amdg. '98 ch.234 §116-17, 122-23: on failure of fiduciary to make final settlement within stipulated time, sureties on bond may cite fiduciary; accounts to be noticed for settlement; issue of citations in cases of guardian and trustees. 4§ '06 ch.282, 18 My
- g Va. Amdg. C. §631 rel. to reimbursement of fiduciary out of estate. 1§ '06 ch.31, 17 F

449

Insolvency. Assignments

See also 454, Debtors; 459, Sale of merchandise; 523, Corporations; 1687, Banking; 1722, Building and loan associations

- a **Ia.** Priority of claims in distribution of property in hands of receiver. 1§ '06 ch.156, 30 Mr
- b **N. J.** Amdg. '99 ch.54 §9, 23 rel. to final account of assignee to Orphans Court; notice to creditors to include sureties on assignee's bond. 2§ '06 ch.281, 18 My

451

Homesteads. Exemption from execution

See also 741, Attachment

- a **Wash.** Declaring unconst. Ballingers Ann. C. and S. '97 §5254 authorizing waiver of homestead exemptions. Violates art. 19 of state Const. Slyfield v. Willard 86 P. 392 (1906)

453

Contracts and other obligations

See also 787, Contracts and supplies (public); 835, Tax on deeds and contracts; 2113(5), Employment; 2560, Local finance

- a **Cal.** Public bds or officials may issue duplicate certificates when originals destroyed by public calamity; exception. 1§ '06 ch.53, 16 Je
- b **Cal.** Reissuance of private documents or instruments damaged by public calamity. Adds C.C. §3415. 1§ '06 ch.64, 18 Je

454

Debtors

See also 449, Insolvency; 459, Sale of merchandise; 735, Judgments

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.168 §20, 41 rel. to arrest of judgment debtor on execution: exam. and hearing to be oral or in writing *at discretion of court* [on request of party]. 2§ '06 ch.203, 26 Mr

455

Hotel keepers liability

- a **Va.** To define duties and liabilities of hotel keepers. 5§ '06 ch.136, 10 Mr

459

Sale of merchandise

- a **Md.** Amdg. and supplementing C.'04 art.83 §18-19: regulating sale by person or corp. of merchandise in bulk for cash or credit consideration; transfer in bulk defined; application. Adds §20-21. 4§ '06 ch.421, 3 Ap
- b **N. Y.** Declaring unconst. '02 ch.528 rel. to sale of merchandise out of usual course of business or in bulk. Abridges right to contract in manner not within police power. Wright v. Hart 75 N. E. 404 (1905)
- c **S. C.** Regulating sale of merchandise in bulk. 3§ '06 ch.1, 5 F

459(5

Business name

- a **Ky.** "An act regulating carrying on of business under assumed or fictitious name." 5§ '06 ch.83, 21 Mr
- b **N. J.** "An act to regulate use of business names." 7§ '06 ch.240, 17 My

460

Agency

- a **N. Y.** Rep. Pen. C. §640d which prohibited in cities of 1st and 2d class offers for sale of real property without written authority of owner. 2§ '06 ch.516, 21 My

460(5

Acceptance of commission

- a **Va.** To prohibit corrupt influencing of agents, employees or servants. 2§ '06 ch.260, 15 Mr

461

Money. Interest. Usury

463

Interest. Usury

See also 1727, Pawnbroking

- a **Cal.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.354 rel. to interest on chattel loans. Class legislation. Ex parte Sohncke 82 P. 956 (1905)

464

Negotiable instruments

See also 1596, Legal holidays

- a **Ga.** Amdg. C.'95 §3693 rel. to presentment and payment of bills, notes and checks falling due on a public holiday when such holiday falls on Saturday or Sunday. 2§ '06 p.43, 21 Ag
- b **Ia.** Verbal amdt. to C. §3060 subdiv. a132 rel. to acceptance of bills of exchange. 1§ '06 ch.149, 14 F
- c **Va.** "An act to declare effect of death of drawer of checks." 2§ '06 ch.132, 10 Mr
- d **Va.** Amdg. '98 ch.866 §85: negotiable instruments falling due *or becoming payable* on Saturday to be presented for payment on next business day. 1§ '06 ch.219, 14 Mr
- e **Wis.** Declaring unconst. '01 ch.268 requiring promissory notes given for patent right to contain consideration and providing penalty for failure to comply with statute. Conflicts with U. S. Const. art. I §8 rel. to inventions and U. S. Revised Statutes §4898. J. H. Clark Co. v. Rice 106 N. W. 231 (1906)

467

Suretyship

- a **Md.** Administrator, fiduciary or party of whom bond is required may arrange with surety for special deposit of property in trust, to be subject to withdrawal or only on consent of surety or on court order. Adds C.'04 art.93 §38B. 1§ '06 ch.270, 2 Ap

FAMILY

474

Family

476

Marriage

See also 264, Crimes against public morals and the family

477

Parties. Age

- a **La.** Penalty for contracting prohibited marriage out of state without first acquiring domicile and returning to reside permanently in state. 2§ '06 ch.180, 11 J1

478

License

- a **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.62 §5 rel. to marriage license: applicant to state *if ever divorced*. 1§ '06 ch.766, 5 Ap

479

Ceremony. Solemnization

- a **Va.** Amdg. C. §2220: *Circuit and Corp. Courts* [court of any county] may appoint persons in county *or city* to celebrate marriage rites. 1§ '06 ch.250, 15 Mr

480

Divorce

482

Annulment

- a **La.** Amdg. C.C. art.116 rel. to action to annul 2d marriage: where 2d marriage contracted in state and defendant has left state, court to appoint atty. for defendant. '06 ch.150, 10 J1

489

Trials. Procedure

- a **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.16 §39: jurisdiction of Court of Equity in obtaining divorce a vinculo matrimoni on ground of abandonment. 1§ '06 ch.765, 5 Ap
- b **O.** Amdg. '02 p.292: clerk of Court of Common Pleas of *any* county [Montgomery and Clark] not to receive petition for divorce or alimony without prepayment or security for costs, or to filing affidavit of inability to do so [to be approved by judge]. 2§ '06 p.142, 29 Mr

490

Family property

- a **Md.** To restrain married women from pledging credit of husbands unduly and to prohibit tradesmen from maintaining actions against husbands on purchases and contracts made by wives; equity procedure. 4§ '06 ch.768, 5 Ap
- b **Mass.** Probate Court on petition may decree that husband deserted by wife or living apart from her for justifiable cause, may convey property as if sole. 1§ '06 ch.129, 6 Mr

494

Property rights of married women

- a **N. J.** "An act for protection and enforcement of rights of married women." 2§ '06 ch.248, 17 My

496

Support of family

See also 2203, Support (insane)

- a **Ky.** Msdr. for adult to fail to provide for indigent parent; suspension of sentence on recognizance. 1§ '06 ch.31, 16 Mr
- b **Mass.** Rev. law rel. to support of wives and minor children. 6§ '06 ch.501, 20 Je
- c **N. J.** Court of Chancery may apply surplus income of insane or incompetent person, for period not exceeding 3 years, to support members of own household on petition; costs and counsel fees of application to be paid out of estate. 2§ '06 ch.160, 30 Ap
- d **N. J.** Amdg. '98 ch.239 § 17-19, 21, 23, 25-27, 29-31: extending provisions rel. to abandonment of family by father, to abandonment by mother; proceedings. 11§ '06 ch.295, 23 My
- e **O.** Amdg. '98 p.114 rel. to abandonment of destitute parent by adult: child under 16 abandoned by parent need not support same. 2§ '06 p.98, 22 Mr

497 Children: adoption, custody, legitimation

See also 2172, Dependent and neglected children

- a **Va.** To legalize adoption of adult persons. 2§ '06 ch.186, 14 Mr

500

Corporations

See also 841, Corporation taxes; 1200, Transportation; 1679, Banking; 1732, Insurance; 2627, Municipal utilities

- a **Cal.** Restoration of original articles of incorp. destroyed by public calamity. Adds C.C. §297a. 1§ '06 ch.61, 16 Je
- b **Cal.** Restoration of records, stock certificates etc. of corporations when damaged by public calamity. Adds C.C. §365. 1§ '06 ch.63, 18 Je
- c **Mass.** Rep. '03 ch.437 §7 as to provision prohibiting organization under gen. law of corp. to distil and manufacture liquors. '06 ch.286, 14 Ap
- d **Mass.** Supreme Judicial Court may restrain corporations from transacting unauthorized business. 1§ '06 ch.372, 8 My
- e **N. Y.** Certified copy of incorp. certificate of corp. other than stock may be filed with same effect as original; in case where more than 1 filing is required. 1§ '06 ch.531, 21 My
- f **O.** Ship canal co. created under laws of other state or U. S. may have all privileges in state consistent with laws of state. Adds '96 p.410 §15a. 1§ '06 p.151, 31 Mr
- g **Va.** Amdg. '03 ch.270 pt 5 §7, 39 rel. to corporations: notice in writing of meetings to be given to each stockholder in person, or by publication; certification of annual report to State Corp. Com'n. 2§ '06 ch.17, 15 F

CORPORATIONS

503 *Amendment and extension of charter. Reorganization*

- a **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.12 §7: corp. charter or franchise may be extended 50 years by consent of $\frac{2}{3}$ stock. 1§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.1071, 10 Mr
- b **Va.** Amdg. '03 ch.148 §39: charter heretofore granted not to be amended so as to confer on corp. powers of public service corp. 1§ '06 ch.325, 19 Mr

505 *Domicile. Name. Residence of officers*

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. C.C.P. §2413: notice of application for change of name by corp. to be published once a week for 3 [6] weeks. 1§ '06 ch.89, 22 Mr

506 *Liability of stockholders*

- a **Kan.** Amdg. Const. 1859 art.12 §2: stockholders in corp. liable to [additional] amount of [equal to] stock owned. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.542, 27 Ja

507 *Supervision. Reports*

- b **Ga.** Sec. of State to be corp. com'r: all corporations except banks doing business in state to file annual report; penalty. 8§ '06 p.105, 17 Ag
- c **Mass.** Amdg. '03 ch.437 §49, 68 rel. to forfeitures imposed by court on failure of corp. to file annual financial statement and tax returns after notice. 2§ '06 ch.346, 3 My
- d **N. Y.** Amdg. Pen.C. §611 subdiv.2, 3: msdr. for officer or employee of corp. to make or concur in making false entry or to omit or concur in omitting statement required by law. 2§ '06 ch.286, 19 Ap

509 *Capital. Shares. Debts. Property*

- a **N. J.** Corp. owning public franchise not to dispose of stock for less than par; or of its bonds and notes for less than 80% of face value; Sec. of State to be notified of issue; false affidavit perjury. 4§ '06 ch.331, 14 Ag

512 *Conveyance*

- a **O.** Domestic corp. may sell entire property and assets on vote of $\frac{3}{4}$ directors at meeting specially called; protection of interest of minority stockholders. Adds R.S. §3256b-e. 4§ '06 p.229, 2 Ap
- b **Va.** Amdg. '03 ch.147 §58 rel. to sale of works of internal improvement in which state is stockholder: place of holding quo warranto proceedings; dissolution of corp. 1§ '06 ch.239, 15 Mr

516 *Shares*

- a **Ark.** Corp. may issue preferred stock; preferences to be expressed in certificate of incorp.; existing corp. may amend articles of ass'n to provide for such stock. 3§ '05 ch.330, 1 Je

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

516

- b **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.176 §9: articles of incorp. may be amended to provide that corp. have lien on shares for indebtedness to corp. and right of preemption of stock, on vote of whole capital stock at special meeting and filing of certificate with Sec. of State. 2§

'06 ch.1326, 12 Ap

517

Government

519

Officers

- a **O.** Amdg. R.S. §3244, 3267: stock corporations may elect from 5 to 30 [15] directors [formerly savings and loan ass'ns, telephone, safe deposit and trust companies could elect 30 directors]. 3§

'06 p.294, 2 Ap

523

Dissolution. Insolvency

See also 449, Insolvency ; 1687, Banking ; 1722, Building and loan associations

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. C.C.P. §2423, 2425 rel. to voluntary dissolution of corp.: order made by court on application requires interested parties to appear within *6 weeks* [3 months]; time of service of order; com'ns of receiver; final accounting. Adds §2431a, b. 4§

'06 ch.293, 20 Ap

- b **N. Y.** Amdg. '83 ch.378 §2: compensation of receiver of corporations; employment and payment of counsel. Adds §2a. Rep. R.S. pt 3 ch.8 t.4 §76. 4§

'06 ch.349, 1 My

- c **Va.** Amdg. '03 ch.270 pt 5 §30 rel. to dissolution of corporations: corp. may be continued *not exceeding 3 years* for winding up of affairs; procedure; reincorp. 1§

'06 ch.327, 20 Mr

525

Foreign corporations

See also 1689, Banking; 1746, Insurance; 1766, Fire insurance

- a **Id.** Declaring unconst. '05 p.36 rel. to foreign corporations doing business in state. Subject not expressed in title.

Katz v. Herrick 86 P. 873 (1906)

- b **Miss.** Foreign corp. may do business in state on approval of certificate of incorp. by Gov. and recording of same by Sec. of State; service of process. 4§

'06 ch.114, 31 Mr

583

Corporations not for profit

Including religious, educational, social, scientific, benevolent etc.

See also 810, Exemptions from taxation; 1761, Fraternal societies; 1835, Agricultural societies; 2140, Charities; 2325, Education

- a **N. Y.** Prohibiting unauthorized use of name or title of secret fraternities. Adds Pen.C. §567b. 1§

'06 ch.485, 17 My

- b **R. I.** "An act providing for judicial proceedings by and against unincorporated ass'ns." 4§

'06 ch.1348, 19 Ap

585

Property

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. benevolent orders law '96 ch.377 §3 rel. to power of trustees to issue bonds for purchase of real estate. 1§

'06 ch.467, 16 My

COURTS

586

Religious corporations

- a **Va.** Amdg. C. §1038: cities and towns may appropriate funds or property to nondenominational young men's or young women's Christian ass'ns. 1§ '06 ch.259, 15 Mr

589

Combinations and monopolies

See also 1272, Railways

- a **Ark.** Rev. '99 ch.41 rel. to pools, trusts and conspiracies to control price. 12§ '05 ch.1, 23 Ja
- b **Ark.** \$5000 to employ counsel to assist Atty.Gen. and to pay costs in enforcing antitrust law. 2§ '05 ch.88, 14 Mr
- c **Ia.** Prohibiting unfair commercial discrimination in petroleum products. 8§ '06 ch.169, 30 Ap
- d **Ky.** Persons may pool crops or farm products and sell same as whole; validity of contracts; appointment of agents. 3§ '06 ch.117, 21 Mr
- e **Mon.** Declaring unconst. Pen.C. §321 rel. to combinations fixing price of articles of commerce and Pen.C. §325 exempting persons engaged in horticulture and agric. Deny equal protection of laws. State *v.* Cudahy Packing Co. 82 P. 833 (1905)
- f **O.** Witness not to suffer any penalty for any transaction concerning which he is compelled to testify in prosecution for violation of antitrust law. Adds '98 p.143 §6a. 2§ '06 p.313, 2 Ap

590

Administration of justice

591

Practice of law

592

Admission to bar

- a **Ind.** Amdg. Const. 1851 art.7 §21: Leg. to prescribe requirements for admission to bar. 1§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 ch.171, 4 Mr
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. '98 ch.165 §5: dispensing with annual publication of certified copy of official register of attys. of state by clerk of Court of Appeals. 1§ '06 ch.154, 6 Ap

595

Compensation. Fees. Liens

- a **La.** Amdg. R.S. §2897: atty. has first lien on property recovered under judgment; by written contract and service of copy on adverse party may acquire lien on subject of suit which can not be destroyed by settlement between client and adverse party. 1§ '06 ch.124, 10 Jl

600

Courts

Names and general organizations of courts vary greatly in different states. Court are here grouped according to actual jurisdiction. The precise names of the courts are preserved in entries. *See also 2359, Law libraries*

602

Court records

- a **Cal.** Restoration of court records damaged by public calamity. 3§ '06 ch.55, 16 Je

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

602

- b **R. I.** Amdg. court and practice act 1905 §1249: custody of files and records of Supreme Court and of Superior Courts to remain with clerks of their respective courts. 2§ '06 ch.1327, 12 Ap

603

Reports. Reporters

- a **Ark.** Supreme Court reports to be reprinted and sold by Sec. of State; \$25,000. 4§ '05 ch.117, 29 Mr
- b **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §2426 regulating distribution of Court of Appeals reports. 1§ '06 ch.107, 21 Mr
- c **N. Y.** Amdg. '92 ch.598 §1 rel. to reporting of decisions of inferior courts of record. 1§ '06 ch.88, 22 Mr

605

Supreme court

Including only those highest in state, of whatever name, e. g. Court of Appeals but not Supreme Court of New York. In New York, New Jersey and elsewhere the Supreme Court is a district court and is classed below others. The Court of Appeals in New York, New Jersey, Kentucky and Maryland is the highest court, but in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Texas it is subordinate to the Supreme Court.

- a **Ga.** Amdg. Const. 1877 art.6 §1, 2: jurisdiction of Supreme Court revised; Court of Appeals established; its jurisdiction defined; officers. 7§. Adopted Oct. 1906. '06 p.24, 31 Jl
- b **La.** Supreme Court to hold annual session in New Orleans beginning 1st Monday of Oct. 2§ '06 ch.149, 10 Jl
- c **N. Y.** Referring to next Leg. amdt. to Const. 1894 art.6 §1, 7 as amended in 1899: Leg. [formerly Gov.] may increase number of judges of Court of Appeals not to exceed 11, on $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of members of each house; Leg. may decide as to quorum, and concurrence necessary to decision, also as to divisions of court [formerly quorum consisted of 5 judges and concurrence of 4 was required]. Not repassed by Leg. of 1906. '04 p.1936, 14 Ap

606

Officers

- a **La.** Fixing fees of clerk of Supreme Court. 2§ '06 ch.75, 4 Jl

Reports. Reporters

See 603

608

Judges

- a **Ky.** Majority of judges of Court of Appeals may appoint Commissioner of Appeals with same qualifications and salary as judges. 1§ '06 ch.6, 26 F
- b **La.** Salary of justice Supreme Court \$6000. 1§ '06 ch.74, 4 Jl
- c **O.** Amdg. R.S. §410-11: terms of judges of Supreme Court made to conform to Const. 1851 art.17 §1 adopted in 1905 rel. to biennial elections. Rep. §410a. 4§ '06 p.269, 2 Ap

Intermediate courts

For officers and judges *see* 657-94. *See also* 371(3), Juvenile courts; 373, Pardons, 430, Probate court; 855, Court of claims

- a **Fla.** Amdg. Const. 1885 art.5 by adding §40-47: establishing Court of Record in Escambia county and defining jurisdiction. 8§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.433, 6 Je
- b **Ga.** Amdg. Const. 1877 art.6 § 3 ¶1: Leg. may increase or reduce number of judges of Superior Court for each circuit. 5§. Adopted Oct. 1906. '05 p.66, 22 Ag
- c **Ga.** Amdg. Const. 1877 art.6 §1, 2: jurisdiction of Supreme Court revised; Court of Appeals established; its jurisdiction defined; officers. 7§. Adopted Oct. 1906. '06 p.24, 31 JI
- d **Ky.** "An act concerning Circuit Courts having continuous sessions and 2 judges"; division of jurisdiction. 14§ '06 ch.13, 2 Mr
- e **Ky.** Judge of Circuit Court may call special term of court; appointment of special judge; grand juries not to be empaneled if special term held at same time with regular term. Adds S.'03 §964-A. 2§ '06 ch.23, 16 Mr
- f **Ky.** Amdg. '93 ch.221 §67: quarterly courts in towns of 6th class without police judge to have jurisdiction of all ordinances imposing fines or forfeitures; jurisdiction in penal cases. 1§ '06 ch.97, 21 Mr
- g **La.** Amdg. Const. 1898 art.109 rel. to District Courts: unexpired term of 1 year filled by *special election* [appointment]; additional judge in 1st district. 4§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.12, 22 Je
- h **La.** Amdg. Const. 1898 by amdg. art.98-100, 106, 131 and rep. art.105 rel. to Courts of Appeal: jurisdiction; judges; circuits. 8§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.137, 10 JI
- i **N. J.** In any county 2 or more Circuit Court judges may sit separately at same time. 1§ '06 ch.119, 13 Ap
- j **N. J.** 2 additional circuit judges to be appointed for 7 years by Gov. and Senate: to hold Circuit Court in the respective counties in absence of Supreme Court justice. Supplements '00 ch.149. 1§ '06 ch.285, 22 My
- k **N. Y.** Referring to next Leg. amdt. to Const. 1894 art.6 §6: Court of Appeals may authorize appointment of trial commissioners in counties of 500,000, their necessity being certified to by appellate division of Supreme Court of the county; term 6 years; salary \$12,000; powers. Not repassed by Leg. of 1906. '04 p.1933, 8 Ap
- n **N. Y.** Referring to next Leg. amdt. to Const. 1894 art.6 §1: Leg. may increase number of Supreme Court justices on $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of members of each house. Not repassed by Leg. of 1906. '04 p. 1936, 14 Ap
- p **N. Y.** Referring to next Leg. amdt. to Const. 1894 art.6 §6 by adding article: justices of appellate division of department in which Supreme Court com'rs have been appointed may designate additional com'rs and may revoke designation. Not repassed by Leg. of 1906. '04 p.1938, 15 Ap

609

- q **Va.** Amdg. C. §3057 redividing state into judicial circuits. 1§
'06 ch.117, 9 Mr
- r **Va.** Amdg. C. §3059, 3059a-x and adding §3059y-z, 3059aa-cc rel.
to commencement and number of terms of city and county Circuit
Courts. (Act declared unconst. by Supreme Court of Appeals ex-
cept as applying to 16th judicial circuit.) 30§ '06 ch.196, 14 Mr

645

Inferior courts

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.160 §44: special justices of police, district
or mun. courts may perform each other's duties; exception. 1§
'06 ch.166, 16 Mr

647

Coroners. Medical examiners

- a **La.** Vacancy in office of coroner: of 1 year to be filled by
special election; less than 1 year by appointment of Police Jury. 2§
'06 ch.58, 2 Jl
- b **Mo.** Amdg. Const. 1875 art.9 §10: coroner to be elected for 4 [21
years; eligible for reelection [only 4 out of 6 years]. Adopted Nov.
1906. '05 p.308

651

Inquests

- a **S. C.** Coroner to provide for exam. of body by chemist of Clem-
son Agricultural and Mechanical College, in case of suspected
poisoning. 4§ '06 ch.85, 24 F

653

Justices of the peace

- a **Cal.** Declaring unconst. '01 ch.234 §31 rel. to compensation of
justices of peace in townships of 27th class counties. Special legis-
lation. Johnson v. Gunn 84 P. 370 (1905)
- b **Ga.** Amdg. C.'95 §4102: justices courts in cities of 5000; popu-
lation based on *last authorized census of said city* [U. S. census]. 2§
'06 p.44, 21 Ag
- c **Mass.** Referring to Leg. of 1907 amdt. to Const. 1780 by adding
article of amdt.: Gov. with consent of Council may remove justices
of peace and notaries public. '06 p.843, 3 Ap
- d **Mo.** Declaring unconst. '99 p.215 changing compensation of jus-
tices of peace in cities of 15,000 to 35,000 (which embraces but 1
city) from fees to salary. Special legislation.
State v. Messerly 95 S. W. 913 (1906)
- e **N. Y.** Amdg. C.C.P. §2862 subdiv.6 rel. to jurisdiction of justices
court of actions on foreign or domestic judgments. 1§
'06 ch.246, 16 Ap
- f **Va.** Amdg. '04 (ex.sess.) ch.577: provision for election of addi-
tional justices of peace in certain cities. 2§ '06 ch.98, 8 Mr

655

Municipal and police courts

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §256a as to expiration of term of judge of city
Superior Court. 1§ '06 ch.10, 30 Ap
- b **La.** Amdg. Const. 1898 art.140 rel. to jurisdiction of judges of
New Orleans City Criminal Courts. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1906.
'06 ch.44, 29 Je

COURT OFFICERS

655

- c **N. J.** Amdg. '98 ch.239 §38, 43: in cases of conviction of disorderly persons: magistrate failing to file proceedings with county clerk within 10 days to forfeit fee and to be deemed disorderly person. 2§ '06 ch.14, 9 Mr
- d **N. J.** Com'n to be appointed to revise laws rel. to Police Courts; report to Leg. of 1907. 3§ '06 ch.286, 22 My
- e **N. Y.** Mun. Court of city of Syracuse. 43§ '06 ch.520, 21 My
- f **O.** Reenacting R.S. §1831 rel. to appointment of police justices in villages. 2§ '06 p.159, 29 Mr
- g **S. D.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.5 §23: in city of 5000 Leg. may substitute for police magistrates Mun. Court with jurisdiction of justice of peace and provide for election of judges. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.69

657

Court officers

- a **Mass.** Removal of officers in attendance on Superior Court for cause approved by majority of justices. 1§ '06 ch.147, 9 Mr
- b **N. J.** Justice of Supreme Court of district comprising county of 1st class may appoint sergeant at arms and crier; duties and compensation. 2§ '06 ch.48, 27 Mr
- c **N. J.** Court criers in counties of 3d class to receive \$3 a day. 2§ '06 ch.205, 3 My

659

Fees and salaries

For fees and salary of a particular court officer *see* that head

- a **N. J.** Prescribing fees of magistrate and officer arresting and committing person for violation of acts against vice and immorality. 2§ '06 ch.47, 27 Mr

661

Bailiffs

- a **Ga.** Sheriff or bailiff to receive \$5 for summoning jury in County Court. 2§ '06 p.119, 18 Ag

663

Constable

- a **Ga.** Amdg. C.'95 §5404 increasing compensation of constable for keeping certain stock. 2§. '06 p.45, 20 Ag
- b **R. I.** Constable may be removed from office for cause; constables elected by town or city excepted. Adds G.L. ch.232 §7. 1§ '06 ch.1308, 14 Mr

667

Interpreter

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '98 ch.237 §151: judge of Court of Quarter Sessions in county of 1st and 2d class may appoint Italian interpreter; maximum salary in county of 1st class \$1200 [\$840], in county of 2d class \$900. 1§ '06 ch.143, 20 Ap

668

Judges

See also 710, Change of venue or judge

- a **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.6 §17 rel. to salary of Superior and Supreme Court judge. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p.1069, 10 Mr

668

- b **Fla.** Amdg. Const. 1885 art.5 §9: salary of justice of Supreme Court \$4000 [\$3000]; of circuit judge \$3500 [\$2500]. 1§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.432, 31 My
- c **Fla.** Amdg. Const. 1885 art.5 by adding §39: salary of judge of Criminal Court of Record graded according to population of county. 1§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.432, 6 Je
- d **Ga.** Amdg. '04 p.73: salary of judge of Superior Court in circuit having city of not less than 34,000 [nor more than 75,000] \$5000. 2§ '06 p.56, 31 Jl
- e **Ga.** Judge of Superior Court to receive not more than \$2000 a year for sitting in circuit other than own, having city of 75,000; to be paid by county containing such city. 1§ '06 p.57, 18 Ag
- f **Ga.** Amdg. '05 p.100: salary of judge of City Court in county having city of not less than 39,000 [nor more than 75,000] \$5000; salary of bailiff attending City Court not over \$75 a month. 3§ '06 p.58, 31 Jl
- g **La.** Amdg. Const. 1898 art.108: salary of district judge *in each district* to be \$3000. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.216, 12 Jl
- h **Mass.** Provision for retirement of judges of probate and insolvency on half pay. 2§ '06 ch.474, 12 Je
- i **N. J.** Amdg. '00 ch.140 §16 rel. to salaries of judges of Court of Common Pleas. 2§ '06 ch.318, 22 Je
- j **N. Y.** Amdg. county law '92 ch.686 §230 subdiv.9 rel. to expenses of county judge and surrogate. 1§ '06 ch.74, 21 Mr
- k **O.** Term of office of judge of Court of Common Pleas to be 6 years, according to Const. 1851 art.17 §1 as amended in 1905, requiring even year terms for administrative and judicial officers. 3§ '06 p.119, 22 Mr
- n **Va.** On creation of new judicial circuit, judge to be elected for 8 years by joint vote of houses. 2§ '06 ch.114, 9 Mr
- p **Va.** Amdg. C. §185 rel. to salaries of certain judges. 1§ '06 ch.321, 17 Mr

669

Notary public

- a **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.68 §10 rel. to notaries public: 15 [10] women eligible in city of Baltimore and 5 [1] in each county. 1§ '06 ch.98, 22 Mr
- b **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.68 §8: notary public may exercise powers in any county *or city* other than that for which appointed. 1§ '06 ch.398, 3 Ap
- c **Mass.** Referring to Leg. of 1907 amdt. to Const. 1780 by adding article of amdt.: Gov. with consent of Council may remove justices of peace and notaries public. '06 p.843, 3 Ap

671

Clerks of courts

- a **Mass.** Clerk of Police, Mun. or District Court with approval of justice may appoint assistant clerks pro tem; exception. 1§ '06 ch.256, 6 Ap

COURT OFFICERS

671

- b **N. J.** Amdg. '98 ch.228 §214 rel. to payment of fees to clerk of District Court. 1§ '06 ch.267, 17 My
- c **R. I.** Clerks of certain courts may use facsimile of their signatures. 1§ '06 ch.1315, 2 Mr

675

Public prosecutor

See also 50, Attorney general

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §6387-89: *in counties having 2 judicial districts deputy prosecuting atty. may be appointed for each district* [1 for each county]; duties; exceptions. 4§ '05 ch.220, 1 My
- b **Ill.** Declaring invalid '01 p.207 §2 rel. to salary of state's atty. for Cook county. Informality in passage.
People v. Olsen 78 N. E. 23 (1906)
- c **Ia.** Amdg. C. §308: county atty. to receive fees for fine collected *only where he appears for the state.* 1§ '06 ch.11, 9 Ap
- d **La.** Atty. Gen. on notification of district judge may in certain cases designate district atty. of another district to prosecute for the state. 2§ '06 ch.123, 10 Jl
- e **N. J.** Amdg. '00 ch.15 §1 rel. to salary of prosecutor of pleas: in county of 45,000 to 60,000 [65,000] salary \$1500; in county of 60,000 to 65,000 salary \$2000; 150,000 to 250,000 salary \$7500. 1§ '06 ch.73, 2 Ap
- f **O.** Amdg. R.S. §1273-74, 1297-98 rel. to duties and salary of prosecuting atty. Rep. §1282a-c. 7§ '06 p.160, 31 Mr
- g **S. C.** Salary of circuit solicitor \$1700. 2§ '06 ch.79, 24 F

688

Referees. Masters

- a **Mass.** Masters in Chancery to have jurisdiction in all counties. 2§ '06 ch.187, 24 Mr

689

Sergeant at arms

- a **N. J.** Circuit Court in counties of 1st class may appoint sergeant at arms at \$1000 salary. 2§ '06 ch.300, 1 Je

691

Sheriff

- a **Ga.** Sheriff or bailiff to receive \$5 for summoning jury in County Court. 2§ '06 p.119, 18 Ag
- b **Mo.** Amdg. Const. 1875 art.9 §10: sheriff to be elected for 4 [2] years; eligible for reelection [only 4 out of 6 years]. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p.308

693

Special commissioners. Receiver

- a **Md.** Amdg. C. '04 art.35 §36 and adding §36 A-B: com'ns to take evidence when suit pending without state or in foreign country; special proceedings for taking testimony. 3§ '06 ch.239, 31 Mr

694

Stenographers

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. C.C.P. §86: court stenographer on request of judge presiding in criminal case and receipt of certificate for fees to furnish copy of minutes. 1§ '06 ch.388, 10 My

694

- b **N. Y.** Amdg. C.C.P. §361 as to appointment of stenographer in county with special county judge. 1§ '06 ch.522, 21 My
- c **S. C.** Salary of stenographers of Circuit Courts \$1500. 3§ '06 ch.6, 16 F

695

Civil procedure

Including such provisions as apply both to civil and criminal cases
See also 429, Probate procedure; 489, Divorce

697

Legal notices

- a **Ia.** Amdg. sundry laws rel. to publication of legal notices. 32§ '06 ch.9, 10 Ap
- b **Va.** Amdg. C. §3232 rel. to orders of publications and publication of copies of process and notices. 1§ '06 ch.54, 27 F

699

Commencement of action

- a **Ark.** Causes of action of like nature or rel. to same question in Circuit or Chancery Courts may be consolidated. 2§ '05 ch.339, 11 My
- b **Ia.** Prescribing how action may be brought on when evidence of indebtedness is lost, stolen or destroyed. 2§ '06 ch.150, 10 Ap
- c **Ia.** Amdg. C. §3540 rel. to publication of original notices in commencement of actions against unknown defendants. 1§ '06 ch.154, 26 F

701

Limitations

See also special subjects as Mechanics lien, Personal injury etc.

- a **Ia.** Extending time 6 months within which action may be brought against estates of decedents. 1§ '06 ch.151, 10 Mr
- b **Mon.** Declaring invalid '01 p.157 rel. to statute of limitations. Informality in passage.
 Palatine Ins. Co. v. Northern Pacific Ry. Co. 85 P. 1032 (1906)
- c **N. J.** To regulate collection of interest on claim barred by statute of limitations. 1§ '06 ch.298, 1 Je

703

Place of action. Jurisdiction

See also 605-55, Special courts

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §3494 rel. to place of bringing actions on bonds. 1§ '06 ch.153, 30 Mr
- b **Ky.** Amdg. C.C. §74: venue of actions for libel. 1§ '06 ch.100, 21 Mr

705

Summons. Process

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1612: corp. not maintaining office in county of organization or doing business in state to authorize Sec. of State to acknowledge service of process. 1§ '06 ch.64, 10 Ap
- b **Md.** Process against corporations in criminal cases. Adds C. '04 art.27 §651-52. 2§ '06 ch.403, 3 Ap

CIVIL PROCEDURE

705

- c **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.167 §28: writ in action brought against local division, religious society, proprietors of wharves, general fields or real estate lying in common, as trustee, to be served 7 days before return day. 2§ '06 ch.201, 26 Mr
- d **Mass.** Service of trustee process on officer of foreign corp. doing business in state as valid as if made on Com'r of Corporations. 1§ '06 ch.269, 10 Ap
- e **N. J.** Amdg. '03 ch.165 §17 rel. to service of summons on domestic corp.: if no director, service may be made on agent in charge of any office in county. 2§ '06 ch.33, 26 Mr

708

Trial. Pleadings

- a **N. J.** Supplementing '00 ch.149: issues joined in Supreme Court may be tried by justice of Supreme or Circuit Court. 2§ '06 ch.118, 13 Ap
- b **N. J.** Amdg. '98 ch.228 §64 as to filing of claim for recoupment of damages in action on contract. 2§ '06 ch.251, 17 My
- c **N. J.** Amdg. '03 ch.247 §97: filing of affidavit of merit in action on contract against domestic and foreign corporations. 1§ '06 ch.306, 12 Je
- d **N. Y.** Amdg. C.C.P. §2891, 2936, 2938, 2988 rel. to pleadings in Justices Court; complaint; answer; judgment by default. Rep. '81 ch.414, '89 ch.472. 5§ '06 ch.291, 20 Ap

710

Change of venue or judge

See also 668, Judges

- a **O.** Amdg. R.S. §550 rel. to change of venue in Common Pleas Court when judge is disqualified to sit. 2§ '06 p.59, 17 Mr

712

Pleadings. Motions

- a **Va.** "An act rel. to demurrers to evidence." 1§ '06 ch.177, 14 Mr

713

Preference

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. C.C.P. §791 ¶5: actions by Compt. of Currency of U. S. entitled to preference in order of trial of civil actions. 1§ '06 ch.6, 19 F
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. C.C.P. §791 subdiv. 1 rel. to preference of causes on trial calendar; actions brought by people of state on relation of party. 1§ '06 ch.51, 13 Mr

717

Evidence. Witnesses

See also 246, Perjury

719

Books. Papers. Laws

- a **Cal.** Secondary evidence of public records or documents destroyed by public calamity. Adds C.C.P. §1855a. 1§ '06 ch.52, 16 Je

719

- b **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §4545: certified copies of records in office of Sec. of State to be evidence; presence of Sec. in court to identify same not required. 1§ '06 ch.27, 16 Mr
- c **Md.** Copies of books, etc., of State Tax. Com'r to be received as evidence. 1§ '06 ch.26, 27 F

720

Competence. Forms etc.

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §3138: witness may be impeached by evidence of gen. reputation for *immorality* [morality]. 2§ '05 ch.52, 23 F
- b **La.** Limiting admissibility of parol evidence to prove debt of party deceased. 2§ '06 ch.207, 12 J1

721

Depositions. Affidavits

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §3184-85: in depositions of witnesses statement of witness may be written by any one called by officer, or by stenographer. 4§ '05 ch.326, 11 My

722

Evidence in chancery

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §3652 rel. to evidence in equitable actions: may be taken in shorthand. 1§ '06 ch.155, 14 F

726

Jury. Verdict

727

Exemptions

See also 2614, Firemen

- a **La.** Commercial travelers exempt from jury duty. 3§ '06 ch.18, 25 Je
- b **R. I.** Supplementing court and practice act 1905 §75: pilots and mariners exempt from jury duty. 1§ '06 ch.1319, 3 Ap
- c **Va.** Amdg. C. §3140 as to exemption from jury service of members of Va. volunteers. 1§ '06 ch.95, 8 Mr

728

Fees and mileage

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §3519: juror to receive 5c a mile to and from home; amount to be taxed as costs. 5§ '05 ch.291, 6 My

729

Jury commissioners

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. '99 ch.441 §6: com'r of jurors *in county over 65,000* may appoint assistant. 1§ '06 ch.222, 12 Ap

730

Qualifications. Drawing. Impaneling

- a **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §2241-43, 2247 rel. to drawing of grand and petit jurors. 4§ '06 ch.156, 24 Mr
- b **Neb.** Declaring invalid '05 ch.176 prescribing method of selecting juries in counties under 30,000. Method provided is impossible of execution. *State v. Reneau* 106 N. W. 451 (1905)
- c **N. J.** Supplementing R.S.'74 p.371 rel. to juries: eligibility; challenge; drawing of gen. panel. 3§ '06 ch.121, 16 Ap

733

Appeals. Review

- a **Ark.** Declaring unconst. S.'04 §6217 rel. to setting aside of verdict by circuit judge on motion for new trial. Confers appellate jurisdiction on Circuit Court in violation of Const. art.7. §4.
St Louis & N. A. R. Co. v. Mathis 91 S. W. 763 (1905)
- b **Cal.** Amdg. C.C.P. §954: when bond on appeal has been lost or destroyed, court may order giving of new bond with sureties as condition to maintenance of appeal. 1§ '06 ch.46, 14 Je
- c **Ia.** Amdg. C. §4114 rel. to service of notice on appeal to Supreme Court. 1§ '06 ch.158, 10 Ap
- d **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.173 §96, 106 rel. to practice on appeal from Superior Court to Supreme Judicial Court. Rep. §76. 4§ '06 ch.342, 30 Ap
- e **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.173 §97: appeal to Superior Court by joint defendants in case not all defendants join; codefendant not joining not liable for costs. 1§ '06 ch.451, 5 Je
- f **N. J.** 1 of 2 or more parties entitled to bring error on same record against same defendant suing forth writ of error may have severance if coplaintiffs on notice fail to join in prosecuting writ; defendant may file cross assignments. 2§ '06 ch.32, 26 Mr
- g **R. I.** Amdg. court and practice act 1905 §328, 337 rel. to appeal in equity causes: *when sale of real or personal property ordered*, by interlocutory order or decree, appeal may be taken from Superior Court to Supreme Court. 2§ '06 ch.1351, 20 Ap
- h **Va.** Amdg. C. §3507 as to payment of costs for printing petitions on appeal to Supreme Court of Appeals; fees of clerk. 1§ '06 ch.153, 10 Mr
- i **Va.** Judgment of law court of record requiring plaintiff to remit part of recovery, if accepted under protest may be reviewed by Supreme Court of Appeal on writ of error. 1§ '06 ch.167, 12 Mr

735

Judgments

- a **N. J.** Declaring unconst. G.S.'95 p.2336 §2 rel. to actions against joint debtors and providing that judgment may be entered against parties not served. Takes property without due process of law.
U. S. v. Griefen 62 A. 993 (1906)
- b **O.** Judgment of U. S. District or Circuit Court for Ohio may be filed in Court of Common Pleas; to be indexed and docketed and be lien on real estate; fees. 3§ '06 p.62, 19 Mr

736

Executions. Judicial sales*See also* 451, Exemptions from execution

- a **Cal.** Execution of judgment from Justices Court, including judgment in case of forcible entry and detainer, may be stayed for 10 days. Adds C.C.P. §901a. 1§ '06 ch.33, 14 Je
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §4025: service of notice to defendant in sales under execution: 1§ '06 ch.157, 15 Mr

736

- c **La.** Sheriff or constable to put purchaser of seized property in possession, where occupant refuses to vacate. 1§ '06 ch.113, 7 Jl
- d. **Md.** Provisions of C. art.75 §136-40 rel. to supplementary proceedings to apply to judgments rendered before justices of peace; record; jurisdiction. Adds §140A. 1§ '06 ch.396, 3 Ap
- e **N. J.** Amdg. '02 ch.158 §52: chancellor may issue new writ of execution on death or inability of sheriff, *master in chancery, receiver* or other person to whom execution *for sale of lands* was issued. 2§ '06 ch.56, 30 Mr
- f **N. J.** Amdg. R.S.'74 p.754 §6: publication of notice of time and place of adjournment of sale of lands under statute or judicial proceedings. 1§ '06 ch.86, 6 Ap
- g **N. J.** Supplementing R.S.'74 p.752: purchaser of real estate at certain public sales to be relieved from bid if before delivery of deed, defect or cloud on title shown; proviso. 1§ '06 ch.144, 20 Ap
- h **N. J.** Confirmatory deed may be issued when deed given by public officer on sale of land under public statute or judicial proceedings is lost prior to recording: fees. Supplements R.S.'74 p.752. 2§ '06 ch.279, 18 My

737

Costs. Bonds

- a **Md.** Premium paid for surety bond in action at law or in equity may be taxed as costs. Adds C.'04 art.24 §10. 1§ '06 ch.271, 2 Ap

739

Special actions

741

Attachment

See also 451, Exemption from execution

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. C.C.P. §687: defendant may apply for discharge of attachment at any time after appearing in action [and before final judgment]. 1§ '06 ch.507, 21 My
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. C.C.P. §688: on application made for discharging attachment, defendant to give such security as required for perfecting appeal to Court of Appeals from final judgment. 1§ '06 ch.508, 21 My

742

Garnishment

- a **Ga.** Amdg. '04 p.100: wages of nonresident wholly earned without state not subjected to attachment in state. 2§ '06 p.120, 20 Ag
- b **Ill.** Declaring unconst. '05 p.285 rel. to garnishment of salary and wages of officers and employees of counties, cities, villages and school districts. Takes property without due process of law, class legislation and violates art.4 §13 of state Const.
Badenoch *v.* City of Chicago 78 N. E. 31 (1906)
- c **Md.** Msdr. to transfer or assign claim for debt to nonresident. Adds C.'88 art.83 §17A. 1§ '06 ch.228, 30 Mr

PUBLIC PROPERTY

748

Contracts

See 453

Divorce

See 489

Foreclosure

See 410

Probate procedure

See 429

748

Title and possession of property

See also 381

- a **Ky.** "An act rel. to possession of land . . . where . . . severance of mineral or other interests from surface." 1§ '06 ch.7, 26 F
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.183 §1: Land Court [Superior Court of county] to determine boundaries of ownership in flats adjacent to or covered by high water. 4§ '06 ch.50, 1 F
- c **N. Y.** Amdg. C.C.P. §960: proof of title in action *to recover possession or otherwise determine title* to unoccupied lands, timber, trees or underwood, or in action for trespass. 1§ '06 ch.509, 21 My

749 Writs: certiorari, injunction, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, scire facias

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '03 ch.174 §11 rel. to writs of certiorari: court to determine law and fact in actions brought to remove *tax or* assmt. rel. to public improvement. 1§ '06 ch.297, 24 My
- b **Va.** Amdg. C. §3022: writ of quo warranto may be awarded against corp. where charter obtained *from State Corp. Com'n* for fraudulent or unauthorized purpose. 1§ '06 ch.22, 15 F

750

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

This and Constitutional law, 15, make up what is commonly known as the Political Code

770

Finance. Public property

See also 2237, School finance; 2550, Local finance

772

Domain. Property

774

Public lands

See also 2240, School lands

- a **Cal.** Declaring unconst. P.C. §3495 defining land suitable for cultivation as affecting Const. art.17 §3 rel. to granting of lands suitable for cultivation to settlers. Limits effect of constitutional provision. Robinson *v.* Eberhart 83 P. 452 (1906)
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §88: salary of clerk of State Land Office \$1500 [\$1200]. 1§ '06 ch.4, 16 Mr

777

Deeds. Titles

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §4633 rel. to recording of U. S. and state land patents: certified copies thereof to be competent evidence. 1§
'06 ch.159, 6 F

778

Tide, shore and swamp lands

- a **Ia.** Rev. '04 ch.185 rel. to sale and disposal of abandoned river channels and also sand bars or islands in navigable waters. 17§
'06 ch.212, 6 Ap
- b **La.** Amdg. '02 ch.124 rel. to sale of dry lake lands by state: applications on hand to receive preference. 1§ '06 ch.185, 11 J1
- c **N. J.** State to reenter on leased riparian property when rent in arrears or unpaid. 2§ '06 ch.83, 6 Ap
- d **N. J.** Joint leg. committee to investigate subject of grants and leases of riparian rights by state. 3§ '06 p.742, 22 My

779

Buildings. Property and supplies

780

Buildings and grounds

- a **Cal.** Com'n designated to locate sites for state buildings at San Francisco and erect same; management; \$500,000. 6§
'06 ch.116, 12 Je; '06 ch.17, 12 Je
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §146: term of Custodian of Public Buildings and Property, to expire on Mar. 31 of *odd* [even] numbered years. 1§
'06 ch.8, 10 Ap
- c **Md.** Amdg. '04 ch.152 rel. to salaries of guards and employees of state buildings at Annapolis. '06 ch.551, 3 Ap
- d **N. Y.** Amdg. public buildings law '93 ch.227 §8: municipality not to interfere with State Architect's plans for construction of a state building or stipulate manner of performing contract. 1§
'06 ch.434, 14 My
- e **Va.** Assignment of offices to several state officers in state buildings. 2§ '06 ch.183, 14 Mr
- f **Va.** Amdg. C. §288, 299 rel. to duties of Sup't of Public Grounds and Buildings: appointment and control of janitor service of Capitol; control of grounds. 3§ '06 ch.218, 14 Mr

781

Capitol

- a **Ky.** Supplementing '04 ch.2: \$250,000 additional appropriation for completion of Capitol. 1§ '06 ch.89, 21 Mr
- b **N. J.** Supplementing '94 ch.339: State House Com'n to make improvements in Capitol; \$100,000. 2§ '06 ch.164, 30 Ap
- c **N. D.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.166 rel. to Capitol com'n. Contains unwarranted delegation of leg. powers.
State v. Budge 105 N. W. 724 (1905)
- d **Wis.** Amdg. '05 ch.516 providing for enlargement of Capitol. 7§
'05 (ex. sess.) ch.15, 19 D

PUBLIC PROPERTY

784

Property and supplies generally

787

Contracts and supplies

789

OFFICERS: INTEREST IN CONTRACTS

- a **La.** Penalty for public officer using his position for benefit of his private interest; public money to be deposited in banks paying interest. 4§ '06 ch.128

790

State institutions

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '05 ch.57 §4: Com'r of Charities and Corrections to superintend construction of state buildings and may appoint sup't of construction. 1§ '06 ch.15, 9 Mr

791

Insurance

- a **Ky.** Rep. S.'03 §224 which required managing bd of charitable inst. to keep buildings and furniture insured. 1§ '06 ch.148, 24 Mr
b **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §350: rep. provision which authorized Custodian of Public Buildings to insure public property at capital. 2§ '06 ch.149, 24 Mr

792

Sale of property

- a **Md.** Bd of Public Works may direct sale of state's interests in works of internal improvement or in corporations. 5§ '06 ch.185, 27 Mr

793

Public works

- a **O.** Amdg. '78 p.584 §2 rel. to Bd of Public Works: term of members made 2 [3] years to conform with Const. 1851 art.17 §1; abolishing Ohio Canal Com'n and transferring powers and duties to bd; appointment of additional engineers and inspectors; leases and sales of state or canal lands to be approved by Gov. and Atty. Gen. 7§ '06 p.304, 2 Ap

797

Light, water and sewerage plants

- a **O.** Com'n designated to instal electric light and power plant for State House and Capitol; \$25,000. 1§ '06 p.168, 31 Mr

798

State parks

See also 1894, Forest preserve; 2369, Scenic and historic places

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. '00 ch.170 §4, 5, 9, 17 rel. to extension of Palisades Interstate park. 4§ '06 ch.691, 1 Je
b **O.** Amdg. '02 p.277 §4, 7, 8 rel. to management of state reservoir parks: seizure and disposal of boats unlawfully used on state reservoirs. 4§ '06 p.362, 2 Ap

800

Taxation (general)

Relating chiefly to general property taxes. Under local finance are placed only those tax laws which belong there, as limitations of rates, etc. State and local taxes are usually collected together by local authorities; hence a separation would be confusing. *See also* 2713, Road taxes

- a **Ky.** Gen. revenue law. 318§ '06 ch.22, 15 Mr
b **La.** Com'n of 15 taxpaying citizens appointed by Gov. to investigate laws rel. to taxation and assmt. in La. and other states of U. S. and report to Gov. 12 months after appointment. 1§

'06 ch.191, 11 Jl

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

800

- c **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.14 §2: \$22,500 [\$19,500] annual appropriation for additional clerk hire for State Tax Com'r. 1§
'06 ch.322, 28 Ap
- d **Minn.** Amdg. Const. 1857 as substitute for art.9 §1-4: power of taxation indestructible; taxes to be uniform and for public purpose; exemptions; special assmts. 3§. Adopted Nov. 1906.
'06 ch.168, 13 Ap
- e **N. Y.** Com'n to be appointed to consider advisability of revising tax laws; report to Leg. of 1907; \$25,000. 3§ '06 ch.346, 30 Ap

808

Taxation of personal property

See also 823, Assessment

- a **N. Y.** Personal property of nonresidents in state to be taxed; exceptions. Adds §7 subdiv.2 to tax law '96 ch.908. 1§.
'06 ch.248, 16 Ap

809

Money and securities

Laws relating to assessment included. *See also* 841, Corporation taxes

- a **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 rep. art.13 §5 which declared illegal all contracts for the payment by mortgagor of tax upon mortgage. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 p.90, 12 Je
- b **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.81 §183: exempting Dorchester county from 8% tax on interest from mortgages. 1§ '06 ch.794, 5 Ap
- c **N. Y.** Rev. '05 ch.729 rel. to taxation of mortgages: abolishing annual tax of ½% and substituting recording tax of ½%. 23§
'06 ch.532, 22 My

810

Exemptions from general property tax

See also under special classes of taxes; *also* 1283, Railways; 1633, Encouragement of industries

- a **La.** Amdg. Const. 1898 art.230 removing exemption on rectories and parsonages from taxation and placing mortgages on real property and mortgage notes in the exempt class. 2§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '06 ch.215, 12 Jl
- b **Mass.** State bonds and certificates of indebtedness hereafter issued to be exempt from taxation. 1§ '06 ch.493, 16 Je
- c **N. Y.** Amdg. '91 ch.105 §491 rel. to tax exemption of bonds of Buffalo. 1§ '06 ch.90, 22 Mr
- d **Or.** Declaring unconst. '03 (ex. sess.) p.28 §8 rel. to householders exemptions from taxation. Conflicts with art.9 §1 of state Const. requiring uniform and equal rate of taxation.
Wallace v. Bd of Equalization 86 P. 365 (1906)
- e **Tenn.** Declaring unconst. '03 ch.258 §25 in so far as it exempts state bonds from assmt. in assessing the shares of stock in corporations. Imposes a nonuniform and unequal tax.

State Nat. Bank v. City of Memphis 94 S. W. 606 (1906)

TAXATION

812 Charitable, educational and religious institutions and societies

- a **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.9 by adding §13 exempting Cogswell Polytechnical College from taxation; Leg. may revive or modify at will. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p.1072, 10 Mr
- b **Ia.** Exempting from taxation funds of fraternal beneficiary ass'ns incorporated under C. §1822. Adds C. §1304 subdiv.8. 1§ '06 ch.48, 10 Ap
- c **N. Y.** Amdg. '96 ch.908 §4 subdiv.7: real property held by corp. not for profit on condition that title revert in case unsuitable building erected, to be exempt from taxation. 1§ '06 ch.336, 27 Ap
- d **Tex.** Amdg. Const. 1876 art.8 §2: Leg. may exempt from taxation endowment fund of educational and religious inst. invested in bonds and mortgages. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p.410, 15 Ap

816 Veterans and veterans organizations

- a **Mass.** Civil War veterans and their widows may be exempted from poll tax and from property tax to amount of \$1000 in case total value of property does not exceed \$5000. '06 ch.315, 24 Ap
- b **Miss.** Exempting from taxation property used for Confederate Soldiers' Home. 1§ '06 ch.119, 2 Ja

819 Assessment

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §6988 rel. to duties of assessor: to give notice to property owner on increase of valuation; to give owner of personal and real property copy of assmt., on demand. 1§ '05 ch.260, 6 My
- b **Cal.** Amdg. P.C. §3705: State Bd of Equalization may extend time 40 days for performance of act by county tax official or bd in case of public calamity. 1§ '06 ch.57, 16 Je
- c **Cal.** Restoration of assmt. roll when destroyed by public calamity. 1§ '06 ch.62, 16 Je
- d **Ia.** Assmt. and taxation of property in special charter cities; C. §1305 not to apply to such cities. 3§ '06 ch.33, 23 Mr
- e **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §3176: property in city of 2d class to be assessed as of Sept. 1 [15]. 1§ '06 ch.135, 22 Mr
- f **La.** Amdg. Const. 1898 art.309: assessors and tax collectors for New Orleans to be *elected* [appointed by Gov.]. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.8, 22 Je
- g **La.** Amdg. '98 ch.170 §24, 26 rel. to assmt. of annual taxes and method of reviewing same. 3§ '06 ch.63, 2 Jl
- h **La.** Tax assessors to be *elected* [appointed by Gov.]: parish of Orleans excepted pending adoption of const. amdt.; not to be registrars of voters; vacancy of 1 year filled by special election. 6§ '06 ch.78, 5 Jl
- i **O.** Declaring unconst. '85 p.152 rel. to assmt. of taxes and applicable to only 4 counties of the state. Special legislation. State v. Lewis 78 N. E. 523 (1906)

819

- j **O.** Declaring unconst. '88 p.170 rel. to assmt. of taxes and exempting 4 counties of the state from its operation. Special legislation. State v. Lewis 78 N. E. 523 (1906)

820

Real estate

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §922-24 rel. to platting of land by county auditor for assmt. and taxation. 3§ '06 ch.30, 5 Ap
- b **N. J.** Supplementing '03 ch.208: land of county or taxing district situated in other taxing district to be taxed in such district at true value without regard to buildings or improvements. 1§ '06 ch.147, 20 Ap
- c **Va.** Declaring invalid '03 ch.388 rel. to assmt. of land. Defect in passage. Whitlock v. Hawkins 53 S. E. 401 (1906)
- d **Va.** Extending provisions of C. §437a rel. to assmt. of mineral lands to include standing merchantable timber. 1§ '06 ch.50, 21 F
- e **Va.** Reenacting C. §437-47 rel. to assmts. of lands, declared unconst. owing to defect in passage. 14§ '06 ch.319, 17 Mr

823

Personal property

- a **Ark.** Timber sold separately from land to be taxed as personal property. 2§ '05 ch.146, 7 Ap
- b **Ark.** Timber rights owned separately from soil to be separately assessed; sale for delinquent taxes and redemption. 5§ '05 ch.303, 6 My
- c **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.81 §200: gen. listing of personal property to be made in 1908 [1906] and every 6 years thereafter. 1§ '06 ch.320, 3 Ap
- d **Miss.** To prohibit loaning of money by individuals in name of bank; assignments of indebtedness secured by mortgage to be recorded in 30 days. 2§ '06 ch.107, 13 Ap

824

Domestic animals

Taxation and assessment. See also 1889, Dog tax

- a **Or.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.156 taxing all foreign sheep coming into state for pasturage or being driven through the state. Imposes an unequal and nonuniform tax. Reser v. Umatilla County 86 P. 595 (1906)
- b **Or.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.162 rel. to taxation of live stock pastured in more than one county during the year. Imposes unequal tax. Lake County v. Schroder 81 P. 942 (1905)

825

Review. Equalization. Adjustment

For equalization by state boards see 800, Taxation (general)

- a **La.** Amdg. '98 ch.170 §24, 26 rel. to assmt. of annual taxes and method of reviewing same. 3§ '06 ch.63, 2 Jl
- b **La.** Creating State Bd of Equalization: duties and powers; time and place of meetings; assmt. roll; equalization between parishes. 15§ '06 ch.182, 11 Jl

825

- c **La.** Police juries to meet as bd of reviewers on 1st Monday in June. 2§ '06 ch.194, 11 Jl
- d **N. J.** Supplementing '03 ch.208: county bds of taxation, consisting of 3 members each, to be appointed for 3 years by Gov. and Senate; salaries graded according to population of county; powers and duties. 14§ '06 ch.120, 14 Ap

827

Collection

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §902: monthly payment of tax collections by county treasurer to municipality. 1§ '06 ch.29, 23 Mr
- b **N. J.** Supplementing '03 ch.208 rel. to taxation: powers of officer to collect taxes and sell property for taxes to devolve on successor on expiration of term on vacancy in office. 2§ '06 ch.4, 24 F
- c **N. J.** Pending appeal from assmt. of taxes fixed by assessor, amount agreed on or fixed by Bd of Equalization may be deposited to save interest. 4§ '06 ch.9, 7 Mr
- d **N. J.** Governing body of municipality may, when records destroyed, reduce rate of interest on taxes or assmts. if payment made within time fixed, not over 1 year. 1§ '06 ch.66, 2 Ap
- e **Va.** Amdg. C. §603 as to times for collecting taxes in the several magisterial districts. 1§ '06 ch.41, 20 F

829 Delinquent taxes. Tax sales. Redemption

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §7074: publication of delinquent personal tax list not required. 1§ '05 ch.54, 24 F
- b **Ark.** Delinquent lands in county having 2 judicial districts to be advertised and sold in districts in which lands lie; sheriff and county clerk may attend sales by deputies. 3§ '05 ch.313, 6 My
- c **Fla.** Declaring unconst. '95 ch.95 in so far as it prohibits gathering turpentine from timber sold for taxes. Subject not expressed in title. Ex parte Knight 41 S. 786 (1906)
- d **Ga.** Amdg. C. '95 §735 rel. to redemption of property purchased by municipality for mun. taxes. 1§ '06 p.32, 21 Ag
- e **Ia.** Penalty on unpaid taxes in city under special charter. 1§ '06 ch.32, 5 Ap
- f **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1391 rel. to delinquent taxes: taxes unpaid at end of 4 years may be credited to county treasurer as unavailable. 1§ '06 ch.51, 10 Ap
- g **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1407 rel. to collection of delinquent taxes by sale of personal property. 1§ '06 ch.53, 26 F
- h **Mich.** Declaring unconst. '01 ch.128 providing that owner of land sold for taxes who fails to bring action to establish his title within 6 months after service of notice to redeem is estopped. Takes property without due process of law. O'Connor v. Carpenter 107 N. W. 913 (1906)
- i **N. J.** Amdg. '03 ch.208 §52, 55 rel. to delinquent tax sales: form of certificate of sale; fees. 3§ '06 ch.207, 3 My

829

- j **N. J.** Amdg. '98 ch.193 §14 rel. to adjustment of tax arrearages: appointment and fees of counsel to com'rs of adjustment. 1§
'06 ch.265, 17 My
- k **N. J.** Amdg. '89 ch.194 §4: proceedings when land sold to meet tax and assmt. arrearages belongs to idiot or insane person. 1§
'06 ch.268, 17 My
- n **O.** Amdg. R.S. §2847 as to preference of lien on real estate, when taxes paid by person other than owner. 2§ '06 p.285, 2 Ap
- p **Va.** Sale of lots purchased by state for delinquent taxes and not redeemed within 4 years. 18§
'06 ch.52, 23 F

831

Poll taxes

See also 132, Suffrage; 816, Exemption from taxation; 2714, Roads

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §2771: annual list filed with county clerk, of those who have paid poll tax, to be arranged according to political or voting townships and color. 2§
'05 ch.265, 6 My

833

Business taxes. Revenue, license or privilege taxes

See also 842, Incorporation taxes; 907, Liquor licenses; 1532, Regulation and licensing of trades and occupations

- a **Ga.** Amdg. gen. tax law '05 p.23 §2 ¶10, 36, 48 rel. to tax on insurance agents, bottling works and manufacturers or dealers in tobacco; providing for tax on trading stamp business. 4§
'06 p.21, 20 Ag
- b **Ky.** Minor amdots. to '94 ch.100 art.4 §1 subdiv.2 rel. to business license taxes in cities of 2d class. 1§
'06 ch.68, 21 Mr
- c **Ky.** "An act . . . providing for license taxes on compounded, rectified, adulterated or blended distilled spirits. . ." 8§
Law of extra session 1906, approved 28 Mr
- d **La.** Amdg. '98 ch.171 §14 generally lowering rate of license tax on certain trades and professions. 1§
'06 ch.62, 2 Jl
- e **La.** Claims for licenses prescribed by 3 years; when license becomes delinquent; burden of proof on defendant; additional method of serving process; social club selling intoxicating liquors to pay. 5§
'06 ch.148, 10 Jl
- f **La.** Amdg. '98 ch.171 §4, 8 rel. to license tax: rate on life insurance companies lowered and tax *limited to risks located in state* [other states and foreign countries]; cotton, future and stock brokers. 2§
'06 ch.214, 12 Jl
- g **S. C.** Declaring unconst. '04 ch.252 exempting Confederate veterans who enlisted from the state from license for carrying on any business. Denies equal protection of laws.
City of Laurens *v.* Anderson 55 S. E. 136 (1906)
- h **Va.** Defining business of lightning rod dealer selling by sample; state and local license taxes. 4§
'06 ch.251, 15 Mr

833

- i **Va.** Amdg. '03 ch.148 §139 rel. to business tax on various slot machines. 1§ '06 ch.292, 17 Mr
- j **Va.** Amdg. '04 ch.20 §134 rel. to privilege tax on persons running vehicles for hire. 1§ '06 ch.324, 19 Mr

835

Tax on deeds and contracts. Fees

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. tax law '96 ch. 908 §315, 317, 321 rel. to tax on transfer of stock: refunding in case of erroneous cancelation of stamps; msdr. to make sale, *transfer or agreement to sell* stock without payment of transfer tax; memoranda of transfers to be open to inspection for 3 months. 3§ '06 ch.414, 11 My

836

Inheritance taxes

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1467 rel. to collateral inheritance tax: property of stepchild or lineal descendant of decedent to be exempt; hospitals, free libraries and art galleries open to public 3 days a week, exempt. 1§ '06 ch.54, 26 F; '06 ch.55, 10 Mr
- b **Ky.** Collateral inheritance tax of 5%; \$500 exemption. 18§ '06 ch.22 art.19, 15 Mr
- c **La.** Rev. '04 ch.45 rel. to inheritance tax: rates; procedure; costs. 25§ '06 ch.109, 7 J1
- d **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.15 §1: property given in trust for public charitable purposes exempt from collateral inheritance tax. 2§ '06 ch.436, 31 My
- e **N. J.** On information as to property liable to inheritance tax, Compt. may pay over part of tax to informer. Supplements '94 ch.210. 1§ '06 ch.227, 15 My
- f **N. J.** Amdg. '94 ch.210 §1, 4 rel. to inheritance tax: exemption of property under \$500; discount for payment within year. 2§ '06 ch.228, 15 My
- g **N. Y.** Amdg. tax law '96 ch.908 §240a: Compt. to pay to Treasurer transfer taxes *by 10th day of each month*. 1§ '06 ch.111, 28 Mr
- h **O.** Rep. '04 p.398 which provided for direct inheritance tax. 1§ '06 p.229, 2 Ap

841

Corporation taxes

Including taxation by general property tax

- a **Cal.** Generally amdg. '05 ch.386 rel. to license tax on corporations: annual tax \$20 [§10]; provision for settling affairs of corp. in case of forfeiture. Adds §10a-b. 11§ '06 ch.19, 13 Je
- b **Ky.** Declaring invalid '00 ch.29 amdg. '98 ch.38 rel. to assmt. for taxation of corporate franchises by cities of 1st and 2d class in so far as it relates to cities of 3d class. Defective title.
Henderson Bridge Co. v. Alves 90 S. W. 995 (1906)
- c **Md.** Amdg. C. '88 art.81 §138: banks and other incorporated insts. to furnish annually to county com'rs or Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore, lists of stockholders and valuation of stock *as on Jan. 1 preceding*. 1§ '06 ch.84, 13 Mr

841

- d **Md.** Amdg. C. '04 art.81 §164: graduation of gross receipts tax on transportation, safe deposit and trust, fertilizer and other corporations. 1§ '06 ch.712, 5 Ap
- e **Mass.** Amdg. sundry laws rel. to returns to be made by various corporations to State Tax Com'r. 13§ '06 ch.271, 11 Ap
- f **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.14 §67 rel. to petitions for abatement of corp. taxes: application may be brought within 6 years, in case of tax exacted in consequence of statute of any other state. 1§ '06 ch.349, 3 My
- g **N. J.** Designating franchise tax to be paid by corp., not subject to payment of franchise tax based on gross receipts; proviso. 2§ '06 ch.19, 12 Mr
- h **N. Y.** County clerk to furnish data concerning corporations to clerk of town designated as principal place of business; town clerk to file same and mail notice of filing to town assessors. Adds §28a to tax law '96 ch.908. 1§ '06 ch.425, 11 My
- i **N. Y.** Amdg. tax law '96 ch.908 §181-83, 185, 190 rel. to state license and franchise tax on corporations: basis of determining amount of capital stock employed within the state; tax on electric railroads. 5§ '06 ch.474, 16 My
- j **Va.** Amdg. '03 ch.148 §41 rel. to annual registration fee as assessed on corp. by State Corp. Com'n; failure for 2 years to pay same or to make financial report to operate *without further proceedings* as revocation of charter. 1§ '06 ch.294, 17 Mr

842 Incorporation and license fees and taxes

See also 500, Corporations

- a **Ark.** Fees for filing articles of incorp. in office of Sec. of State. 3§ '05 ch.261, 6 My
- b **Ky.** Amdg. S. '94 §540: 25c fee to Sec. of State for recording articles of incorp.; fees to be turned into state treasury. 1§ '06 ch.2, 21 F
- c **N. Y.** Amdg. tax law '96 ch.908 §180: domestic stock corp. on increase of capital stock, subsequent to decrease of stock on which organization tax has been paid, to pay additional tax only on increase above original amount of stock. 1§ '06 ch.524, 21 My
- d **Va.** Amdg. '03 ch.148 §39 rel. to fees for amdt. of corp. charter. 1§ '06 ch.325, 19 Mr

843

Banking institutions

See also 1679, Banking

- a **Md.** Declaring invalid '04 ch.212 rel. to payment of franchise tax by savings banks. Defective title.
State v. German Savings Bank 63 A. 481 (1906)
Fidelity Savings Bank v. State 63 A. 484 (1906)
- b **Mon.** Declaring unconst. C.C. §611 rel. to taxation of trust deposit and security corporations. Imposes unequal tax.
Daly Bank & Trust Co. v. Bd of Com'rs 81 P. 950 (1905)

844

Insurance companies*See also 1732, Insurance*

- a **Ga.** Amdg. gen. tax law '05 p.23 §2 ¶10, 36 and 48 rel. to tax on insurance agents, bottling works and manufacturers or dealers in tobacco: providing for tax on trading stamp business. 4§
'06 p.21, 20 Ag
- b **La.** Amdg. '98 ch.170 §28: special method of assessing property of domestic life insurance companies. 1§
'06 ch.66, 4 J1
- c **La.** Amdg. '98 ch.171 §4, 8 rel. to license tax: rate on life insurance companies lowered and tax *limited to risks located in state* [other states and foreign countries]; cotton, future and stock brokers. 2§
'06 ch.214, 12 J1
- d **N. J.** Amdg. '02 ch.134 §65: report of foreign insurance co. other than life to include premiums received and paid for reinsurance; re-insurance premium paid to be deducted from gross amount of premiums on which tax in lieu of franchise tax is based. 2§
'06 ch.11, 9 Mr
- e **N. J.** Assmt. on life insurance companies; basis of taxation; deductions. Supplements '03 ch.208. 2§
'06 ch.218, 11 My

845

Transportation and transmission corporations*See also 1200, Transportation; 1283, Exemption of railroads*

- a **Ark.** Providing for assmt. of rolling stock or private cars used by railroad companies in this state and belonging to other than railroad companies. 9§
'05 ch.168, 14 Ap
- b **Mass.** Taxation of railroad corporations.
'06 ch.463 pt2 §211-17, 7 Je
- c **Mass.** Taxation of street ry. companies.
'06 ch.463 pt3 §125-37, 7 Je
- d **Mass.** Taxation of electric railroad companies.
'06 ch.516 §14-26, 22 Je
- e **N. J.** Supplementing '84 ch.101, '88 ch.208 rel. to assmt. of railroad and canal property: "main stem," personal property and franchise to be assessed by State Bd of Assessors at "average rate of taxation" [formerly state tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% on total value of property and franchise].
'06 ch.82, 5 Ap
- f **N. J.** Supplementing '88 ch.208 rel. to taxation of railroad and canal property: defining "main stem." 1§
'06 ch.122, 18 Ap
- g **N. J.** Supplementing '88 ch.208 §3: railroad and canal property other than "main stem," personal property or franchise to be locally assessed and taxed as other property [formerly assessed by State Bd of Assessors, see '05 ch.91]. 2§
'06 ch.280, 18 My
- h **N. J.** "An act for taxation of property and franchises of street ry. corporations . . .": gross receipts franchise tax to be gradually increased from 2% as provided in '00 ch.195 to a maximum of 5%. 8§
'06 ch.290, 23 My

845

- i **N. Y.** State Bd of Tax Com'rs may appear by counsel designated by Atty. Gen. in special franchise tax proceedings; cost of proceedings to be charged against tax district. Adds §45a to tax law '96 ch.908. 1§ '06 ch.155, 6 Ap
- j **N. Y.** Amdg. tax law '96 ch.908 §44 rel. to hearing on special franchise assmts.; notice to cities and towns. 1§ '06 ch.458, 15 My
- k **Or.** Requiring express, telegraph and telephone companies to pay annual license on gross earnings. 4§. Adopted on initiative petition June 4, 1906.
- n **Or.** Requiring sleeping car, refrigerator car and oil companies to pay annual license on gross earnings. 7§. Adopted on initiative petition June 4, 1906.
- p **Va.** Assmts. of transportation companies by State Corp. Com'n to be verified by chairman of bd of county supervisors and president of council. 1§ '06 ch.121, 10 Mr
- q **Va.** Amdg. '03 ch.148 §34 rel. to assmt. of telegraph and telephone companies: county sup't of schools to furnish boundaries of school districts to companies operating in county and to clerk of State Corp. Com'n; com'n to furnish certificates of assmt. to county and city treasurer. 1§ '06 ch.295, 17 Mr
- r **Va.** Amdg. '03 ch.148 §27 rel. to assmt. of railroad and canal corporations: certificates of assmts. to be furnished to county and city treasurers; county sup't of schools to furnish boundaries of districts to corporations operating in county. 1§ '06 ch.300, 17 Mr
- s **Wis.** Amdg. '03 ch.315 §17 rel. to taxation of railroads: validity of taxes levied. 1§ '05 (ex. sess.) ch.6, 19 D
- t **Wis.** Amdg. '05 ch.328 §1, 6: Atty. Gen. to bring actions against railroad for recovery of unpaid license fees; license fees to draw interest at 15%. 2§ '05 (ex. sess.) ch.10, 19 D
- u **Wis.** Railroad co. not to bring action to set aside tax levied under '03 ch.315 but may bring action to test validity of act; payment of tax condition to action; refund. 3§ '05 (ex. sess.) ch.11, 19 D

849

Budget

See also 2575, Local finance

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §6888: annual tax levy for expense of gov't 1 3/4 [2 1/4] mills; proviso. 2§ '05 ch.266, 6 My
- b **Id.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.7 §9: state tax rate on real and personal property limited to 1% of assessed valuation [maximum rate graded according to total valuation] except on majority vote at gen. election. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p.441, 2 Mr
- c **La.** Amdg. '98 ch.170 §1, 90: state tax levy 5 [6] mills; apportionment of taxes collected. 3§ '06 ch.28, 28 Je
- d **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.81 §22: levy and apportionment of state tax for 1907 and thereafter [1904-5]. 1§ '06 ch.404, 3 Ap

853 Accounts. Methods generally. Collection
of moneys. Warrants

See also 2575, Local finance

854 Collection of state claims and revenue

- a Md. Amdg. C.'04 art.19 §37: Treasurer may settle claims of state
against collectors etc. accruing prior to 1904 [1902]. r8
'06 ch.351, 3 Ap
-

855 Claims against state

- a N. Y. Amdg. Military Code '98 ch.212 §165: militiaman injured in service to give notice of claim to Adjutant Gen. within 30 days; procedure. 18 '06 ch.420, 11 My
- b N. Y. Amdg. C.C.P. §263-66, 268, 279 rel. to Court of Claims: term of judges 10 [6] years; salary \$8000 [\$5000]; jurisdiction of private claims against state arising from state contract or appropriation of land; 8 [4] sessions a year in Albany, Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, Rochester. 68 '06 ch.692, 1 Je

856 Examination and audit

- a Va. Each Leg. to appoint auditing committee of 2 senators and
3 delegates; to examine accounts of executive officers at capital
with duties rel. to accounting for state revenue; \$2000 annual ap-
propriation. I§ '06 ch.309, 17 Mr

864 Warrants. Checks

- a **Mass.** Checks of Treasurer and Receiver Gen. unpaid 1 year after issue, to be payable only at office of same. Rep. R.L. ch.6 §59. 2§ '06 ch.487, 15 Je
- b **Va.** Allowances made by order of Circuit or Corp. Court must be presented to Auditor of Public Accounts for payment within 2 years. 1§ '06 ch.209, 14 Mr

865

See also 2597, Local finance

- a **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.11 by adding §13½: public bond may be made payable in any place in U. S. 1§ Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p.1067, 10 M
- b **La.** Atty. Gen. added to Bd of Liquidation of State Debt. 2§ '06 ch.20, 25 Je
- c **Md.** Bd of Public Works may direct State Treasurer to sell any securities forming part of sinking funds, or to purchase for same. Adds C.'04 art.95 §31. 1§ '06 ch.186, 27 Mr
- d **Va.** \$74,000 annual appropriation for sinking fund to extinguish public debt. '06 ch.6, 7 F
- e **Va.** Amdg. C. §419-21 rel. to sinking fund: constitution of fund; use for buying up public debts bonds. 3§ '06 ch.7, 7 F
- f **Va.** Amdg. '92 ch.325 §7, 17 rel. to settlement of public debt: Com'rs of Sinking Fund may extend time till Jan. 1, 1908 for refunding. 2§ '06 ch.138, 10 Mr

868

Deposits and depositories

See also 2600, Local finance

- a **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.11 by adding §16½: regulating public depositories; security; apportionment. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906.
'05 p.1062, 7 Mr
- b **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §4692: Treasurer to designate 3 [3-5] banks with paid-up capital of \$50,000 [\$100,000] each as state depositories. 1§
'06 ch.5, 26 F
- c **La.** Penalty for public officer using his position for benefit of his private interest; public money to be deposited in banks paying interest. 4§
'06 ch.128
- d **Md.** Release of sureties on bond of bank used as state depository. Adds C.'04 art.90 §5C. 1§
'06 ch.453, 3 Ap
- e **Pa.** Regulating deposit of state funds; selection of state depositories. 13§
'06 ch.11, 17 F
- f **Va.** Amdg. C. §753: designating additional state depositories. 2§
'06 ch.145, 10 Mr

870

Public order

See also 234, Crimes and offenses; 1332, Railroads

872

Police

See also 206, Detectives; 1334, Railroads; 1817, Navigation

873

Peace officers

See also 691, Sheriff

- a **Md.** Amdg. C.'88 art.23 §402: policemen for railroad and other corporations to be citizens of state. 1§
'06 ch.769, 5 Ap

874

State and county police

- a **Mass.** Member of Inspection Dep't of District Police may be detailed for temporary service in Detective Dep't. 1§
'06 ch.262, 9 Ap
- b **Mass.** Salary of Chief of District Police \$3000. 1§
'06 ch.480, 14 Je

875

Municipal police

- a **Ky.** Amdg. S.'94 §3140: minimum number of policemen and detectives in cities of 2d class. 1§
'06 ch.123, 22 Mr
- b **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §3629: council in city of 5th class may appoint policeman besides regular marshal. 1§
'06 ch.133, 22 Mr
- c **Md.** Appointment of special policemen in the city of Baltimore on application of person or corp. 1§
'06 ch.471, 3 Ap
- d **Mass.** Appointment of police com'r for Boston. 20§
'06 ch.291, 14 Ap
- e **N. J.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.76 rel. to appointment of police com'rs in cities of 2d class under 100,000. Special legislation.
State v. Nealon, 62 A. 182 (1905)

POLICE REGULATIONS

875

- f **N. J.** "An act for summary review of proceedings on suspension, dismissal, retirement or reduction in rank of members of police force . . ." 5§ '06 ch.7, 7 Mr
- g **N. J.** In cities of 1st class pay of policemen to be fixed by bd of police com'rs; act to be adopted on vote. Supplements '85 ch.250. 3§ '06 ch.45, 27 Mr
- h **N. J.** To establish fire and police com'ns in cities of 2d class under 35,000, on submission to vote. 21§ '06 ch.270, 18 My
- i **N. J.** Chief of city police acting under '85 ch.201 may suspend officer or member of dep't; penalties. 3§ '06 ch.287, 22 My
- j **O.** Disposition of stolen or other property recovered by police; proceeds of sale of unclaimed goods to be used for police relief fund. Adds R.S. §6858 subdiv.1-3. 3§ '06 p.60, 17 Mr
- k **R. I.** Amdg. '01 ch.930 §1, 2: members of bd of police com'rs of Providence to be appointed by *mayor and aldermen* [Gov. and Senate]. 3§ '06 ch.1379, 6 Ap
- n **R. I.** Amdg. '00 ch.804 §2 rel. to powers and duties of bd of police com'rs of Newport. 1§ '06 ch.1391, 20 Ap

876

Pensions

- a **N. J.** Village policemen may be retired on pension after 30 years service. 2§ '06 ch.222, 14 My
- b **N. J.** To provide for pensioning of policemen and officers in cities and towns, on submission to vote; no resubmission within 3 years. 8§ '06 ch.299, 1 Je
- c **N. Y.** Creating policemen's relief and pension fund for Utica. 15§ '06 ch.393, 10 My
- d **N. Y.** Provision for policemen's relief and pension fund in Niagara Falls. Adds '04 ch.300 §281-83. 3§ '06 ch.613, 24 My

877

Miscellaneous police regulations

See also 256, Crimes against public order and security; 264, Crimes against public morals and the family; 1065, Nuisances; 1090, Public safety; 2722, Roads

879

Amusements

Relating chiefly to restricted amusements

881

Billiards. Bowls etc.

- a **R. I.** Extending to *box ball alleys* provisions of G.L. ch.104 §4, 5, 7, 8 regulating licensing of bowling alleys, billiard tables and shooting galleries. 4§ '06 ch.1323, 6 Ap

883

Gambling. Lotteries. Betting

See also 1507, Speculation

- a **Va.** Amdg. '03 ch.111 prohibiting use of nickel-in-slot gambling devices: possession of machine to be *prima facie* evidence of use; exceptions. 2§ '06 ch.210, 14 Mr

887 *Poolselling. Bookmaking etc.*

- a **Tenn.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.82 prohibiting gambling on races and other gambling. Subject not expressed in title.
State v. Hayes 93 S. W. 98 (1906)

891 **Racing**

See also 887, Poolselling

- a **Ky.** "An act to regulate racing of running horses . . ." 5§
'06 ch.137, 23 Mr
- b **Md.** Amdg. '98 ch.285 §124E: race track licenses to be paid by applicant before issuance; licenses in Baltimore county. 1§
'06 ch.127, 22 Mr
- c **N. Y.** Amdg. Pen.C. §3840 rel. to fraudulent entries and practices in contests of speed: registration of name and pedigree for entering races. 1§
'06 ch.454, 15 My

893 **Shows. Theaters. Exhibitions**

- a **Cal.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.140 prohibiting sale of ticket to theater or other public place of amusement for price higher than originally charged. Not valid exercise of police power.
Ex parte Quarg 84 P. 766 (1906)
- b **Ga.** Penalty for operating place of public amusement for profit, outside limits of incorporated town in county having city of 80,000, without written consent of 1/2 freeholders within radius of 2 miles: not applicable to religious or educational entertainments. 4§
'06 p.123, 9 Jl
- c **Ky.** Prohibiting presentation of plays tending to excite race prejudice. 2§
'06 ch.59, 21 Mr
- d **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.102 §176: city or town authorities may license outdoor exhibitions and public entertainments subject to law on Sunday observance. 1§
'06 ch.190, 24 Mr
- e **O.** Permit of mayor required to use building for dance or roller skating or like entertainment; sale of liquor on same premises prohibited. Adds R.S. §6945a-c. 3§
'06 p.61, 22 Mr

895 **Cruelty to children and animals**

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. membership corp. law '95 ch.559 §7: corp. for prevention of cruelty to children and animals may consolidate with similar corp.; certain counties excepted. 1§
'06 ch.493, 19 My

896 **Cruelty to animals**

- a **Mass.** Restricting sale and transportation of diseased and disabled horses. 3§
'06 ch.185, 21 Mr
- b **N. J.** District society for prevention of cruelty to animals may be incorporated; regulations; powers of society. 3§
'06 ch.109, 12 Ap

LIQUORS

896

- c **O.** Amdg. R.S. §3718: agents appointed by humane societies to be residents of county or municipality for which appointed; place of trial of person arrested; approval of appointment; salary of agent. 2§ '06 p.43, 14 Mr
- d **Va.** Prohibiting use of live birds as targets, or renting of premises therefor. 2§ '06 ch.254, 15 Mr

900

Intoxicating liquors

902

Prohibition

903

Dispensaries

- a **Ga.** Local option elections may be held once in four years to abolish dispensaries, in counties in which sale of liquors is unlawful except through dispensaries: penalty. 9§ '06 p.114, 1 Ag
- b **S. C.** Supplementing '05 p.1220 rel. to com'n appointed to investigate State Dispensary: power given to compel attendance of witnesses, production of books and to withhold payment of claims. 5§ '06 ch.171, 24 Ja

904

Local option

- a **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §2560: elections rel. to liquor selling not to be held in town, district, precinct or certain cities on day of election for entire county, nor election in precinct on same day as in district or city of which precinct is part. 1§ '06 ch.21, 14 Mr
- b **Ky.** "An act to regulate carrying . . . or distributing of . . . liquors in local option districts"; act not to apply to druggists buying in 5 gallon lots. 5§ '06 ch.63, 21 Mr
- c **Ky.** Amdg. '04 ch.76 §1 prohibiting sale of liquors by wholesale in local option districts: manufacturers selling their own liquors *at place of manufacture* excepted. 1§ '06 ch.87, 21 Mr
- d **O.** "An act to provide for enforcement of local option laws prohibiting sale of intoxicating liquors . . ." 21§ '06 p.12, 23 F
- e **O.** Rev. '04 p.87 rel. to local option in residence districts of municipalities. 13§ '06 p.68, 22 Mr

907

Liquor licenses

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2439: procedure in tax sale for delinquent mulct tax. 1§ '06 ch.99, 5 Ap
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2450 rel. to sale of liquors under mulct law: petition and statements of gen. consent valid for 5 years only. 1§ '06 ch.101, 5 Ap
- c **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.100 §15 rel. to granting of retail liquor licenses on objection of adjacent real estate owner: procedure. 2§ '06 ch.287, 14 Ap
- d **Mass.** Appointment of licensing bd for Boston. 20§ '06 ch.291, 14 Ap
- e **Mass.** To provide for registration of carriers of intoxicating liquors in cities not granting licenses of 1st 5 classes. 4§ '06 ch.421, 25 My

907

- f **Minn.** Declaring unconst. '01 ch.101 rel. to number of liquor licenses in places on patrol limits in cities over 50,000. Class legislation. State *v.* Schrap. 106 N. W. 106 (1906)
- g **N. J.** Liquor license to be granted to municipality in 4th class county by Court of Common Pleas and money received to be paid to financial officer of municipality. 2§ '06 ch.51, 28 Mr
- h **N. J.** Amdg. '89 ch.53 §1, 3, 10, 11 rel. to liquor licenses. 5§ '06 ch.114, 13 Ap
- i **N. J.** Supplementing '89 ch.53: court, excise bd or other body having power to grant and revoke liquor licenses may compel attendance of witnesses and production of evidence. 1§ '06 ch.166, 30 Ap
- j **N. J.** Extending time for application to Court of Common Pleas for granting of liquor licenses to municipality bordering on Atlantic ocean. 2§ '06 ch.203, 2 My
- k **N. Y.** Amdg. liquor tax law '96 ch.112 §31b: defining "hotel," with view to abolishing fake hotels established to circumvent prohibition of Sunday sales in saloons. 1§ '06 ch.183, 10 Ap
- n **N. Y.** Amdg. liquor tax law '96 ch.112 §28 subdiv.2: taxpayer bringing action for cancelation of liquor tax certificate to file bond. 1§ '06 ch.272, 19 Ap
- p **O.** Amdg. R.S. §4364 subdiv.9, 11, 13: annual tax on liquor business \$1000 [350]; maximum tax for part of year \$200 [\$25]; refunding; on failure to furnish certain information to assessors asmt. of \$1500 [\$400] to be levied; tax on ry. corporations maintaining buffet cars in which liquor is sold. Adds §4364 subdiv.11a. 5§ '06 p.99, 28 Mr
- q **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.102 §6: malt liquor license for wholesale and retail, not to be drunk on premises, \$200-\$1000. 2§ '06 ch.1332, 18 Ap
- r **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.102 §2: liquor licenses granted by town or city authorities to expire *Dec. 1* [May 1]. 2§ '06 ch.1355, 20 Ap

910

Regulations and restrictions

See also 149, Election offenses

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.100. §17: extending hours in which licensed innholders may sell intoxicating liquors. 1§ '06 ch.395, 17 My

911

Minors. Persons to whom prohibited

- a **La.** Penalty for selling liquor to minor or allowing minor in barroom. 5§ '06 ch.93, 7 Jl
- b **Md.** Msdr. for minor to misrepresent age, or for person to aid minor to obtain liquor. 2§ '06 ch.582, 5 Ap
- c **N. Y.** On prosecution for sale of liquor to child under 16, no defense that child was agent of another. Adds subdiv. 8 to Pen.C. §290. 1§ '06 ch.41, 13 Mr

LIQUORS

912

Restricted localities

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2448: saloon not to be established within 300 feet of cemetery. 1§ '06 ch.100, 5 Ap
- b **Md.** Prohibiting sale of liquor within certain limits in Baltimore. 2§ '06 ch.780, 5 Ap
- c **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.100 §35: liquor licenses may be granted to certain hotels in vicinity of public schools, *without public bar*. 1§ '06 ch.104, 21 F

913

Sale by druggists

- a **Mass.** Regulating sale of liquors by registered pharmacists in cities and towns where licenses of certain classes are not granted. 4§ '06 ch.281, 14 Ap

914

Saloons

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.100 §34: licensed innholder *holding license of 1st 3 classes* not to obstruct view of bar; exception. 1§ '06 ch.374, 9 My

916

Illegal traffic

- a **Ala.** Declaring unconst. C.'96 §5087 in so far as it prohibits residents of other states soliciting orders for spirituous liquors to be transported into the state. Interferes with interstate commerce. Moog v. State 41 S. 166 (1906)
- b **Kan.** Declaring unconst. '01 ch.233 rel. to investigation of violations of prohibitory law. Violates art.2 §15 of state Const. State v. Carter 86 P. 138 (1906)
- c **La.** Soliciting orders for liquor in prohibition districts, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. 2§ '06 ch.46, 29 Je
- d **Miss.** Common carrier delivering liquor shipments in state, to keep daily record of deliveries open to inspection. 1§ '06 ch.115, 18 Ap
- e **Miss.** Regulating disposition of liquors shipped into state C. O. D.; liquors received not to be removed more than 100 feet from place of delivery, or given away. 2§ '06 ch.116, 10 Ap
- f **Miss.** Unlawful to keep liquors to sell or give away in local option counties; possession prima facie evidence of guilt. 2§ '06 ch.117, 6 Ap
- g **Tex.** Declaring unconst. Pen.C.'95 art.402 as amended by '03 ch.40 rel. to prohibited sale of liquor and seizure thereof. Takes property without due process of law. Beavers v. Goodwin 90 S. W. 930 (1905)
- h **Va.** Possession of U. S. internal revenue tax receipt for sale of ardent spirits prima facie evidence of sale. 1§ '06 ch.236, 15 Mr

918

Wine. Cider

- a **Vt.** Declaring unconst. '02 ch.90 §21 rel. to sale of intoxicating liquors in so far as it discriminates against products of other states. Denies equal protection of laws. State v. Hazelton 63 A. 305 (1906)

921

Intoxication. Inebriates

See also 446, Guardianship

922

Institutions. Treatment

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2292: expense of care of insane *and of inebriates* in *State Hospital* for Insane *and for inebriates*; certification and payment of county charges. 1§ '06 ch.94, 10 Ap
- b **Ia.** Amdg. '04 ch.80 §5 rel. to admission of patients to State Hospital for Inebriates; regulations when number restricted for lack of room. 1§ '06 ch.95, 9 Ap
- c **Ia.** Amdg. '04 ch.80 §15: payment of expenses for prosecuting patient leaving State Hospital for Inebriates without authority. 1§ '06 ch.96, 15 Mr
- d **Ia.** Transportation may be furnished indigent patients paroled or discharged from State Hospital for Inebriates. 1§ '06 ch.97, 9 Ap
- e **Mass.** Dipsomaniacs or inebriates may be received as voluntary patients at Foxborough State Hospital. 1§ '06 ch.316, 25 Ap
- f **Neb.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.82 §7 in so far as it imposes conditions upon discharge of dipsomaniacs, inebriates and persons addicted to use of narcotic drugs from Hospital for Insane after cure. Violates right of personal liberty.
Ex parte Schwarting 108 N. W. 125 (1906)
- g **N. Y.** Care and commitment of inebriates to Saint Vincent's Retreat for Insane. Adds '84 ch.431 §2-5. 4§ '06 ch.396, 10 My

924

Tobacco

- a **N. Y.** On prosecution for sale of tobacco to child under 16, no defense that child was agent of another. Adds subdiv.8 to Pen.C. §290. 1§ '06 ch.41, 13 Mr

926

Opium, cocaine etc.

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §6382: cocaine *or preparation thereof* not to be sold *or given away* except on prescription of physician *or dentist*; prescription to be filled but once. 2§ '05 ch.278, 6 My
- b **Md.** Rev. '04 ch.607 restricting sale and prescription of certain narcotic drugs and proprietary medicines. 6§ '06 ch.523, 5 Ap
- c **R. I.** Restricting sale of cocaine, eucaïne, heroin, opium, chloral hydrate or any of their compounds; penalties. 5§ '06 ch. 1365, 20 Ap

928

Prostitution

- a **Ia.** Penalty for soliciting another to have carnal knowledge with female. 1§ '06 ch.165, 5 Ap
- b **La.** Penalty for forcible detention of woman at house of ill fame. 1§ '06 ch.10, 22 Je
- c **N. Y.** Felony for person to cause wife to become prostitute; wife competent witness against husband. Adds Pen.C. §282b. 1§ '06 ch.138, 3 Ap

PUBLIC HEALTH

928

- d **N. Y.** To prevent compulsory prostitution and importation of women from foreign countries for immoral purposes; penalties. Adds Pen.C. §282a. 1§ '06 ch.413, 11 My
- e **Wash.** Declaring unconst. '03 ch.123 rel. to connivance at prostitution, soliciting same or accepting earnings of prostitutes. Defective title. State v. Poole 84 P. 727 (1906)

929

Sunday observance

See also 915, Intoxicating liquors; 2092, Sunday labor

- a **La.** Amdg. '00 ch.66: cities [of 50,000] may regulate opening and closing of barber shops on Sunday. 3§ '06 ch.24, 27 Je

930

Public health and safety

932

General supervision

See also 2160, Sick and disabled

- a **La.** State Bd of Health to revise sanitary code authorized by '98 ch.192 §3 and insert therein rules and regulations for sale and inspection of food and drugs. 6§ '06 ch.98, 7 Jl
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.75 §3: salary of sec. of State Bd of Health \$4000 [\$3000]. 2§ '06 ch.425, 26 My
- c **Miss.** State Bd of Health to regulate disinfection and sanitation of public buildings, railroad depots, coaches and sleeping cars. 4§ '06 ch.112, 18 Ap
- d **N. J.** Bd of Health may hold annual conference with delegates from local bds; appointment of delegates and payment of expenses. 2§ '06 ch.131, 19 Ap
- e **O.** State Bd of Health may provide for annual conferences of health officers; expense of delegate to be paid by local division. 1§ '06 p.205, 2 Ap

934

Local boards and officers

- a **N. J.** Adjoining township or municipalities may employ licensed health officer or sanitary inspectors and fix salary and duties; local bd of health may appoint temporary sanitary inspectors. 3§ '06 ch.129, 19 Ap
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. public health law '93 ch.661 §20 rel. to number and appointment of members of local bds of health. 1§ '06 ch.253, 19 Ap
- c **N. Y.** Bd of supervisors of Ontario county may appoint bacteriologist at salary of \$1500. 2§ '06 ch.271, 19 Ap
- d **S. C.** Amdg. C.C. §1098: policeman may be appointed health officer in cities and towns of 5000 to 10,000. 1§ '06 ch.63, 23 F
- e **S. C.** "An act to provide for local bds of health in unincorporated towns and villages." 4§ '06 ch.82, 24 F

936

State laboratories

- a **Ia.** Amdg. '04 ch.101: annual [biennial] appropriation for State Bd of Health Laboratory \$3500 [\$5000]. 1§ '06 ch.113, 9 Ap

938

Vital statistics

See also 474, Family

- a **Ia.** Rev. '04 ch.100 rel. to registration of vital statistics. Rep. C. §2566-67. 9§ '06 ch.109, 10 Ap
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2567: clerk of court of county to keep records of marriages *and divorces*; time of submitting annual report to State Bd of Health. 1§ '06 ch.110, 22 F
- c **Md.** State Bd of Health, if local records of vital statistics appear incomplete, shall operate registration office for 3 months; payment of costs. Adds C.'04 art.43 §18 A. 1§ '06 ch.124, 22 Mr
- d **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.29 §18 as to monthly returns of deaths by city and town clerks: monthly certificate to be made when no deaths have occurred. 1§ '06 ch.415, 24 My

940

State control of medicine

943

License to practise

- a **Cal.** Providing for reproduction of registers of state bds of medical, dental or pharmacy examiners when destroyed by public calamity. 2§ '06 ch.60, 16 Je

944

Medicine

See also 1588, Veterinary practice

- a **Ark.** Msdr. for practising physician or surgeon to habitually indulge in use of alcohol, opium or cocaine; license to be revoked by State Bd of Medical Examiners. 2§ '05 ch.286, 6 My
- b **Cal.** Declaring invalid '01 ch.51 rel. to practice of medicine in so far as it authorizes Bd of Medical Examiners to revoke physicians certificate for "grossly improbable statements" in medical advertisement. Too indefinite.
Hewitt v. Bd of Medical Examiners 84 P.39 (1906)
- c **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2576 as to dates of meetings of State Bd of Medical Examiners. 1§ '06 ch.114, 26 F
- d **O.** Amdg. R.S. §4403c, f: physician of other state desiring to practise in state to pay fee *equal to that required by other state of Ohio* physician [\$50]; physician on border of adjoining state may practise in limits of state if reciprocal provision holds. 3§ '06 p.81, 19 Mr
- e **S. C.** Amdg. '04 ch.292 §12 as to disposition of license fees collected by State Bd of Medical Examiners. 1§ '06 ch.27, 17 F

948

Dentistry

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §5268-69: sec. of Bd of Dental Examiners may issue temporary certificate to practise dentistry till next regular meeting of bd; exam. fee \$15 [\$5]. 3§ '05 ch.307, 6 My
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2600h-i rel. to practice of dentistry: licensing of practitioners from other states; issue of exchange certificates on removal from state; fees; biennial report of State Bd of Dental Examiners to include list of licensed dentists. 4§ '06 ch.116, 30 Mr

948

- c **La.** Amdg. '00 ch.88, §11: enrolled student of dental college [student licensed to study with practitioner] *while practising in clinic or operating room* exempt from '00 ch.88. 1§ '06 ch.57, 2 JI
- d **Va.** Amdg. C. §1767, 1769, 1774-75 regulating practice of dentistry: practice of dental college students; annual renewal fees; disposal of fees; annual report by Bd of Examiners to Gov. 4§ '06 ch. 154, 12 Mr

949

Pharmacy

- a **Ia.** Amdg. and supplementing C. §2589-90 rel. to exam. of pharmacists and assistants: requirements for entrance to exam.; fees. 4§ '06 ch.115, 30 Mr
- b **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §2627: registered pharmacist to pay annual renewal fee, \$2 [\$1]. 1§ '06 ch.140, 23 Mr
- c **Md.** Amdg. '02 ch.179 §2, 13, 14A, 15½, 16 regulating business of pharmacy: no assistant pharmacist to be left in charge more than 24 hours; rep. provision which permitted physicians to compound drugs. 5§ '06 ch.585, 5 Ap
- d **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.76 §14: Bd of Registration in Pharmacy may accept exam. certificate of other state with equivalent standard of competency. 1§ '06 ch.120, 1 Mr
- e **O.** Amdg. R.S. §4407-9, 4411 rel. to practice of pharmacy: renewal certificates; qualifications for admission to exam.; registration of pharmacists of other states; fees. 5§ '06 p.207, 2 Ap
- f **Vt.** Declaring unconst. '02 ch.112 and S. §4663 rel. to practice of pharmacy. Class legislation. *State v. Abraham* 61A. 766 (1905)

952

Sale of drugs*See also 949, Pharmacy*

- a **Ga.** Regulating manufacture or sale of foods, drugs, medicines or liquors; analysis and enforcement of law by Com'r of Agric.; penalty. 25§ '06 p.83, 21 Ag

954

Proprietary medicines

- a **Mass.** Patent or proprietary drugs and foods: labels to show percentage of alcohol, opium, morphine, heroin, chloral hydrate in excess of specified amounts; sale of patent drugs containing cocaine or its salts prohibited; prosecution by State Bd of Health. 6§ '06 ch.386, 11 My

956 Adulteration. Inspection of articles liable to affect public health

See also 1466, Adulterations and imitations

- a **Ga.** Regulating manufacture or sale of foods, drugs, medicines or liquors; analysis and enforcement of law by Com'r of Agric.; penalty. 25§ '06 p.83, 21 Ag
- b **Ia.** Rev. pure food law. 17§ '06 ch.166, 26 F

956

- c **La.** State Bd of Health to revise sanitary code authorized by '98 ch.192 §3 and insert therein rules and regulations for sale and inspection of foods and drugs. 6§ '06 ch.98, 7 J1
- d **Mass.** Bd of health of Salem may appoint inspector of provisions, milk, butter, cheese and vinegar. 1§ '06 ch.72, 16 F
- e **Mass.** City of Worcester may appoint inspector of milk, butter, cheese, lard and vinegar. 1§ '06 ch.462, 6 Je
- f **N. J.** Amdg. '01 ch. 85 §20 rel. to purity of foods and drugs: annual appropriation to Bd of Health for enforcement \$20,000 [\$15,000]; appropriation to Dairy Com'r not to be placed to account of Bd of Health. 1§ '06 ch.58, 30 Mr
- g **N. J.** Chief inspector of Bd of Health to perform duties of dairy com'r. 1§ '06 ch.140, 20 Ap
- h **N. J.** Amdg. '01 ch.85 §12 rel. to analysis of food and drug products: seizure and sampling of suspected milk *and cream*. 1§ '06 ch.214, 3 My
- i **N. J.** Amdg. '01 ch.85 §13 rel. to adulteration of foods and drugs: prosecution for distributing impure milk; violator of law proving that impure goods were *purchased in sealed cans* guaranteed, may be discharged; conditions; penalties. 1§ '06 ch.313, 13 Je
- j **O.** Amdg. '84 p.67 §2, 3 rel. to adulteration of food and drugs: extending provisions of law to include flavoring extracts and medicines used for inhalation. 3§ '06 p.263, 2 Ap
- k **Pa.** Declaring unconst. '95 ch.233 rel. to adulteration of food. Defective title. Commonwealth v. Kebort 61A. 895 (1905)
- n **S. D.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.114 §11 rel. to adulteration and branding of foods. Unreasonable interference with interstate and foreign commerce. Jewett v. Smail 105 N. W. 738 (1905)

958

Labels

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.75 §24: fine for false labeling of adulterated foods or drugs, \$25 to \$500 [\$100]. 1§ '06 ch.305, 23 Ap

961

Milk and milk products

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §4989-90 rel. to sale of adulterated milk or cream: penalty for manufacture of same into food. 2§ '06 ch.167, 15 Mr
- b **N. J.** Creamery to be licensed by State Bd of Health; cleanliness of building and utensils. 6§ '06 ch.139, 20 Ap
- c **N. Y.** \$50 penalty for delivery of adulterated milk to butter or cheese factory. Adds §23a to agric. law '93 ch.338. 1§ '06 ch.605, 23 My

964

Butter and cheese

- a **Ia.** State Food and Dairy Com'r and deputies shall have access to factories, wagons, cars etc. used in manufacture or sale of dairy products and may open package etc. for sampling. 3§ '06 ch.107, 17 Mr

967

Milk

- a **Ia.** Operators of creameries to pasteurize skimmed milk before delivery. 2§ '06 ch.168, 5 Ap
- b **R. I.** Amdg. and supplementing G.L. ch.147: licensing of city dealers in milk, cream or skimmed milk; cream and skimmed milk to be sold only by standard wine measure; penalty; acceptance of act by towns. 7§ '06 ch.1342, 19 Ap

968

Cans*See also 1447, Weights and measures; 1502, Marks*

- a **Mass.** Prohibiting uncleanly use of receptacles used in sale of milk. 4§ '06 ch.116, 1 Mr
- b **R. I.** To prevent misuse of receptacles used in transportation, handling or sale of milk. 3§ '06 ch.1318, 3 Ap

970

Test. Standard

- a **Ia.** Penalty for false manipulation of Babcock test for determining quality of milk or cream. 2§ '06 ch.171, 16 Mr

972

Other articles of food and drink

978

Cereals. Starches. Bread

- a **Miss.** To regulate sale of mill products made from cereals: weight and contents of package to be marked and adulterated goods so labeled. 3§ '06 ch.140, 22 F

1000

Meats. Fish (fresh)

~1004

Meats

- a **Mass.** State Bd of Health to make comparative investigation of drawn and undrawn poultry when shipped or stored; report to Leg. of 1907; \$3000. '06 r.59, 28 Ap
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. agric. law '93 ch.338 §70e as to calves under 4 weeks; not to be brought to city for sale; to be shipped in crate unless with dam and slaughtered before shipment if to be used for fertilizer purposes. 1§ '06 ch.372, 10 My
- c **R. I.** Prohibiting shipment, sale or possession of tainted or diseased meat or fish; State Inspector of Beef and Pork and local inspectors to seize and destroy same and report seizure to local police. Adds G.L. ch.131 §25-28. 5§ '06 ch.1357, 20 Ap
- d **Va.** Amdg. C. §3811: prohibiting sale of meat of animal affected with lumpy jaw. 1§ '06 ch.185, 14 Mr

1008

Sugars. Syrups. Confectionery*See also 2053, Bakeries and confectioneries (health and safety of employees)*

1012

Sugar. Syrup

- a **O.** Amdg. '00 p.316 §2 rel. to adulteration of maple sugar and syrup. 2§ '06 p.201, 2 Ap

1014

Vinegar. Cider

- a Va. Defining apple cider according to '04 ch.20 §141; penalty.
2§ '06 ch.181, 14 Mr

1020

Communicable diseases

See also 1065, Nuisances; 1144, Communicable diseases of animals

- a Ia. Amdg. C. §2570a rel. to payment of expenses incurred in erecting detention hospital and maintaining and raising quarantine.
2§ '06 ch.111, 21 Mr
- b Mass. Amdg. R.L. ch.75 §42: city or town to compensate wage-earner held in quarantine by local health bd to $\frac{3}{4}$ of regular wage, not exceeding \$2 a day. 1§ '06 ch.225, 2 Ap
- c Mass. Amdg. R.L. ch.44 §6: child from household in which any [certain] contagious disease, may not attend school till notice of removal of quarantine is received by teacher. 1§ '06 ch.371, 8 My

1023

Hospitals for contagious diseases

See also 1042, Tuberculosis

- a Mass. Rev. R.L. ch.75 §35-42, 46, 56 and amdg. '02 ch.206 §1 rel. to establishment and maintenance of pesthouses by cities and towns. 11§ '06 ch.365, 8 My

1024

Maritime quarantine

- a La. Authorizing Gov. to sell or lease Maritime Quarantine Station to U. S. gov't. 1§ '06 ch.203, 12 J1

1026

Protective inoculation

1027

Vaccination

- a N. J. Amdg. '03 (ex. sess.) ch.1 §121: school teacher or pupil not to attend school unless vaccinated or *revaccinated*; certificate of unfitness; attendance at school from household having contagious disease. 2§ '06 ch.104, 12 Ap

1030

Special diseases

1036

Diphtheria

- a R. I. Appropriating \$1500 to Bd of Health to investigate causes and prevention of diphtheria. '06 r.37, 13 Ap

1040

Hydrophobia

See also 1163, Rabies

- a Ga. Amdg. '03 p.72: State Bd of Health to provide for manufacture and free distribution of material for treatment and prevention of hydrophobia. 2§ '06 p.112, 20 Ag

1042

Tuberculosis

- a Ia. Establishing State Sanitarium for Treatment of Tuberculosis; Bd of Control of State Inst. to locate site, construct buildings and direct management; \$50,000. 14§ '06 ch.120, 9 Ap

PUBLIC HEALTH

1042

- b **Ia.** 5000 copies of report by Bd of Control on extent and prevention of tuberculosis in Ia. to be published for distribution. '06 p.218, 5 F
- c **Ky.** Mayor of Louisville to appoint bd to erect and maintain Tuberculosis Hospital; tax levy of $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ mill authorized. 5§ '06 ch.53, 17 Mr
- d **Md.** Establishing Md. Tuberculosis Sanatorium; managing bd to consist of Gov., Treasurer and Compt. and 6 members appointed by Gov. for 6 years; appropriations. 4§ '06 ch.308, 5 Ap
- e **Md.** Name of private corp., Hospital for Consumptives of Md., of Baltimore city, changed to Hospital for Consumptives of Md.; subsidy. 4§ '06 ch.429, 9 Ap
- f **Mass.** Com'n to be appointed to consider measures for relief of consumptives in advanced stage of disease and advisability of establishing state hospitals for same; \$5000. '06 r.102, 20 Je
- g **N. Y.** Amdg. '00 ch.416 §13, 15 rel. to State Hospital for Tuberculosis in Adirondacks: list of patients to be furnished locality with bill of charges not exceeding \$5 a week for each patient. 2§ '06 ch.376, 10 My
- h **R. I.** Bd of trustees for State Sanatorium for Consumptives to have office in State House. Supplements '05 ch.1247. 1§ '06 ch.1362, 20 Ap
- i **R. I.** Appropriating \$1500 to Bd of Health for study of the control and prevention of tuberculosis in man. '06 r.36, 13 Ap

1046

Yellow fever

- a **Miss.** Gov. may borrow \$75,000 as contingency fund in case of yellow fever epidemic. 1§ '06 ch.99, 14 Ap
- b **Miss.** Bds of county supervisors may provide for screening cisterns and fumigating houses in case of yellow fever, on order of county health officer. 2§ '06 ch.113, 28 Mr
- c **Miss.** Field officer of State Bd of Health to be appointed by Gov. at \$2500 salary to guard against entrance of yellow fever at gulf ports. 2§ '06 ch.130, 28 Mr

1048

Disposition of the dead

1051

Practice of embalming and undertaking

- a **N. J.** Regulating practice of embalming. 11§ '06 ch.219, 12 My

1054

Cemeteries

1055

Public cemeteries

- a **O.** Amdg. R.S. §1465 rel. to purchase of township cemeteries; submission and vote on question. 2§ '06 p.251, 2 Ap

1056

Cemetery associations

- a **O.** Regulating transfer of cemetery lands by religious or benevolent society to cemetery corp. Adds R.S. §3773a. 1§ '06 p.10, 22 F

1057

Location. Vacation

- a **N. J.** Mun. consent required to locate or enlarge cemetery; appeal to State Bd of Health. 2§ '06 ch.152, 24 Ap
- b **Va.** Amdg. C. §1414: cemetery not to be located within 100 [400] feet of residence without owner's consent; area may be extended to 300 [75] acres; action for damages to be brought within year from establishment of cemetery. 1§ '06 ch.12, 9 F

1059

Cemetery trust funds

- a **Md.** Devises or bequests, or trust funds under \$5000 valuation, for care of burial lot not held to be void as offending rule against perpetuities. Adds C.'04 art.93 §313A, 322A. 2§ '06 ch.59, 8 Mr
- b **N. Y.** Person may create trust in perpetuity for care and maintenance of cemetery lot; city chamberlain or county treasurer may be made trustee of fund; duty of officer; administration of fund. Adds §150 to county law '92 ch.686. 1§ '06 ch.362, 10 My
- c **Va.** Amdg. '04 ch.15 §2: cemetery ass'n may not receive gift, devise etc. *from any one person* exceeding \$1000; aggregate amount of property held in trust for single lot not to exceed \$1000. 1§ '06 ch.47, 20 F

1063

Morgue

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '80 ch.59 §1, 7, 8 rel. to delivery of unclaimed dead body to morgue. 3§ '06 ch.275, 18 My

1065

Nuisances (general). Miscellaneous health regulations

- a **Ark.** In city of 2d class common council, on petition of majority of property owners of district, may prohibit use of lots facing residence street, to $\frac{2}{3}$ of depth, for stables, barns, outhouses or stock lots. 4§ '05 ch.222, 2 My
- b **R. I.** Amdg. '05 ch.1240 §1: rep. provision which declared stone quarry or place for blasting or crushing stone within 300 feet of public park or hospital to be common nuisance. 2§ '06 ch.1345, 19 Ap

1073

Expectoration

- a **Mass.** Prohibiting expectoration in certain public places and conveyances. 2§ '06 ch.165, 16 Mr
- b **Va.** Prohibiting expectoration in public places and conveyances. 4§ '06 ch.302, 17 Mr

Garbage

See 2663(5)

1076

Mosquitos

- a **N. J.** "An act to provide for locating and abolishing mosquito-breeding areas within state . . ."; \$350,000. 10§ '06 ch.134, 20 Ap
- b **N. Y.** Local bd of health of municipality may order removal of mosquito-breeding areas; assmt. of cost on property benefited. Adds §25a-d to public health law '93 ch.661. 4§ '06 ch.583, 23 My

PUBLIC SAFETY

1079

Pollution of water

See also 932, Public health; 2661, Sewerage

- a **La.** Msdr. to contaminate water supply of cities. 2§
'06 ch.213, 12 J1
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.91 §8 regulating discharge of sawdust into fish-stocked streams: hearing and appeal to Superior Court. 2§
'06 ch.356, 4 My
- c **Mass.** "An act rel. to purification of Mystic river, Alewife brook and . . . adjacent . . . drainage areas"; enforcement by Metropolitan Park Com'n; state aid; apportionment of costs among cities within benefited area; adoption of act. 7§
'06 ch.529, 27 Je
- d **N. J.** State Sewerage Com'n to confer with proper authorities of states of N. Y. and Pa. rel. to purification of Delaware river, and report to Leg. 1907. 1§
'06 p.740, 30 Ap
- e **N. Y.** Amdg. public health law '93 ch.661 §71, 72 rel. to public water supplies: municipality or corp. furnishing same to make inspection of sources as State Com'r of Health may prescribe; maintenance of sewerage system to protect sources; compensation for property taken; enforcement. 2§
'06 ch.582, 23 My
- f **N. Y.** Com'n of 5 to be appointed by mayor of N. Y. city to continue work of N. Y. Bay Pollution Com'n appointed by '03 ch.539; to consider feasibility of establishing metropolitan sewerage district and best method of administration; report to mayor Feb. 1, 1909; \$15,000. 8§
'06 ch.639, 25 My
- g **N. Y.** Com'n of 3 to be appointed by Gov. and Senate to consider feasibility of preserving Bronx river from pollution and extending Bronx park reservation within certain limits; report to Leg. by Jan. 1, 1907; \$3000. 6§
'06 ch.669, 31 My

1090

Public safety

Protection of human life from accidents, casualties etc. *See also* 1313, Railroads; 1368, Street railways

1092

Fires

See also 1322, Railroads; 1893, Forest fires; 2603, Fire departments

1093

Fire marshals. Inspection

- a **Ky.** Provision for investigation of fires and for appointment of deputy insurance com'r as State Fire Marshal; report to be included in annual report of com'r. 7§
'06 ch.95, 21 Mr
- b **La.** Amdg. '04 ch.122 §2, 4-7 rel. to powers and duties of Fire Marshal: chief of fire dep't of cities, towns and villages to assist in investigation of fires; false swearing in investigation perjury; penalty for refusal to testify; Fire Marshal or representatives may enter and examine buildings; penalty for refusal to comply with orders of Fire Marshal; chiefs of fire dep'ts and marshals in towns to receive fee; tax on insurance co. 2/5 [$\frac{1}{10}$] of 1%. 5§
'06 ch.152, 10 J1

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

1093

- c **Md.** Amdg. '94 ch.248 §2-6: State Fire Marshal to appoint deputy fire marshal at \$1200; powers and duties. 5§ '06 ch.709, 3 Ap
- d **N. J.** Governing body of fire dep't in city of 1st class may appoint inspector of combustibles and fire risks; powers and duties. 6§ '06 ch.249, 17 My

1095

Extinguishers

- a **Ky.** Automatic sprinklers to be provided for fire protection in the several state asylums for insane. 2§ '06 ch.34, 16 Mr

1096

Fire alarms

- a **Md.** Msdr. to fail to provide fire gongs for hotels and apartment houses in Baltimore. 4§ '06 ch.180, 27 Mr

1099

Buildings: sanitation and safety

See also 1534, Architects

- a **La.** State insts. in which inmates lodge, hereafter constructed, to be as near fireproof as possible: if more than 1 story to have fire escapes; fire drills required. 4§ '06 ch.136, 10 Jl
- b **Mass.** Amdg. '92 ch.419 §19 rel. to strength and quality of materials used in constructing buildings in Boston. 5§ '06 ch.340, 30 Ap
- c **N. Y.** Provision for appointment of building com'r for village of Peekskill. 7§ '06 ch.479, 17 My

1104

Fire limits

- a **La.** Municipalities of 1000 may fix fire limits and regulate the construction of buildings within such limits. 6§ '06 ch.91, 7 Jl

1106(5)

Plumbing

- a **O.** Amdg. R.S. §2122: Bd of Health may regulate buildings, plumbing etc. except in cities having building dep't. 2§ '06 p.188, 2 Ap
- b **Wash.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.66 rel. to licensing of plumbers, creating bd of plumbing examiners and making it a crime to engage in business without license. Not within police power. State v. Smith 84 P. 851 (1906)

1109

Public halls

- a **Mass.** Regulating inspection of halls, buildings and parts of buildings outside of Boston, used occasionally for dramatic performances: provisions of R.L. ch.104 §36-37, '04 ch.450, '05 ch. 342 not to apply. 6§ '06 ch.105, 21 F

1110

Tenement houses

- a **N. J.** Form of conviction to recover penalties under '04 ch.61 rel. to tenement houses. 1§ '06 ch.132, 19 Ap

1112

Floods. Life saving

See also 1180, Water storage; 1197, Levees and dikes

1113

Floods

- a **N. J.** Passaic River Flood District Com'rs to investigate and report plan for controlling flood waters in district; \$20,000. 4§
'06 ch.154, 25 Ap

1117

Explosives

See also 1493, Petroleum products

- a **Ia.** Retail dealer to deliver gasoline in quantities of 1 quart to 6 gallons only in barrels, cans etc. painted red and marked "gasoline"; penalty. 3§
'06 ch.106, 30 Mr

1124

Miscellaneous

1128

Boilers and engineers

- a **Mass.** Chief inspector to be appointed from members of Boiler Inspection Dep't of District Police by Gov. on certification of Civil Service Com'n at \$2000 salary: to unify enforcement of boiler inspection and exam. of engineers and firemen. 2§ '06 ch.521, 26 Je

1129

INSPECTION

- a **Mass.** Boilers, other than those under inspection of state or of insurance companies, to be inspected annually by person in charge; report to chief of District Police. 6§ '06 ch.387, 11 My
b **Mass.** Provision for appointment by Gov. of 5 additional boiler inspectors of inspection dep't of District Police, also 5 additional clerks. 3§
'06 ch.522, 26 Je

1130

LICENSES

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.102 §82: person *holding engineer's or fireman's license* may on exam. obtain special license to have charge of particular steam plant *under 150 horse power*. 1§
'06 ch.414, 24 My

1133

Electric wiring. Electricians

See also 1418, 2645, Placing of wires

- a **Md.** Bd of electrical examiners for Baltimore to be appointed by Gov.; bd to license on exam. master electricians engaged in installing electric apparatus; annual report to Gov. 18§
'06 ch.244, 2 Ap

1139

Steamboats. Vessels

See also 1128, Boilers; 1800, Navigation

- a **N. J.** Regulating use of power vessels, above tide water; inspection and licensing of vessels; exam. and licensing of officers. 29§
'06 ch.91, 9 Ap
§3 amended. '06 ch.174, 30 Ap

1141

Uncovered openings

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §7905: shaft, *well* or *other* opening on *unin-*closed land to be covered. 2§
'05 ch.119, 29 Mr

1144 Communicable diseases of animals

- a **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.99 §10: animal suspected of having communicable disease to be reported to State Bd of Agric. *or R. I. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.* 1§ '06 ch.1354, 20 Ap

1147 Indemnity

- a **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.58 §15: infected live stock may be appraised after slaughter; indemnity only allowed if appraisement taken in 6 months after slaughter. 1§ '06 ch.431, 9 Ap
b **Miss.** Bd of county supervisors may compensate owner for slaughter of glandered stock. 1§ '06 ch.122, 23 Mr

1148 Importation

- a **Ia.** Quarantine and inspection of cattle imported for breeding or dairy purposes; exam. for tuberculosis; State Veterinary Surgeon to enforce act. 4§ '06 ch.170, 9 Ap

1169 Special animals

1171 *Bees*

- a **O.** Amdg. '04 p.127 §1: on petition to county com'rs that apiaries are infected with disease, com'rs *shall* [may] appoint inspector; taxation of bee owners. Adds §129. 3§ '06 p.55, 17 Mr

1175 *Horses*

- a **Md.** Term of com'n appointed by '02 ch.181 to investigate cerebro-spinal meningitis in horses extended to 1908 [1906]; investigations to include other infectious diseases of horses *and cattle.* 3§ '06 ch.482, 9 Ap

1180 Control of waters

See also 1113, Floods; 1384, Canals; 1388, Ferries and fords; 1393, Bridges; 1457, Weights and measures; 1800, Navigation

- a **Ark.** Person or corp. may dam nonnavigable stream for water power purposes; corp. owning principal power dam site may secure franchise to erect auxiliary dams; corp. to have right of eminent domain. 10§ '05 ch.323, 13 My
b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §722: cities and towns may condemn property for constructing storage dams across nonnavigable waters to supply water works, gas or electric plant. 1§ '06 ch.20, 30 Mr
c **N. J.** Passaic River Flood District Com'rs to investigate and report plan for controlling flood waters in district; \$20,000. 4§ '06 ch.154, 25 Ap
d **N. J.** Com'n consisting of Bd of Riparian Com'rs and State Geologist to investigate potable water supply in state and cost of its acquisition and report to Leg. as soon as practicable. 3§ '06 p.736, 7 Mr

CONTROL OF WATERS

1180

- e **N. Y.** Rep. charters of following Niagara power companies:
 Lewiston Water Works Co. '06 ch.266, 19 Ap
 Lewiston Water Supply Co. '06 ch.267, 19 Ap
 Buffalo and Niagara Power and Drainage Co. '06 ch.268, 19 Ap
 Lockport Water Supply Co. '06 ch.269, 19 Ap
- f **N. Y.** Abolishing River Improvement Com'n created by '04
 ch.734 and transferring powers and duties to State Water Supply
 Com'n. 4§ '06 ch.418, 11 My
- g **N. Y.** Referring to next Leg. amdt. to Const. 1894 art.7 §7: Leg.
 may authorize construction of water storage dams in forest pre-
 serve for public purposes. '06 p.1895, 3 My
- h **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.124 §8: expense allowance of Com'r of
 Dams and Reservoirs \$350 [\$160] a year; \$350 [\$150] a year to
 enforce act. 2§ '06 ch.1329, 13 Ap

1183

Irrigation. Water rights in arid states

- a **Wy.** Declaring unconst. R.S. '99 §897-900 rel. to condemnation
 of land for irrigation ditches. Takes property without due pro-
 cess of law and takes private property for a private purpose.
 Sterritt v. Young 82 P. 946 (1905)

1189

Artesian wells

- a **Miss.** Bds of county supervisors may provide for artesian wells
 on courthouse lots. 1§ '06 ch.108, 10 Ap

1192

Drains. Dikes. Levees

See also 1183, Irrigation; 2661, Sewerage; 2730, Roads

- a **Ark.** Prescribing method of exercising right of eminent domain
 by levee, drainage and ditching districts. 11§ '05 ch.53, 24 F
- b **Fla.** Amdg. Const. 1885 art.16 by adding §32-35: creating Bd of
 Drainage Com'rs and drainage districts; lien for taxes; assmt. of
 benefits. 4§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.435, 27 My
- c **Ia.** Referring to Leg. of 1906 amdt. to Const. 1857 art.1 by
 adding §18: Leg. may regulate construction of drains etc. across
 private lands, provide for organization of drainage districts and
 maintenance of drains, and define procedure. Not repassed by
 Leg. of 1906. '04 p.210, 9 Ap
- d **Ia.** Referring to Leg. of 1907 amdt. to Const. 1857 art.1 §18:
 Leg. may regulate construction of drains etc. across private lands,
 provide for organization of drainage districts and maintenance of
 drains and define procedure. 1§ '06 p.210, 10 Ap
- e **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1968-69, 1971-72: drainage of lead and zinc mines.
 '06 ch.82, 15 Mr
- f **Ia.** Generally amdg. '04 ch.68 rel. to drainage. 6§
 '06 ch.84, 9 Ap; '06 ch.85, 10 Mr
- g **Ia.** Payment of preliminary expenses connected with estab-
 lishment of drainage districts. 1§ '06 ch.86, 22 F

1192

- h **La.** State Bd of Engineers to make surveys for drainage districts: expense to be paid by drainage districts. 4§ '06 ch.103, 7 JI
- i **La.** Amdg. '02 ch.159 §2: in certain drainage districts 3 instead of 5 com'rs to be appointed. 1§ '06 ch.135, 10 JI
- j **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.25 §72, 74, 75 rel. to drainage of lands: appeal from county com'rs to be taken within 30 days; notice of alteration of ditch or of assmt.; time and place of hearing. 3§ '06 ch.137, 22 Mr
- k **Miss.** "An act to provide for organization of drainage districts . . . for agric. and sanitary purposes"; 10 counties excepted. 46§ '06 ch.132, 12 Ap
- n **N. Y.** Amdg. R.S. pt3 ch.8 t.16 §1 as to deepening or clearing of outlets of ponds to drain lands. 1§ '06 ch.115, 28 Mr
- p **S. D.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.21 by adding §6: Leg. may provide for drainage of agric. lands, organize drainage districts and authorize special assmts. to maintain. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.70
- q **Va.** Adjoining owners of lowlands may form common district; jurisdiction by Circuit Court in which land lies. 7§ '06 ch.188, 14 Mr
- r **Wash.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.175 §5 rel. to Com'r of Drainage Districts. Subject not expressed in title.
State v. Superior Court 85 P. 264 (1906)

1194

Assessment

- a **Ky** Assmts. in certain drainage corporations. Adds S.'03 §2417a. 15§ '06 ch.151, 24 Mr
- b **Ky.** Amdg. '00 ch.30 § 2: rel. to drainage assmts. against lands held by life tenant and remainder-man. 1§ '06 ch.152, 24 Mr
- c **La.** Drainage districts on vote of electors may levy acreage tax. 3§ '06 ch.29, 28 Je

1196

Cleaning. Repair. Obstruction

- a **Ark.** Msdr. to obstruct free flow of water in ditch, drain, stream or canal. 3§ '05 ch.320, 6 My
- b **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §2412a subdiv.5 rel. to removal of obstructions in public ditches; powers of inspector. 2§ '06 ch.76, 21 Mr
- c **Ky.** Amdg. '00 ch.30 §1: rep. provision which allowed County Court to order cleaning out of water courses within county for public purposes. 1§ '06 ch.150, 24 Mr
- d **La.** Penalty for diverting or unduly retarding the natural course of drainage. 2§ '06 ch.108, 7 JI
- e **N. J.** Supplementing '03 ch.931: on failure of municipality to remove obstructions to flow of water over drained land, court on petition of 10 citizens may appoint com'r to remove same; payment of expenses. 3§ '06 ch.161, 30 Ap
- f **O.** Rep. '02 p.154 §1-13 and amdg. '00 p.142: provision for cleaning and repairing county and township ditches, drains and water courses. Rep. R.S. §4496-98, 4553-56. 13§ '06 p.280, 2 Ap

TRANSPORTATION

1197

Levees. Dikes

See also 1113, Floods

- a **Ia.** Generally amdg. C. §1976, 1977, 1979, 1982, 1984, 1986 rel. to levees built by U. S.: proceedings; assmt. of costs; annual instalments; 'cost of maintenance.' 6§ '06 ch.83, 19 F

Pollution of water

See 1079

1200

Transportation and communication

See also 1800, Navigation

- a **Neb.** Amdg. Const. 1875 by adding art.: providing for State Ry. Com'n to consist of 3 members elected in Nov. 1906 for 6 year term; to regulate rates, service and control of common carriers; provision in case no specific law passed by Leg. 3§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.233, 4 Ap
- b **O.** "To regulate railroads and other common carriers . . ." Rep. R.S. §245-46, 249. 38§ '06 p.342, 2 Ap

1204

Rates. Discrimination

- a **Or.** Prohibiting free passes and discrimination by public service corporations; annual statement of passes and reduced rates granted by corp. to be filed with Sec. of State. 5§. Adopted on initiative petition June 4, 1906, but enacting clause being omitted, law considered of no effect.

1205

Discriminations

1210

Milk

- a **Md.** Prescribing rate of charges by common carriers for carrying milk, cream etc.; unlawful to refuse to carry same. 3§ '06 ch.472½, 9 Ap

1212

Rates (general)

- a **Wis.** Amdg. '05 ch.362 §14: Railroad Com'n may apportion joint rate determined by com'n after investigation, on neglect or refusal of railroads to establish same. 1§ '05 (ex. sess.) ch.17, 19 D

1227

Passenger rates

See also 1365, Street railways

- a **O.** Amdg. R.S. §3374: maximum passenger rate by railroad 2c [3c] a mile for distance over 5 [8] miles. 2§ '06 p.4, 8 F
- b **S. C.** Railroads not to make extra charge for crossing bridge wholly or partly within state. 2§ '06 ch.34, 21 F
- c **Va.** State Corp. Com'n to fix passenger rates charged by transportation companies. 6§ '06 ch.256, 15 Mr

1232

Mileage books

- a **Md.** 2c mileage books to be issued by corp. operating railroad in state; act to apply to corp. with gross annual receipts exceeding \$5000. 5§ '06 ch.174, 30 Mr

1237

Passes. Franks

See also 1365, Street railways

- a **Ia.** Prohibiting use of free pass over steam or suburban railway by public officer, juror, political delegate or candidate; exceptions; witness not liable to prosecution. 7§ '06 ch.90, 5 Ap
- b **Or.** Prohibiting free passes and discrimination by public service corporations; annual statement of passes and reduced rates granted by corp. to be filed with Sec. of State. 5§. Adopted on initiative petition June 4, 1906, but enacting clause being omitted, law considered of no effect.
- c **Tex.** Amdg. Const. 1876 art.3 §24: prohibiting acceptance of privileges from telegraph or telephone co. or common carrier. 1§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.412, 15 Ap

1238

Race distinction

- a **Fla.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.49 rel. to separate accommodations by street car companies for white and colored passengers. Class legislation. State v. Patterson 39 S.398 (1905)
- b **S. C.** Msdr. to furnish meals to white and colored passengers in same room at station eating houses. 2§ '06 ch.52, 23 F
- c **Va.** Amdg. '04 (ex. sess.) ch.609 pt4 §41-47 as to separate race accommodations in electric cars: conductors and motormen to have powers of special policemen. 7§ '06 ch.91, 7 Mr

1240

Miscellaneous. Common carriers

- a **S. C.** Common carriers not to interfere with contracts between freight shippers and consignee. 2§ '06 ch.65, 23 F
- b **S. C.** Common carriers, on demand of consignees, to reweigh freight and on request to establish scales under certain conditions. 4§ '06 ch.75, 24 F

1242

Appropriation by common carrier

- a **S. C.** Amdg. '02 ch.568 rel. to damages for conversion of property by common carrier: liable to consignee for 5 times value of property appropriated, also for punitive damages [not exceeding treble value of property]. 1§ '06 ch.66, 23 F

1246

Bills of lading

- a **Va.** Common carriers doing business in state to receipt for all freights delivered to them; exceptions. 2§ '06 ch.301, 17 Mr

1247

Loss or damage

- a **Ark.** Common carriers liable to consignee for damages to shipment; collection of damages under \$10. 5§ '05 ch.144, 5 Ap
- b **Ark.** Express co. to settle claims for damages within 20 days after notice; liability for refusal to pay. 2⁸ '05 ch.250, 6 My

1247

- c **Ga.** Common carriers receiving property for transportation wholly within state liable as insurer against loss on own or connecting lines: can not contract to escape liability; claims for damages to be adjusted within 60 days; penalty. 3§ '06 p.102, 18 Ag
- d **Ia.** Amdg. '04 ch.74 rel. to liability of joint carriers: action may be brought in county through which shipment is made if owner resides therein; service of notice. 2§ '06 ch.89, 30 Mr
- e **Va.** Amdg. C. §1295 rel. to liability of common carrier for loss or injury to goods transported beyond its own lines; exceptions. 1§ '06 ch.62, 28 F

1253

Special commodities

1260

*Live stock**See also* 896, Cruelty to animals

- a **S. C.** Railroad companies to furnish information of live stock shipments while in transit as to arrival and delivery of same. 1§ '06 ch.73, 24 F

1264

Wood. Lumber

- a **Wash.** Declaring unconstr. '05 ch.124 §2 fixing weight of standards etc. used in cars for shipment of lumber at 1000 lbs and requiring such weight to be deducted from net weight of lumber shipped. Takes property without due process of law.
State v. Great Northern Ry. Co. 86 P. 1056 (1906)

Roads. Streets*See* 2700

1267

Railways. Car companies. Express

Chiefly steam but many of the general laws and special provisions include all kinds of railways. *See also* 500, Corporations; 841, 845, Taxation; 2040, Labor

- a **Ark.** Owners of coal and other mineral lands may own and operate short lines of ry. necessary for mining and marketing products. 6§ '05 ch.163, 13 Ap; '05 ch.268, 6 My
- b **Ga.** Railroad Com'rs to be elected [appointed by Gov. and Senate]: vacancy to be filled by appointment by Gov. 5§ '06 p.100, 21 Ag
- c **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1068 rel. to election and renewal of Railroad Com'rs; renewal; term 4 [3] years. 1§ '06 ch.38, 10 Ap
- d **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §822: provision for stenographer at \$1200 salary and rate clerk at \$1800, to Bd of Railroad Com'rs; *chairman of bd to receive \$3600*, and others \$3000 [\$2000]; corp. may furnish transportation in lieu of traveling expenses. 1§ '06 ch.85, 21 Mr
- e **La.** Railroad Com'n may appear before Interstate Commerce Com'n. 2§ '06 ch.195, 11 J1
- f **Mass.** Salary of chairman of Bd of Railroad Com'rs \$6000, and of other members \$5000 each, of clerk \$3000 and assistant clerk \$1800. 2§ '06 ch.417, 24 My
- g **Mass.** Rev. law rel. to railroad corporations and street ry. companies. 487§ '06 ch.463, 7 Je

1267

- h **Va.** Amdg. '03 ch.270 pt2 §2: railroad corporation may consolidate, purchase or lease property and franchises of foreign, domestic corp. or *corp. organized under laws of U. S.*; electric ry. may do business of power and heating co. 1§ '06 ch.296, 17 Mr
- i **Wis.** Amdg. '05 ch.362 §8, 11, 12, 18 rel. to railroads: reduced rates and free transportation; interchange of traffic; investigation of rates and service; grade crossings; Railroad Com'n may prescribe system of uniform accounts for railroads. 4§
'05 (ex. sess.) ch.13, 19 D

1268

Corporate organization and power

See 1267

1272

Consolidation, sale, lease

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '03 ch.257 §64 as to leasing of railroads. 1§
'06 ch.141, 20 Ap

1280

Public ownership and aid

1281

State railways and ownership of stock

- a **Md.** Appointment of special committee to protect state's interest in Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.
'06 p.1423, 21 F

1282

Public aid. Exemptions. Subscription to stock

- a **Id.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.8 §4: local divisions may vote donations to railroads on submission to voters at special election; provisos. 4§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.435, 10 Mr
- b **La.** Parochial and mun. authorities (Orleans parish excepted) may issue bonds in aid of ry. enterprises to be met by special taxes approved by vote of people. 4§ '06 ch.186, 11 J1

1283

Exemption from taxation

- a **Id.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.7 §8: railroads hereafter constructed may be exempt from taxation for 10 years from beginning of construction. 3§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.440, 3 Mr

1286

Supervision and regulation

See 1267

1288

Construction

1292

Limit of time of completion

- a **N. Y.** Declaring unconst. '01 ch.494 in so far as it relates to railroad companies whose charter rights had been forfeited by inaction prior to its enactment. Conflicts with art.3 §18 of N. Y. Const. In re Brooklyn, Q. C. & S. R. Co. 77 N. E. 994 (1906)
- b **N. Y.** Declaring unconst. '01 ch.508 in so far as it relates to railroad companies whose charter rights had been forfeited by inaction prior to its enactment. Conflicts with art.3 §18 of N. Y. Const. In re Brooklyn, Q. C. & S. R. Co. 77 N. E. 994 (1906)

RAILWAYS

1293 *Motive power*

- a **Md.** Railroad co. may use electricity as motive power. Adds C.'04 art.23 §300A. 1§ '06 ch.171, 5 Ap

1295 **Location. Right of way**

1297 *Eminent domain. Damages*

- a **N. C.** Declaring unconst. '87 ch.46 rel. to construction of railroad over private land for removal of timber, so far as it authorizes construction for exclusive use of owner of timber. Takes private property for private use.

Cozad v. Kanawha Hardwood Co. 51 S. E. 932 (1905)

1298 *Franchise*

- a **N. J.** Supplementing '06 ch.36 rel. to granting of franchises for use of streets: act does not apply to railroads except railroads at grade across street. 1§ '06 ch.167, 30 Ap

1301 **Traffic regulations**

1303 *Railroad stations*

- a **Va.** Railroad companies under certain conditions to maintain telephones in their public offices or depots; State Corp. Com'n to enforce law. 3§ '06 ch.298, 17 Mr

1305 REQUIRED STATIONS. AGENTS

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §6714-15: ry. passing through city within 1/2 mile of [at or near] state boundary line to maintain depot and stop trains; proviso; penalty. 3§ '05 ch.194, 25 Ap
- b **S. C.** Amdg. C.C. §2169: Railroad Com'rs may require depots at other than junctional points. 1§ '06 ch.8, 2 F

1306 UNION STATIONS

- a **Ky.** Corporations organized for constructing or operating union ry. stations may condemn land and material. 1§ '06 ch.91, 21 Mr

1307 *Supply of cars. Loading*

See also 1253, Special commodities

- a **Tex.** Declaring unconst. R.S. art.4497-5000 requiring railroad to furnish cars within 6 days. Not within police power and interferes with interstate commerce.

Houston & Texas C. R. Co. v. Mayes 201 U. S. 321 (1906)

1313 **Public safety, comfort and order**

1314 **Safety regulations**

See also 1128, Boilers and engineers

- a **Mass.** Bd of Railroad Com'rs may require railroads to use block or other signals for safeguarding public travel; jurisdiction. 2§ '06 ch.267, 10 Ap

1314

- b **Mass.** Bd of Railroad Com'rs to investigate block and other signals, fire extinguishing apparatus and other safeguards for use on steam railroads; \$2500. '06 r.54, 28 Ap
- c **N. Y.** Bd of Rapid Transit Com'rs of N. Y. city to prepare and carry out plan for termination of use of streets in borough of Manhattan by steam railroads at grade. 8§ '06 ch.109, 26 Mr

1316

Brakes. Couplers

- a **O.** Rev. '93 p.184: railroads to equip locomotives and 75% of cars with power brakes, also to provide automatic couplers, grab irons, drawbars and sill steps; rep. '04 p.615 which extended time for standard gage cars to supply safety devices till 1910. 9§
'06 p.75, 19 Mr

1317

Crossings

- a **Ct.** Declaring unconst. G.S.'02 §3718, 3747 rel. to abolition of grade crossings. Usurps administrative powers of railroad com'rs.
Appeal of Spencer 61 A. 1010 (1905)

1318

STREET RAILWAYS

- a **Ark.** Regulating building of electric street rys. over railroad crossings; street cars to be stopped at crossings. '05 ch.179, 13 Ap

1319

HIGHWAY CROSSING

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §6681 rel. to grade crossings: street crossings; grade. 2§ '05 ch.36, 14 F
- b **N. J.** Amdg. '03 ch.257 §27: railroads not to cross highways of cities *and towns* at grade without consent of governing body. 1§
'06 ch.301, 5 Je
- c **O.** Amdg. '02 p.356 §3, 8 rel. to abolition of grade crossings by municipalities: notice of intended improvement; claims for damages; mode and time of payment by railroads of proportionate cost; municipality to have lien on property in county. 3§
'06 p.191, 2 Ap

1322

Fire guards. Injury by fire

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.III §211: passenger, baggage, mail and express cars [containing heating apparatus] to be provided with safeguards against fire on order [approval] of Bd of Railroad Com'rs. 1§
'06 ch.283, 14 Ap

1328

Public comfort regulations

For labor on railways *see* 2040, Labor

1331

Waiting room

- a **Ga.** Railroads operating passenger trains at night through towns and cities of 1000 required to keep open a lighted and comfortable room, for 1 hour before arrival and ½ hour after departure of trains which stop at such stations. 3§ '06 p.101, 18 Ag
- b **S. C.** Railroad to provide suitable toilet rooms at stations on order from Railroad Com'rs. 2§ '06 ch.2, 5 F

STREET RAILWAYS

- 1332 **Public order. Railway police**
- 1333 *Injury. Robbery. Stealing*
- a **S. C.** Msdr. to remove brasses, bearings or packing from journal box. 1§ '06 ch.4, 5 F
- 1334 *Railway police*
- a **Ky.** Railroad companies may designate persons for appointment by Gov. as railroad police; compensation to be paid by corp. 8§ '06 ch.62, 21 Mr
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. railroad law '90 ch.565 §58 rel. to railroad police: rep. provision which limited appointment to 1 at each station; abolishes requirement that certificates of appointment be filed with clerk of county. 1§ '06 ch.380, 10 My
- 1335 *Stealing ride. Boarding train*
- a **Ark.** Msdr. to board train with intent to obtain free ride. 2§ '05 ch.191, 24 Ap
- 1337 **Street railways**
- See also* 500, Corporations; 841, 845, Taxation; 2040, Labor
- a **Mass.** Rev. law rel. to railroad corporations and street ry. companies. 487§ '06 ch.463, 7 Je
- b **Mass.** "An act rel. to electric railroad companies." 27§ '06 ch.516, 22 Je
- c **N. Y.** Com'n to be appointed to confer with N. J. representatives to secure system of transit by construction of bridges between N. Y. and N. J.; \$1000. 2§ '06 ch.260, 19 Ap
- 1338 **Underground and elevated roads**
- a **Mass.** Term of Boston Transit Com'n appointed by '94 ch.548 extended 3 years to July 1909. 2§ '06 ch.213, 30 Mr
- b **Mass.** Boston Elevated Ry. Co. may construct subway to connect with city of Cambridge. 32§ '06 ch.520, 23 Je
- c **N. Y.** Generally amdg. '91 ch.4 rel. to rapid transit in cities of 1,000,000. 18§ '06 ch.472, 16 My
- d **N. Y.** Amdg. '91 ch.4 §32: N. Y. city bd of rapid transit com'rs may with approval of financial bd of city contract with railroad corp. to operate tunnel railroad under river from adjoining state to terminus within city. 1§ '06 ch.606, 24 My
- 1339 **Corporate organization and powers**
- See* 1337
- 1345 *Mail. Express. Light freight*
- a **N. J.** Amdg. '96 ch.144 §1: street ry. co. may carry freight in and through municipality on consent and regulation of governing body. 1§ '06 ch.77, 2 Ap
- 1350 **Public ownership and aid**
- a **N. J.** Borough may construct and operate street ry. to railroad station; submission to vote. 12§ '06 ch.194, 2 My

General supervision, *see* 1337

Construction

1353

1356

LIMIT OF TIME FOR COMPLETION

- a **N. Y.** Declaring unconst. '01 ch.494 in so far as it relates to railroad companies whose charter rights had been forfeited by inaction prior to its enactment. Conflicts with art.3 §18 of N. Y. Const. In re Brooklyn, Q. C. & S. R. Co. 77 N. E. 994 (1906)
- b **N. Y.** Declaring unconst. '01 ch.508 in so far as it relates to railroad companies whose charter rights had been forfeited by inaction prior to its enactment. Conflicts with art.3 §18 of N. Y. Const. In re Brooklyn, Q. C. & S. R. Co. 77 N. E. 994 (1906)

1359

Location. Right of way

1360

ABANDONMENT. REQUIRED OPERATION

- a **Mass.** Supreme Judicial Court on petition may compel street car to resume use of discontinued tracks. 4§ '06 ch.339, 30 Ap

1362

FRANCHISES. LOCATION OF TRACK. EXTENSIONS

See also 2528, Franchises (general)

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2026 rel. to operating street rys. over highways outside limits of city or town. 1§ '06 ch.87, 9 Ap
- b **La.** Amdg. '02 ch.188 authorizing police juries to grant franchise to rys. other than steam: franchise to be sold for a *cash price* [percentage of gross annual receipts]. 10§ '06 ch.48, 29 Je
- c **N. J.** Amdg. '86 ch.135 §8: procedure on extension of tracks of street ry. corp. 2§ '06 ch.311, 12 Je
- d **O.** Councils of municipalities may grant franchises to interurban railroads, not operated by steam, to secure terminals in municipalities. 1§ '06 p.253, 2 Ap

1365

Fares. Passes

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L.Ch.112 §72: transportation of pupils of private schools by street and elevated ry. companies at half fare. 1§ '06 ch.479, 14 Je

1368

Public safety and comfort

- a **Mass.** Bd of Railroad Com'rs to investigate and test safety devices for use on street cars; \$2500. '06 r.55, 28 Ap

1372

Light, heat and ventilation

- a **Ark.** Street cars to be heated during cold weather. 3§ '05 ch.331, 11 My

1374

Public order. Police

1375

Obstruction. Injury

- a **S. C.** Crim.C. §190-93 prohibiting obstruction or injury of railroads, to apply to electric rys. 4§ '06 ch.37, 21 F
- b **Va.** Amdg. C. '87 §3725: provisions rel. to malicious obstruction or injury to railroads extended to electric rys. 2§ '06 ch.253, 15 Mr

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

1378

Express

See also 500, Corporations; 841, Corporation tax; 845, Taxation; 1345, Street railways

- a **Mass.** Bd of Railroad Com'rs may supervise express companies as to character of accommodations and service and as to reasonableness of rates. 1§ '06 ch.266, 10 Ap
- b **Miss.** Persons or corporations not chartered as express companies prohibited from acting as domestic carriers. 2§ '06 ch.135, 18 Ap

1384

Canals

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. canal law '94 ch.338 §26, 27, 143: sup'ts of repairs on canal to file bond and accounts with *Sup'ts of Public Works* [Compt.]; advances to sup'ts of repairs; Sup't of Public Works may hold \$100,000 [\$50,000] for payment of contracts. 3§ '06 ch.257, 19 Ap
- b **O.** Amdg. '78 p.584 §2: abolishing Canal Com'n and transferring powers and duties to Bd of Public Works. 7§ '06 p.304, 2 Ap

1388

Ferries. Fords

1390

Private. License

- a **Ky.** Operators of ferries across Ohio and Mississippi rivers to provide waiting rooms for passengers. 2§ '06 ch.147, 24 Mr
- b **La.** Amdg. R.S. §1501: municipalities not to waive their jurisdiction of ferries and bridges; police juries may lease ferries for 10 [5] years; existing ferry leases not exceeding 10 years recognized. 2§ '06 ch.132

1393

Bridges. Tunnels

See also 2700

- a **N. J.** Bd of chosen freeholders of county on determining to erect public bridge may condemn land. Supplements S.'46 p.535. 1§ '06 ch.16, 9 Mr
- b **N. J.** Amdg. '92 ch.185 §1-2: bd of chosen freeholders may erect new bridge [rebuild or replace old bridge]; bond issue limited to \$250,000 [\$100,000]. 2§ '06 ch.64, 30 Mr
- c **N. J.** Amdg. '04 ch.101 §5 rel. to construction of viaducts between 2 or more municipalities: annual expense not to exceed 1/5 % [1/10 %] of ratables of county. 1§ '06 ch.138, 20 Ap
- d **N. J.** Chosen freeholders of county required by federal gov't to remove or reconstruct bridge may issue bonds. 1§ '06 ch.201, 2 My
- e **O.** Amdg. R.S. §795 as to contracts for concrete substructure of county bridges. 2§ '06 p.21, 26 F
- f **Pa.** Bd of Com'rs of Public Grounds and Buildings contracting under '03 ch.169 for rebuilding of county bridges destroyed, not to spend over \$750,000 in any year; msdr. to make collusive bids on contract. 3§ '06 ch. 8, 15 F

1393

- g **Pa.** County com'rs to advertise and receive bids for contracts over \$250 for repairing or building county bridge. 6§
'06 ch.14, 5 Mr
- h **Pa.** Regulating building of county bridges; contracts over \$250 to be let to lowest bidder; bridge on county line; issue of bonds. 4§
'06 ch.15, 5 Mr
- i **Wis.** Amdg. S.'98 §1319 rel. to county aid to towns building or repairing bridges; tax levy. 1§
'05 (ex. sess.) ch.1, 16 D

1396

Bridges on boundaries

- a **N. J.** Com'n to be appointed to confer with Gov. and Leg. of N. Y. rel. to appointment of joint com'n to provide for construction of bridges over Hudson river at N. Y. city. 3§ '06 p.737, 27 Mr

1411

Telegraph and telephone

See also 320, Crimes against property; 500, Corporations; 841, 845, Taxation; 2040, Labor

1414

Supervision

- a **Mass.** Corporations engaged in transmission of intelligence by electricity to be under supervision of State Highway Com'n; regulation of rates and service; annual returns to com'n; prosecution; annual report by com'n to Leg. 13§
'06 ch.433, 31 My

1421

Transmission and delivery. Secrecy

- a **Va.** Amdg. '04 (ex. sess.) ch.609 pt8 §5: telephone or telegraph companies to receive and transmit messages for other telephone or telegraph co. on payment of usual charge; proviso. 2§
'06 ch.310, 17 Mr

1422

Commerce and industry (general)

1425

Weights and measures

- a **Ark.** Msdr. to sell sack, barrel or package of grain, chops, bran, fertilizer, meal or flour without weight stamped thereon. 3§
'05 ch.121, 29 Mr
- b **Ia.** Rev.C. §3016 fixing standard bushel weights. 1§
'06 ch.147, 10 Ap
- c **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.62 §33: possession of false weight or measure, prima facie evidence of fraudulent intent. 1§
'06 ch.215, 30 Mr

1427

Agricultural products

- a **Cal.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.302 requiring packages of butter of certain weight to have weight marked thereon. Not valid exercise of police power. Ex parte Dietrich 84 P. 770 (1906)
- b **La.** Penalty for selling grain etc. in original package without weight stamped thereon. 3§
'06 ch.197, 11 J1

1427

- c **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.97 §27, 29 and adding §30-34: fixing cubic inch capacity of standard bbl., baskets and measures used for shipment or sale of fruit and vegetables grown or packed in state. 7§ '06 ch.331, 3 Ap

1429

Fruits

- a **Cal.** Declaring unconst. '03 ch.251 §1 rel. to marking packages of fruit to be shipped. Not within police power. Ex parte Hayden 82 P. 315 (1905)

1433

Cotton

- a **S. C.** Amdg. C.C. §1552-55 and Crim.C. §353 rel. to public weighing of cotton; election of county weighers; county may make contracts for platform if storage charge fixed at 1/2c [1c] a bale for cotton remaining on platform over 1 [5] day. 7§ '06 ch.88, 24 F

1447

Milk cans and bottles

- a **Mass.** Provision for sealing glass bottles and jars used by milk dealers. 3§ '06 ch.323, 28 Ap

1459

Wheat and corn products

See also 978, Adulteration

- a **Ga.** Weight to be marked on packages containing flour, grist or corn meal: weight when put up in bbl.; when put up in sacks; allowance for variations; penalty. 5§ '06 p.111, 21 Ag
b **Ga.** Fixing standard weight of corn meal and regulating sale: size of packages and how marked; penalty. 4§ '06 p.118, 21 Ag
c **Ky.** Standard half bu. measure to be used in handling wheat; act not to apply to carload lots. 1§ '06 ch.105, 21 Mr
d **S. C.** Amdg. '03 ch.85 §2: msdr. to sell corn meal grist, except in packages of standard bu. or fraction thereof. 1§ '06 ch.90, 24 F

1464

Adulterations and imitations. Branding. Inspection

See also 956, Adulterations liable to affect public health

- a **La.** Penalty for selling in state or shipping out of state fish, oysters, oranges or farm products falsely labeled, to induce belief that they were produced elsewhere than in state. 1§ '06 ch.112, 7 J1

1466

Adulteration. Inspection

1469

Cloth

- a **Md.** Msdr. to manufacture mattresses, couches etc. using wool or shoddy made from cast off clothing, without labeling. Adds C.'04 art.43 §34A-B. 2§ '06 ch. 358, 3 Ap

1472

Commercial feed for stock

- a **Ky.** Regulating sale of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs. 16§ '06 ch.48, 17 Mr

1472

- b **La.** Amdg. '04 ch.153 §2, 3: commercial feeding stuff defined; ingredients; analysis. 3§ '06 ch.125, 10 J1
- c **S. C.** "An act to regulate sale of concentrated commercial feeding stuff." 6§ '06 ch.62, 23 F

1474

Fertilizers

- a **S. C.** Amdg. C.C. §1541: fertilizers to be analyzed by chemist of Clemson Agricultural College within 40 days [3 months] after receipt of sample. 1§ '06 ch. 49, 23 F
- b **S. C.** Amdg. Crim. C. §360-62: law rel. to fraud in manufacture and sale of fertilizers to apply to cotton seed meal. 4§ '06 ch.96, 24 F
- c **S. C.** Amdg. C.C. §1529-42A rel. to inspection and analysis of fertilizers: law to apply to cotton seed meal; action for penalty. 15§ '06 ch.97, 23 F

1478

Grain and grain products

See also 1515, Grain warehouses and inspection

- a **La.** "To regulate the sale of certain mill products and cereals and provide penalties for violations thereof." 7§ '06 ch.157, 10 J1
- b **Miss.** To regulate sale of mill products made from cereals: weight and contents of package to be marked and adulterated goods so labeled. 3§ '06 ch.140, 22 F

1490

Oil. Paint. Lead

See also 1493, Petroleum products

- a **N. Y.** To prevent adulteration in sale and manufacture of turpentine, linseed and flaxseed oil. Adds §200-3 to agricultural law '93 ch.338; rep.'98 ch.412. 5§ '06 ch.584, 23 My

1492

Insecticides

- a **N. J.** "An act to regulate sale of paris green." 7§ '06 ch.93, 9 Ap

1493

Petroleum products

- a **Ia.** Amdg. '04 ch.87 §1, 9: term of inspectors of petroleum products to commence in odd [even] numbered years; biennial report in even [oddy] years. 2§ '06 ch.105, 10 Ap
- b **O.** Amdg. R.S. §395-96: reorganizing system of oil inspection 3§ '06 p.359, 2 Ap

1496

Seeds

- a **Ky.** Amdg. '04 ch.82 defining and prohibiting adulteration of timothy seed. 3§ '06 ch.37, 16 Mr

1500

Marks, labels etc.

See also 958, Adulteration (food)

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '98 ch.50 §10 rel. to trade marks: penalty for violating act §200 [\$200 to \$500]. 1§ '06 ch.26, 24 Mr

1501 **Bottles, cans and other receptacles**

- a **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.27 §306, 308, 314: prohibiting unauthorized use of bottles etc. used by dealers in milk, cream and their by-products. 3§ '06 ch.47, 6 Mr

1503 **Union labels**

- a **Ark.** Protecting labor unions in use of label or distinguishing device; label may be filed in office of Sec. of State. 9§ '05 ch.309, 6 My

1504 **Society badges and insignia**

- a **N. J.** Msdr. to wear fraternal insignia to obtain aid or recognition as member, unless entitled under const. and bylaws. 1§ '06 ch.330, 14 Ag
- b **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.283 §22: prohibiting unauthorized use of insignia of Spanish War veterans or Protective Order of Elks of United States. 2§ '06 ch.1358, 20 Ap
- c **S. C.** Msdr. to wear unlawfully insignia of fraternal, benevolent, secret or social organizations. 2§ '06 ch.76, 24 F

1505 **Associations. Exchanges. Speculation**

1507 **Speculation. Bucket shops**

See also 883, Gambling

- a **Ga.** Penalty for dealing in futures: witnesses' immunity; facts constituting guilt; bona fide trade not prohibited. 9§ '06 p.95, 20 Ag

1508 **Warehouses. Markets**

See also 1544, Commission merchants

1510 **Warehouses**

- a **Ky.** Warehouse companies: incorp. and organization; supervision by State Insurance Com'r. Supplements S.'03 ch.32. 3§ '06 ch.145, 24 Mr

1513 *Warehouse receipts*

- a **Md.** U. S. bonded or distillery warehouses made subject to regulations of C.'04 art.14 rel. to warehouse receipts. Adds §12. 1§ '06 ch.19, 27 F

1515 **Grain warehouses and inspection**

- a **Wis.** Misc. amds. to '05 ch.19 rel. to grain warehouses and elevators and storage, weighing and inspection of grain in city of Superior. Adds §58-80. 24§ '05 (ex. sess.) ch.12, 19 D

1520 **Tobacco warehouses**

1524 *State warehouse*

- a **Md.** Amdg. '04 ch.426 §2: providing for rebuilding and equipping of certain state tobacco warehouses under supervision of State Tobacco Warehouse Building Com'n. 5§ '06 ch.804, 5 Ap

1532 **Regulation and licensing of trades and occupations**

1536 **Accountants**

- a **R. I.** Regulating business of certified public accountants. 11§
'06 ch.1370, 20 Ap

1540 **Barbers**

- a **Mass.** State Bd of Health to investigate sanitary condition of barber shops and desirability of regulating same; report to Leg. of 1907. '06 r.96, 7 Je
b **N. Y.** Rep. '03 ch.632 which created Bd of Barber Examiners to regulate barbering. 1§ '06 ch.256, 19 Ap

1543 **Coal and coke dealers**

- a **Mass.** Amdg. '03 ch.484 §2, 3 rel. to licensing of coal and coke dealers: fees; revocation of license; rep. §4 rel. to appeal. 3§
'06 ch.434, 31 My

1544 **Commission merchants**

- a **La.** Com'n merchant to give date and name and address of buyer in all accounts of sales: penalty. 2§ '06 ch.206, 12 Jl

1546 **Cotton**

See also 1433, Weights and measures

- a **Ga.** Msdr. to buy or sell seed cotton in Newton county from Sept. 1 to Dec. 20. 3§ '06 p.445, 18 Ag
b **S. C.** Amdg. '04 ch.252: Confederate veterans may not buy seed cotton or unpack lint cotton without a license. 1§
'06 ch.77, 24 F

Dentistry, *see* 948

1560 **Hawkers and peddlers**

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.65 §15 rel. to licensing of hawkers and peddlers. 1§ '06 ch.345, 3 My
b **Minn.** Amdg. Const. 1857 art.1 by adding §18: person may sell or peddle product of own farm or garden without license. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.283, 19 Ap
c **Wash.** Declaring unconst. '05 p.372 rel. to license tax on peddling or sale by sample after shipment to state of certain articles. Class legislation. Impairs privileges and immunities of citizens of other states. Bacon v. Locke 83 P.721 (1906)

1568 **Junk and secondhand dealers**

See also 1727, Pawnbroking

- a **N. Y.** On prosecution of junk dealer for dealing with child under 16, no defense that child was agent of another. Adds subdiv. 8 to Pen. C. §290. 1§ '06 ch.41, 13 Mr

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

1568

- b **N. Y.** Extending jurisdiction of courts of special sessions except in city and county of N. Y. and city of Albany, to violations of law regulating junk business. Adds Crim. P. §56 subdiv. 39. 1§ '06 ch.497, 19 My
- c **N. Y.** Amdg. '03 ch.308 §5: junk dealer convicted of violation of law in addition to penalties to forfeit license. 1§ '06 ch.528, 21 My
- d **Va.** Amdg. '03 ch.148 §69, 70: licensing of junk dealers and of their canvassers; extension of term, junk. 2§ '06 ch.305, 17 Mr

Law, *see* 591

Medicine, *see* 944

1574

Mill tolls

- a **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §2721 rel. to mill tolls: grain to be measured *or weighed*; disposition of fines. 1§ '06 ch.134, 22 Mr

Pawnbroking, *see* 1727

Pharmacy, *see* 949

Plumbers, *see* 1106(5, Plumbing)

1586

Transient merchants. Sale of bankrupt stocks. Itinerant vendors

- a **Ark.** Nonresident horse or mule trader camping on public land and peddler of organs, stoves, pianos or vehicles to pay license of \$100 in each county. 3§ '05 ch.181, 19 Ap
- b **Mich.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.214 providing for licensing transient merchants, but giving any municipality power to suspend the act in any specific instance. Denies equal protection of the laws. *Brown v. Stuart* 108 N. W. 717 (1906)

1588

Veterinary practice

- a **Md.** Amdg. '94 ch.273 §15: service of veterinary may be dispensed with in certain cases. 1§ '06 ch.476½, 3 Ap
- b **Mass.** Amdg. '03 ch.249 §1, 4 rel. to registration in veterinary medicine: salary of sec. of state bd \$400 [\$50]; exam. fees; revocation of certificate. 3§ '06 ch.503, 21 Je

1590

Miscellaneous trade regulations

1592

Advertisements

- a **Ark.** Msdr. for circus or exhibition to fail to furnish attractions advertised. 3§ '05 ch.272, 6 My

1596 **Legal holidays. Public holidays**

- a **S. C.** Thursday of fair week, legal holiday in counties where State Agricultural and Mechanical Society holds annual fair. 1§
'06 ch.68, 24 F'

1598 *Arbor and Bird day*

- a **Ark.** 1st Saturday in March to be Arbor day. 1§
'05 ch.209, 25 Ap

1610 *Jefferson Davis's birthday*

- a **Miss.** June 3, Jefferson Davis's birthday to be Confederate Memorial day. 1§
'06 ch.120, 2 Ja

1614 *Lee's birthday*

- a **Ark.** Jan. 19, birthday of Robert Edward Lee, to be observed in public schools by patriotic exercises. 3§
'05 ch.35, 14 F

1624 *Saturdays*

- a **Va.** Amdg. C. §2844: entire day of Saturday to be holiday and nonsecular and nonbusiness day as regards negotiable instruments and half holiday as to transaction of business generally. 4§
'06 ch.110, 9 Mr

1628 **Trading stamps**

- a **Cal.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.69 prohibiting use of trading stamps. Not within police power.
Ex parte Drexel 82 P. 429 (1905)
- b **Ga.** Amdg. gen. tax law '05 p.23 §2 ¶10, 36, 48 rel. to tax on insurance agents, bottling works and manufacturers or dealers in tobacco; providing for tax on trading stamp business. 4§
'06 p.21, 20 Ag
- c **Mass.** Declaring unconst. '04 ch.403 §1 rel. to tax on business of selling or giving trading stamps on sale of articles. Class legislation. O'Keeffe v. City of Somerville 76 N. E. 457 (1906)

1630 **Encouragement of industries**

1633 **Bonus. Exemptions. Bounty**

See also 810, Exemptions from general property tax; 1284, Railroads; 1350, Street railways

- a **Neb.** Declaring unconst. '95 ch.1 rel. to sugar and chicory bounty. Pledges public money for private purposes.
Oxnard Beet Sugar Co. v. State 105 N. W. 716 (1905)

1662 **Expositions**

See also 1835, Fairs

Jamestown Exposition

- a **La.** Com'n consisting of Com'r of Agric. and Immigration, director of Experiment Station, curator of State Museum and 2 appointees of Gov. to prepare state exhibit for Jamestown Exposition. '06 ch.190, 11 J1

BANKING

1662

- b **Md.** \$65,000 for Jamestown Exposition in 1907. 2§
'06 ch.779, 5 Ap
- c **Mass.** Bd of Jamestown Exposition Managers to be appointed by Gov. and Council, to prepare state exhibit; \$50,000.
'06 r.65, 7 My
- d **O.** Com'n to be appointed to decide as to participation of state in Jamestown Exposition. '06 p.410, 8 Mr
- e **R.I.** Com'n to be appointed for Jamestown Exposition; to prepare exhibit and erect building; \$15,000. 7§
'06 ch.1368, 20 Ap
- f **S.C.** Com'n of 7 to be appointed by Gov. from the several congressional districts for Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition in 1907; \$20,000. 5§
'06 ch.193, 24 F
- g **Va.** Counties may appropriate \$1500 each for historical and physical descriptions of counties for distribution at Jamestown Exposition. 4§
'06 ch.122, 10 Mr

1675

Resources and attractions. Immigration

See also 2114, Emigrant agents

- a **Ky.** Amdg. '94 ch.100 art.4 §1 subdiv. 27: city of 2d class may appropriate money for advertising resources. 1§
'06 ch.122, 21 Mr
- b **Miss.** Creating Dep't of Agric. and Commerce to be in charge of Com'r of Agric., Statistics and Immigration: to develop agric., horticulture and kindred industries; annual report to Gov.; appropriation. 11§
'06 ch.102, 14 Ap; '06 ch.103, 21 Ap
- c **Va.** Amdg. C. §183 subdiv. 13: salary of Com'r of Agric. and Immigration \$2800 [\$2000]. 1§
'06 ch.2, 29 Ja
- d **Va.** Counties may appropriate \$1500 each for historical and physical descriptions of counties for distribution at Jamestown Exposition. 4§
'06 ch.122, 10 Mr
- e **Va.** \$10,000 for promotion of immigration; appointment of special agents by State Bd of Agric. and Immigration; quarterly report by com'r to bd. 5§
'06 ch.204, 14 Mr

1679

Banking

Banks of deposit or two or more kinds of banking institutions. *See also* 500, Corporations; 843, Taxation of banking institutions

- a **Ky.** Prohibiting business of private banking. Rep. S.'03 §599-602. 3§
'06 ch.44, 17 Mr
- b **Ky.** Directors of banks or trust companies may fix hours for opening and closing, and provide for Saturday half holiday. 1§
'06 ch.46, 17 Mr
- c **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §612a rel. to incorp. of banking and trust companies: provisions extended to *all* counties [of less than 100,000]. 1§
'06 ch.146, 24 Mr

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

1679

- d **La.** Amdg. '02 ch.179 §1, 8, 19, 20, 22, 26 and 30 rel. to regulation and management of banks: certificate of authority; increase of capital stock; report; loans; surplus fund. 7§
'06 ch.140, 9 J1
- e **Md.** Provisions of C.'04 art.1L §19-32 rel. to incorp. and regulation of banks, to continue in force till 1909 [1905]. 1§
'06 ch.483, 3 Ap
- f **Mass.** Amdg. '05 ch.428 §1, 2 rel. to taking of deposits by international transportation companies; sureties; prosecution. 4§
'06 ch.408, 21 My

1680

Inspection. Reports. Departments

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1871: examining committee appointed by directors to examine state and savings banks *to report to Auditor semi-annually*; penalty. 1§
'06 ch.80, 23 Mr
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1875: Auditor to appoint 5 [4] bank examiners; to examine banks, *loan and trust companies*; fees. 1§
'06 ch.81, 10 Ap
- c **Mass.** Creating office of State Bank Com'r to be appointed by Gov. and Council for 3 years, at \$5000; abolishing Bd of Savings Bank Com'rs and transferring powers and duties to Bank Com'r. 5§
'06 ch.204, 27 Mr
- d **N. Y.** Amdg. banking law '92 ch.689 §21a rel. to exam. of banks and trust companies: directors to investigate such matters pertaining thereto *as Sup't of Banks requires*. 1§
'06 ch.481, 17 My
- e **S. C.** Providing for appointment of Bank Examiners. 11§
'06 ch.64, 23 F

1681

Amendment, extension of charter

- a **Ia.** Renewal or extension of corporate existence of state and savings banks. 2§
'06 ch.65, 10 Ap

1687

Dissolution. Insolvency

See also 523, Corporations

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.113 §6: Com'rs of Savings Banks may proceed against foreign banking ass'n or corp. when insolvent. 1§
'06 ch.66, 12 F
- b **N. J.** Amdg. '95 ch.368 §5, 6, 8 rel. to individual and private bankers: person or ass'n not possessing \$20,000 of unencumbered assets over liabilities may be put in hands of receiver and enjoined from doing business; injunction may be dissolved on restoring deficiency. 3§
'06 ch.130, 19 Ap
- c **N. J.** Amdg. '99 ch.173 §29, 30 rel. to banking: if bank in unsound condition Court of Chancery may order summary hearing, issue injunction and appoint receiver; duties of receiver. 2§
'06 ch.156, 26 Ap

1688

Deposits

For receiving deposits when insolvent see 1687

- a **Ky.** Amdg. '93 ch.171 §47: banking corporations required to keep on hand but 10% of savings deposits. 1§
'06 ch.155, 24 Mr

1689

Foreign corporations

- a **Mass.** Foreign banking corporations to do business in state must secure certificate from *bd consisting of Bank Com'r, Treasurer and Receiver Gen. and Com'r of Corporations* [Bd of Com'rs of Savings Banks]; supervision of corporations by Bank Com'r [any Com'r of Savings Banks]. Rep. '02 ch.463. 5§
'06 ch.347, 3 My

1691

Loans. Investments

- a **Miss.** To prohibit loaning of money by individuals in name of banks; assignments of indebtedness secured by mortgage to be recorded in 30 days. 2§
'06 ch.107, 13 Ap
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. banking law '92 ch.689 §25 ¶1 limiting amount of loans made by bank or trust co. to any person or corp.; loans and discounts secured by collateral security. 1§
'06 ch.572, 23 My

1693

Officers. Meetings

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '99 ch.173 §9 rel. to banking: oath to be taken by director and filed with Com'r of Banking and Insurance. 1§
'06 ch.190, 2 My

1698

Trust and safe deposit companies

- a **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.23 §99 rel. to foreign trust and fidelity corporations: notice of warning to be published in daily paper, on failure to make deposit with State Treasurer. 1§
'06 ch.118, 22 Mr
- b **N. J.** Amdg. '99 ch.174 §24, 25 rel. to trust companies: if in unsound condition Court of Chancery may order summary hearing, issue injunction and appoint receiver; duties of receiver. 2§
'06 ch.157, 26 Ap
- c **N. Y.** Amdg. banking law '92 ch.689 §156: foreign corp. may not transact business of trust co. 1§
'06 ch.601, 23 My

1703

Investments. Reserves

- a **N. Y.** Trust companies to have certain reserve fund. Adds §164 to banking law '92 ch.689. 2§
'06 ch.337, 27 Ap

1705

Officers

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '99 ch.174 §12 rel. to trust companies: directors, when number exceeds 9, may [once in 6 months] designate 9 members any 5 of whom shall constitute a quorum; oath of director to be filed with Com'r of Banking and Insurance. 1§
'06 ch.191, 2 My

1708

Savings banks

- a **Mass.** Prohibiting misleading use of name, receiving of money on deposit, or transacting of business to simulate business of savings bank; Bank Examiner authorized to inspect and report violations to Atty. Gen.; procedure. 1§
'06 ch.377, 10 My
- b **N. J.** Savings bank act. 71§
'06 ch.195, 2 My

1713

Investments. Reserves

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1850 subdiv. 3: savings banks may invest funds in bonds of drainage districts. 1§ '06 ch.78, 15 Mr
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. banking law '92 ch.689 §116 subdiv. 5 and 6 'fi rel. to securities in which savings banks may invest; legality of city bonds on default of city to pay part of principal or interest; legality of railroad mortgage bonds on consolidation of companies. 2§ '06 ch.581, 23 My

1714

Officers

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '98 ch.235 §171: high msdr. for officer of bank, *trust co., safe deposit and trust co., or savings bank* to embezzle money or falsely keep accounts. 1§ '06 ch.192, 2 My

1715

Mortgage, loan and investment companies

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '02 ch.134 §1: companies may organize to insure against loss by nonpayment of principal and interest of bonds and mortgages; surplus may be invested in 1st mortgages on real estate. 1§ '06 ch.211, 3 My

1718

Building and loan associations

The names of these organizations vary somewhat but the powers and regulations do not depend on the name. The ordinary phrase is building and loan associations, but they are elsewhere called savings and loan associations, cooperative loan associations, etc., and in Massachusetts, cooperative banks.

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. banking law '92 ch.689 §195b rel. to expenses of building and mutual loan corp.: operating expenses not to include reasonable charges for collecting rent or superintending repair of real estate outside state and 200 miles or more from main corp. office. 1§ '06 ch.573, 23 My

1721

Capital. Shares

- a **Ky.** Amdg. '93 ch.171 §251 rel. to capital stock of building and loan ass'ns: rep. provision which limited total value of shares to \$5,000,000. 1§ '06 ch.96, 21 Mr
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. banking law '94 ch.705 §174: *matured value* [number] of juvenile savings shares issued by cooperative savings and loan ass'ns not to exceed 10% of *matured value* [number] of shares in all other classes. 1§ '06 ch.438, 14 My
- c **O.** Amdg. '91 p.469 §3 rel. to building and loan ass'ns: payment of deposits to minor or guardian. 2§ '06 p.173, 31 Mr

1722

Dissolution. Insolvency

- a **N. J.** Supplementing '03 ch.218 rel. to building and loan ass'ns: trustee, acquiring property by foreclosure of mortgage, on winding up ass'n, may use same as assets. 1§ '06 ch.5, 5 Mr
- b **N. Y.** To facilitate dissolution of building, mutual loan and accumulating fund ass'ns incorporated under '51 ch.122; distribution of assets. 6§ '06 ch.600. 23 My

INSURANCE

1724

Loans. Investments

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.114 §17: partial payments of loans made by cooperative banks. 1§ '06 ch.280, 14 Ap
- b **N. J.** Amdg. '03 ch.218 §24: building and loan ass'n may invest in loans on bond and mortgage on improved real estate to 2/3 [50%] of cash value. 2§ '06 ch.54, 30 Mr

1726

Reserve. Security deposit

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. banking law '92 ch.689 §184: directors of co-operative savings and loan ass'ns *to* [may] carry reserve fund equal to 5% of dues and dividends credited to members and equal to 50% of real estate owned by corp. 1§ '06 ch.432, 14 My

1727

Pawnbroking

See also 463, Usury; 1568, Junk and secondhand dealers

- a **Miss.** Declaring unconst. '04 ch.76 imposing license tax on business of money lending on personal securities. Class legislation. Rodge *v.* Kelly 40 S. 552 (1906)
- b **N. Y.** On prosecution against pawnbroker for advance of money to child under 16 on pledge of chattel, no defense that child was agent of another. Adds subdiv. 8 to Pen. C. §290. 1§ '06 ch.41, 13 Mr
- c **Va.** To regulate business of loaning money in sums under \$150 on household goods and on wages and salaries; \$100 license tax; conditional sales. 10§ '06 ch.156, 12 Mr

1732

Insurance

See also 500, Corporations; 844, Taxation of insurance companies

- a **Ia.** Leg. insurance com'n to be appointed; to investigate system, practice and policies of insurance companies; report to State Auditor by Dec. 1, 1906; \$10,000. 11§ '06 ch.188, 5 Ap
- b **Mass.** Com'n to be appointed to recodify laws on insurance; report to present Leg. '06 r.11, *20 F
- c **N. Y.** Generally amdg. insurance law '92 ch.690. 46§ '06 ch.326, 27 Ap
- d **Va.** Gen. insurance law. 163§ '06 ch.112, 9 Mr

1733

State departments

- a **Cal.** Amdg. P.C. §630: \$5000 [\$2000] annual appropriation for contingent expenses of Insurance Com'r. 1§ '06 ch.29, 14 Je
- b **Pa.** Salary of Insurance Com'r \$6000; fees to be paid into state treasury. 3§ '06 ch.2, 13 F
- c **Pa.** Designating employees of Insurance Dep't and fixing salaries; fees of insurance companies to be paid into state treasury. 5§ '06 ch.16, 5 Mr

1734

Examination. Report

- a **Cal.** Insurance Com'r may demand of insurance co. list of policies existing at any date, with forms; revocation of certificate and liability for penalty on bond to \$2000, on failure to furnish list and forms. Adds P.C. §597a. 1§ '06 ch.2, 3 Je
- b **La.** Requiring additional information in annual report of life insurance companies: abstract to be published in 3 newspapers. 2§ '06 ch.87, 7 Jl
- c **O.** Amdg. R.S. §268-69 rel. to enforcement of insurance laws: Sup't of Insurance to appoint warden to investigate reported violations; powers to compel attendance of witnesses and secure books and papers. 3§ '06 p.265, 2 Ap

1736

Agents

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §4371-74: fire, *accident, employers liability or steam boiler insurance or surety* co. not to authorize nonresident to issue policy, or to pay com'n to nonresident or unauthorized agent. 5§ '05 ch.327, 11 My

1739

Capital

- a **La.** Life insurance co. incorporated in state to deposit \$100,000 in securities before doing business: stock co. to have capital stock fully paid in cash; mutual co. to have \$200,000 of insurance subscribed. 2§ '06 ch.99, 7 Jl

1741

Deposit of security. Reserve

- a **Ga.** Authorizing life insurance companies doing business in state on legal reserve plan to deposit with State Treasurer securities to amount of reserve value of all policies issued: procedure. 6§ '06 p.107, 20 Ag
- b **La.** Life insurance co. incorporated in state to deposit \$100,000 in securities before doing business; stock co. to have capital stock fully paid in cash; mutual co. to have \$200,000 of insurance subscribed. 2§ '06 ch.99, 7 Jl

1742

Discrimination

- a **N. Y.** Msdr. to receive rebate on taking life insurance policy. Adds Pen. C. §577k. 1§ '06 ch.231, 13 Ap

1746

Foreign companies

- a **Miss.** Declaring unconst. R.C. '80 §1073 and '90 ch.4 prescribing conditions on which foreign insurance companies may do business in state, in so far as it prohibits foreign insurance co. not doing business in state from suing in state for collection of premium. Impairs obligation of contracts.
Swing v. Brister & Co. 40 S. 146 (1906)
- b **O.** Amdg. R.S. §2745c: foreign insurance co. not to be admitted to do business till taxes and penalties assessed against it for violation of insurance laws are paid. 2§ '06 p.242, 2 Ap

INSURANCE

1747

Investments

- a **Ia.** Rev. C. §1806: investment of funds of life insurance companies. 1§ '06 ch.77, 10 Mr
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. gen. corp. law '92 ch.687 §13 rel. to acquisition of real property by life insurance corporations. 1§ '06 ch.228, 13 Ap

1748

Liability. Actions against company

- a **Ark.** Fire, life, health and accident insurance companies liable for damages and attys. fees on failure to pay loss within time specified in policy. 2§ '05 ch.115, 29 Mr
- b **S. C.** Suits against insurance companies may be brought in county where loss occurs. 1§ '06 ch.70, 24 F

1750

Officers

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. stock corp. law '92 ch.688 §20: policy holders of insurance corp. eligible to election as directors *whether stockholders or not.* 1§ '06 ch.238, 16 Ap
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. '06 ch.123 §1 rel. to election of directors in domestic mutual life insurance corporations: annual election which would be held prior to *Dec. 18* [Nov. 15], 1906 to be held Dec. 18; proxies to be executed after *Oct. 18* [Sept. 15]. 1§ '06 ch.354, 4 My
- c **S. C.** '02 ch.557 rel. to election of directors of banking, ship-buildings and trust corporations, to apply to insurance companies. 1§ '06 ch.40, 21 F

1752

Policies

- a **Ga.** Insurance policy which makes application, bylaws or const. part of contract, must have copy of same attached. 2§ '06 p.107, 17 Ag

1754

Life and accident

- a **Ia.** Rep. C. §1784a-0 rel. to stipulated premium and-assmt. life insurance ass'ns. 1§ '06 ch.76, 15 Mr
- b **Ky.** Domestic life insurance companies to make deposit and file report. 9§ '06 ch.144, 24 Mr
- c **La.** Domestic life insurance co. to secure voucher on disbursement of \$100 or more. 1§ '06 ch.56, 2 J1
- d **O.** Joint leg. committee of 3 senators and 3 representatives to revise laws on life insurance; report to Leg. of 1908. '06 p.417, 30 Mr
- e **Wis.** Joint leg. committee to be appointed to investigate life insurance corporations; report to Gov. by Dec. 1906. 3§ '05 (ex. sess.) ch.9, 19 D; '05 (ex. sess.) p.39

Agents, *see* 1736

Discrimination, *see* 1742

Investments, *see* 1747

1758

Policy. Application. Rates

- a **La.** Life insurance policies to contain the entire contract: statements purporting to be made by assured to be representations, not warranties. 1§ '06 ch.52, 2 J1
- b **La.** Life insurance policies not to be forfeited for default in payment of premium unless printed notice is given not less than 15 nor more than 45 days before due: action on forfeited policy must be brought within 2 years. 1§ '06 ch.68, 4 J1
- c **La.** Life insurance co. not to insert provision in policy that person soliciting insurance is agent of assured. 2§ '06 ch.94, 7 J1
- d **La.** Life insurance policy holder to have same privileges and rights as policy holder of state or country of company's domicile. 2§ '06 ch.96, 7 J1
- e **La.** Penalty for using false estimates to procure sale of life insurance policy. 1§ '06 ch.107, 7 J1
- f **La.** Life insurance policy (other than term) not forfeited for nonpayment of premium after payment of 3 years premiums; reserve to be applied for extended insurance. 4§ '06 ch.193, 11 J1

1758(7)

Surplus. Dividends

- a **La.** Life insurance companies required to distribute surplus annually on participating policies issued after Jan. 1, 1907. 1§ '06 ch.88, 7 J1
- b **Md.** Life insurance co. not to issue policy participating in profits or surplus where accounting, apportionment and distribution of same is delayed more than 5 years. Adds C. art.23 §199, 200. 2§ '06 ch.273, 2 Ap

1759

Mutual insurance

- a **N. Y.** Term of office of directors of domestic mutual life insurance corporations to cease and new directors be elected on Nov. 15, 1906 for 2 year term; proxies executed before Sept. 15, 1906 to be invalid; directors to elect new officers; terms of those in office to expire. 3§ '06 ch.123, 2 Ap

1761

Fraternal beneficiary societies

- a **Ky.** Amdg. S. '03 §679: provisions of section requiring application to be attached to policy issued by assmt. insurance co. not to apply to fraternal societies. 1§ '06 ch.141, 24 Mr
- b **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §664: provisions of section defining cooperative or assmt. life insurance corporations, not to apply to fraternal societies. 1§ '06 ch.142, 24 Mr
- c **La.** "An act to provide for the organization, admission and regulation of ass'ns transacting the business of life, accident, sick benefit or physical disability insurance on the fraternal plan . . ." 37§ '06 ch.115, 9 J1
- d **Va.** To define and regulate fraternal beneficiary ass'ns. 13§ '06 ch.320, 17 Mr

INSURANCE

1762 Accident, health and industrial insurance

- a **Ia.** Life insurance companies may transact health, accident and employers liability insurance. 1§ '06 ch.74, 10 Ap
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1784: assmt. life insurance companies may transact health and accident insurance. 1§ '06 ch.75, 23 Mr
- c **Ky.** Regulating domestic corporations guaranteeing burial of persons holding certificates, bonds or policies. 7§ '06 ch.143, 24 Mr
- d **La.** Defining and regulating industrial life insurance companies: deposit required; foreign companies. 8§ '06 ch.65, 4 Jl

1764

Fire and other casualties

See also 791, Insurance of public property; 1092, Fires; 1134, Fire limits; 1893, Forest fires; 2603, Fire departments

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1709-10 rel. to insurance companies other than life: stock companies may insure steam boilers and plate glass. 2§ '06 ch.70, 9 Ap; '06 ch.71, 30 Mr
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1737 rel. to insurance companies other than life: *Auditor of State* [each co.] to publish annually certificates of compliance of the several companies; fees. 1§ '06 ch.73, 10 Ap

Agents, *see* 1736

Discrimination, *see* 1742

1766

Foreign companies

- a **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.182 §8: prohibiting person to act as agent of fire or marine insurance co. of foreign country unless co. have paid-up capital of \$200,000 and have made deposit with State Insurance Com'r of \$200,000 securities. 2§ '06 ch.1324, 11 Ap

Investments, *see* 1747

1770

Mutual companies

- a **Ark.** Organization and regulation of mutual fire, lightning, tornado, windstorm and cyclone corporations. 11§ '05 ch.192, 24 Ap
- b **Ark.** Regulating admission and doing of business of foreign mutual fire insurance companies. 9§ '05 ch.324, 13 My
- c **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1689 and 1709 subdiv.1, 4: mutual insurance companies not to insure property or goods in transportation, or live stock against casualty. 1§ '06 ch.68, 23 Mr
- d **Wis.** Declaring unconst. '03 ch.229 rel. to reincorp. into stock corporations of mutual fire insurance companies. Impairs obligation of contracts and takes property without due process of law. Huber v. Martin 105 N. W. 1031 (1906)

1773 **Miscellaneous casualty**

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1709 subdiv.5: insurance companies other than life may insure against damage by water from automatic sprinkling systems. 2§ '06 ch.70, 9 Ap
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.118 §29 subdiv.4: insurance companies may insure against loss by explosion of fly wheels. 1§ '06 ch.396, 19 My

1781 **Burglary. Loss in transportation**

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1709: insurance companies other than life may insure money and securities from loss in transportation. 2§ '06 ch.72, 30 Mr

1789 **Live stock**

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1709 subdiv.4: stock companies may insure horses and registered cattle against death from disease or accident. 1§ '06 ch.69, 28 F

1795 **Surety and guaranty companies**

See also 1698, Trust companies

- a **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.23 §99 rel. to foreign trust and fidelity corporations: notice of warning to be published in daily paper, on failure to make deposit with State Treasurer. 1§ '06 ch.118, 22 Mr
- b **O.** Amdg. R.S. §3821ggg rel. to title guaranty and trust companies: to do business, full paid capital stock of \$100,000 [\$500,000] and deposit with State Treasurer of \$50,000 [\$250,000] required; \$50,000 additional security to be filed for each county in which it operates; return of excess securities. 2§ '06 p.153, 29 Mr

1800 **Navigation. Waterways**

See also 1139, Steamboats (safety); 1384, Canals; 1388, Ferries and fords; 1393, Bridges

- a **N. J.** Navigable waters, flowed by tide water in Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May counties to be annually indicated; removal of buoys a msdr. 8§ '06 ch.303, 12 Je

1803 **Harbors**

1804 **Wharves. Docks. Piers. Wharf lines**

- a **Cal.** \$100,000 for repair and reconstruction of water front in San Francisco, to be expended under direction of State Harbor Com'rs. 2§ '06 ch.36, 14 Je
- b **Cal.** Amdg. P.C. §2528: \$10,000 [\$6000] a month may be reserved from moneys collected by Bd of State Harbor Com'rs for repairs of San Francisco harbor. 1§ '06 ch.37, 14 Je
- c **Cal.** Amdg. '99 ch.93 §1 rel. to payment of moneys into state treasury: the several bds of harbor com'rs may reserve \$10,000 [\$6000] a month for repairs of respective harbors. 1§ '06 ch.44, 14 Je

AGRICULTURE

1804

- d **N. Y.** Maintenance of open piers in the several divisions of N. Y. city water front. Adds §867a to Greater N. Y. charter, '01 ch.466. 1§ '06 ch.635, 24 My

1812

Obstructions

- a **Ky.** "An act to prevent obstruction of navigable streams." 1§ '06 ch.116, 21 Mr
- b **O.** Amdg. R.S. §4562: county com'rs may remove obstruction to waterway preventing full flow or which endangers county or township road *after notice*; expense and penalty to be paid by offender. 2§ '06 p. 22, 26 F

1817

Police

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. railroad law '90 ch.565 §58 rel. to steamboat police: Gov. may appoint 1 or more policemen for each steamboat; filing of notice of appointment and com'n. 1§ '06 ch.380, 10 My
- b **Va.** Amdg. '04 ch.153: local authorities may restrict transportation of excursion parties by steamboat companies without adequate police protection. 3§ '06 ch.258, 15 Mr

1818

Public waters

- a **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.27 §381: unlawful to dig, dredge or take away sand from *any navigable river, creek or branch* [Potomac river]. 1§ '06 ch.426, 3 Ap

1826

Agriculture

See also 956, 1466, Adulteration; 1144, Communicable diseases of animals; 1427, Agricultural products (weights and measures); 1474, Fertilizers; 1588, Veterinary practice; 2343, Agricultural schools

- a **Ga.** Salaries of Com'r of Agric. and Com'r of Pensions \$3000. 2§ '06 p.110, 17 Ag
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1657d: voting by proxy [of delegates elected by farmers institute] prohibited at annual State Agricultural Convention. 1§ '06 ch.66, 10 Ap
- c **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1657n: salary of sec. of Dep't of Agric. \$1800 [\$1500]. 1§ '06 ch.67, 6 Ap
- d **Ky.** Creating State Bd of Agric., Forestry and Immigration: powers and duties. 14§ '06 ch.90, 21 Mr
- e **La.** Com'r of Agric. and Immigration may use portion of proceeds of tag fund for expenses: sec. to com'r to receive and deposit fund; bond required. 4§ '06 ch.201, 12 Jl
- f **Miss.** Creating Dep't of Agric. and Commerce to be in charge of Com'r of Agric., Statistics and Immigration; to develop agric., horticulture and kindred industries; annual report to Gov.; appropriation. 11§ '06 ch.102, 14 Ap; '06 ch.103, 21 Ap
- g **N. Y.** Amdg. C.C.P. §484: 2 or more causes of action to recover penalties under agricultural law may be joined in 1 complaint. 1§ '06 ch.29, 8 Mr
- h **Va.** Amdg. C. §183 subdiv.13: salary of Com'r of Agric. and Immigration \$2800 [\$2000]. 1§ — '06 ch.2, 29 Ja

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

1826

- i **Va.** Rep. C. §1897-98: abolishing office of State Assayer and Chemist created by '73 ch.146 to analyze soils and assay ores and metals. 1§
'06 ch.27, 17 F

1828

Experiment stations

See also 2343, Agricultural schools

- a **Ark.** State agricultural experiment station; State University to establish courses of study in connection therewith; establishment of branch stations; appointment of assistant veterinarians; bulletins; appropriations. 9§
'05 ch.231, 1 My
- b **Ga.** Accepting conditions of U.S. grant of 1906 increasing annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations. 2§
'06 p.1161, 18 Ag
- c **Ia.** Accepting conditions of U.S. grant increasing appropriations for agricultural experiment stations: designating station of Ia. State College of Agric. and Mechanic Arts as beneficiary. 1§
'06 ch.213, 9 Ap
- d **La.** Accepting conditions of U.S. grant of 1906 increasing annual appropriation to agricultural experiment stations. 3§
'06 ch.50, 30 Je
- e **Md.** Accepting conditions of U.S. '05-'06 ch.47 granting increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations; designating Md. Agricultural College as beneficiary. 2§
'06 ch.217, 30 Mr
- f **Mass.** Accepting conditions of U.S. grant of 1906 providing increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations. 2§
'06 ch.330, 28 Ap
- g **Miss.** Accepting conditions of congressional grant (U.S. '05-'06 ch.47) providing increased annual appropriation for experiment stations; designating Miss. Agricultural and Mechanical College as beneficiary. '06 ch.233, 21 Ap
- h **N.J.** Accepting conditions of U.S. law of 1900 providing for increased annual grant for agricultural experiment stations. 2§
'06 ch.204, 3 My
- i **N.Y.** Accepting conditions of U.S. grant of 1906 providing increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations; designating State College of Agric. at Cornell Univ. and N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva as beneficiaries. '06 p.1900, 17 Ap
- j **R.I.** Accepting conditions of U.S. grant of 1906 increasing annual appropriation to agricultural experiment stations.
'06 r.2, 5 Ap
- k **Va.** \$5000 annual appropriation for Va. State Agricultural Experiment Station to be expended according to provisions of Hatch act. 6§
'06 ch.226, 15 Mr

1829

Farmers institutes. Reading courses. Lectures

- a **O.** Amdg. '90 p.332 §3 rel. to payment of expenses of farmers institutes. 2§
'06 p. 307, 2 Ap

1835

Associations. Fairs

See also 891, Racing

- a **Md.** Amdg. '92 ch.670 §1-3: agricultural ass'ns entitled to state aid to forward annual financial statement to Compt. 3§
'06 ch.746, 9 Ap

1838

Horticultural societies

- a **Md.** Amdg. '00 ch.215 §2, 3, 6, 7 rel. to Md. State Horticultural Society: \$2000 [\$1000] annual appropriation. 4§ '06 ch.387, 9 Ap

1839

Poultry associations

- a **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.23 §16: provision for incorp. of poultry ass'ns. 1§ '06 ch.722, 3 Ap

1840

State associations and fairs

- a **Ky.** Rev. '02 ch.112 rel. to State Fair: management by *Bd of Agric., Forestry and Immigration* [Ky. Livestock Breeders' Ass'n]; location of permanent site; appropriation. 7§ '06 ch.99, 21 Mr
- b **Miss.** Conditional lease of old Capitol and grounds to Miss. Industrial Exposition Co. for state fair purposes. 2§
'06 ch.147, 14 Ap

1844

Horticulture. Diseases and pests

See also 1492, Insecticides; 1496, Seeds; 1630, Encouragement of industries

- a **Ia.** To encourage forest and fruit tree culture; fruit tree reservations, 1 to 5 acres, to be taxed at \$1 an acre for 8 years after planting; county auditor to record reservations and report annually to sec. of State Horticultural Society. 14§ '06 ch.52, 10 Ap
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2575c-f: imported nursery stock to bear inspection certificate stating it to be free from *insect pest* [scale] and *plant disease*; unlawful sale. 3§ '06 ch.112, 5 Ap
- c **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.48 §54-56, 66 and adding §55A rel. to State Horticultural Dep't: duties, powers and salary of State Horticulturist; \$12,000 [\$8000] annual appropriation. 5§ '06 ch.509, 9 Ap

1849

Injury. Trespass

- a **Ky.** Felony to take or destroy tobacco plants growing in bed. 1§ '06 ch.33, 16 Mr

1850

Moths

- a **Mass.** Amdg. '05 ch.381 §3-7, 11 rel. to suppression of gipsy and brown tail moths: sup't may with approval of Gov. regulate operations by city, town or individual; auditing of local expenditures required for reimbursement by state. 6§ '06 ch.268, 10 Ap
- b **R. I.** Com'r to be appointed by Gov. to suppress and exterminate the gipsy and brown tail moth; \$5100. '06 r.38, 20 Ap

1854

Weeds

- a Ill. Declaring unconst. '03 p.87 authorizing levy of assmts. for destruction of noxious weeds, against owner of land in townships in which Bd of Town Auditors has been abolished. Imposes an unequal tax and not based upon valuation.

People v. Bd of Com'rs 77 N. E. 914 (1906)

- b Mich. "An act to provide for the destruction of noxious weeds in the city of Detroit." 8§ '05 (special acts) ch.584, 1 Je

- c Tex. Declaring invalid '01 ch.117 prohibiting ry. companies from permitting Johnson grass or Russian thistles from going to seed on right of way and providing penalty, in so far as it authorizes recovery of damages. Defective title.

Gulf, C. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. Stokes 91 S. W. 328 (1905)

1856

Noxious animals. Bounties

1860

Foxes

- a N. J. Amdg. '02 ch.112 §3 rel. to bounty on foxes: county may be exempted by $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of bd of freeholders. 1§ '06 ch.320, 22 Je

1875

Domestic animals

See also 891, Racing; 896, Cruelty to animals; 961, Milk and milk products; 1083, Slaughter houses; 1144, Communicable diseases of animals; 1526, Stock yards; 1588, Veterinary practice

1876

Running. Impounding. Fences

1877

Running at large

- a Ky. Amdg. S.'03 §3637: council of city of 5th class may prohibit stock from running at large. 1§ '06 ch.43, 16 Mr

Fences, *see* 387

1882

Ownership. Sale. Miscellaneous

- a Ark. In counties having 2 separate judicial districts record for marks, brands and posting of estray animals to be kept at each county site. 2§ '05 ch.108, 23 Mr

1885

Breeding. Pedigrees

- a Ia. Amdg. and supplementing C. §2341-42 rel. to registration and publication of pedigrees of blooded stock. 5§ '06 ch.98, 10 Ap

1888

Dogs

- a N. J. Borough council may appoint person to kill unmuzzled dogs running at large. Amds. '89 ch.65 §1, 2. 2§ '06 ch.259, 17 My

FORESTRY

1889

Dog tax

- a **Ky.** Rev. '86 ch.1228 providing for taxation of dogs. 10§
'06 ch.10, 1 Mr
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. county law '92 ch.686 §128-29, 131, 133 rel. to registration of dogs: adoption by county; not to apply to any town separately except on written application of town bd; registration fee to be uniform; seizure of dogs not tagged or registered. 4§
'06 ch.212, 12 Ap
- c **O.** Amdg. R.S. §2833: dog tax to be levied on real estate on which dog kept; penalty against assessor for failing to list dogs. 3§
'06 p.87, 19 Mr
- d **S. C.** Amdg. '04 ch.272 §1, 7: annual dog tax to be expended for school purposes in *school district* [county] where collected; listing of dogs. 2§
'06 ch.12, 2 F

1890

Forestry

See also 1598, Arbor day; 2742, Roads

- a **Ky.** Creating State Bd of Agric., Forestry and Immigration: powers and duties. 14§
'06 ch.90, 21 Mr
- b **Md.** "An act to establish State Bd of Forestry and to promote forest interests . . ." 17§
'06 ch.294, 5 Ap
- c **N. Y.** Amdg. forest, fish and game law '00 ch.20 §154, 172, 224a: Forest, Fish and Game Com'r may appoint sec.; salaries of subordinate officers. 3§
'06 ch.206, 12 Ap
- d **O.** Rep. '85 p.135: Dep't of forestry to be established at Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster and subject to its bd of control; abolishing State Forestry Bureau connected with State Univ. at Columbus; biennial report by bd to Leg. Adds R.S. §409aa-dd. 5§
'06 p.54, 17 Mr
- e **R. I.** Creating office of Com'r of Forestry; powers and duties; to circulate information rel. to fire protection and reforestation; annual report to Leg. 4§
'06 ch.1322, 6 Ap

1892

Bounty. Exemption

- a **Ia.** To encourage forest culture: forest reservations of two or more acres to be taxed at \$1 an acre; county auditor to record reservations and report annually to sec. of State Horticultural Society. 14§
'06 ch.52, 10 Ap

1893

Forest fires

See also 1322, Railroads

- a **N. J.** "An act for appointment of fire wardens, prevention of forest fires and repeal of sundry acts . . ." 18§ '06 ch.123, 18 Ap
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. forest, fish and game law '00 ch.20 §224a: salary of forest fire inspectors \$900 [\$600]. 1§
'06 ch.519, 21 My

1894

Forest preserves

See also 798, State parks

- a **N. J.** State Bd of Forest Park Reservation Com'rs may contract with municipality or individual for control and management of land for forest culture. 1§ '06 ch.25, 24 Mr
- b **N. J.** Amdg. '05 ch.47 §8 rel. to action to establish forest reservation: Bd of Forest Reservation Com'rs may *fix price of land to be acquired and enter into contract for purchase* [condemn land]; terms of contract; searches. 1§ '06 ch.46, 27 Mr
- c **N. J.** Municipality may use lands for forestry purposes and enter into contracts with State Bd of Forest Park Reservation Com'rs for management of lands. 2§ '06 ch.136, 20 Ap
- d **N. Y.** Referring to next Leg. amdt. to Const. 1894 art.7 §7 rel. to forest preserve: Leg. may authorize removal of dead timber for reforestation; also, sale of lands outside Adirondack park and Catskill park; proceeds to be used for purchase of lands within parks; regulations. Not repassed by Leg. of 1906. '04 p.1934, 9 Ap
- e **N. Y.** Referring to next Leg. amdt. to Const. 1894 art.7 §7: Leg. may authorize construction of water storage dams in forest preserve for public purposes. '06 p.1895, 3 My

1896

Lumber

See also 777, Public lands

1899

Transportation

See also 1264, Common carriers

- a **Wash.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.2 §1 making use of water for removal of timber products a public use. 4§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 ch.67, 3 Mr

1900

Game and fish

- a **Md.** Joint leg. committee of 2 senators and 3 delegates to confer with Pa. com'n rel. to propagation and protection of food fishes in Susquehanna river; report to Leg. of 1908; \$2000. 3§ '06 ch.281, 9 Ap; '06 p.1427, 12 Mr
- b **Mass.** To protect property used by Com'rs of Fisheries and Game in making scientific investigations. 1§ '06 ch.327, 28 Ap
- c **N. Y.** Amdg. forest, fish and game law '00 ch.20 §170: 65 [50] game protectors to be appointed. 1§ '06 ch.69, 15 Mr
- d. **N. Y.** Amdg. forest, fish and game law '00 ch.20 §154, 172, 224a: Forest, Fish and Game Com'r may appoint sec.; salaries of subordinate officers. 3§ '06 ch.206, 12 Ap
- e **O.** Amdg. R.S. §6968 subdiv.2 rel. to fishing in Lake Erie: license for net fishing; spring and fall fishing seasons; disposition of license fees. Rep. subdiv.5-6. 2§ '06 p.257, 2 Ap
- f **R. I.** Amdg. '02 ch.1007: salary of sec. of Com'rs of Inland Fisheries \$750 [\$600]. 2§ '06 ch.1334, 18 Ap
- g **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.171 §27: fish not to be taken from pond or stream stocked by state *within 3 years*; number of hooks allowed on single line; number of lines, in fishing through ice. 2§ '06 ch.1344, 19 Ap

GAME AND FISH

1900

- h S. C.** To regulate taking, sale, export and canning of shellfish, shad and sturgeon; licenses; lease of public lands suitable for cultivation; \$6000 annual appropriation. 38§ '06 ch.60, 23 F
- i Va.** Amdg. C. §2108 rel. to unlawful fishing: county supervisors may permit taking of mountain trout by hook and line; injury to fish boxes or eggs. 1§ '06 ch.182, 14 Mr

1904

Enforcement. Fines

For game wardens *see* 1900

- a Mass.** Ferrets used to take game birds, waterfowl, hare, or rabbit in violation of R.L. ch.92 §11 to be confiscated. 1§ '06 ch.241, 5 Ap
- b Mo.** Declaring unconst. '05 p.158, gen. game and fish law, in so far as it provides for the disposition of fines and penalties. Violates art.11 §8 of state Const. *State v. Warner* 94 S. W. 962 (1906)
- c N. Y.** Amdg. forest, fish and game law '00 ch.20 §185: Forest, Fish and Game Com'r may employ counsel to prosecute or defend actions under law. 1§ '06 ch.199, 12 Ap
- d Va.** Amdg. C. §2168 rel. to disposal of fines collected for violation of oyster law. '06 ch.9, 9 F

1906

License to hunt or fish

- a La.** Deer and fish protected; hunters license for nonresident and unnaturalized foreigners. 17§ '06 ch.121, 9 J1

1907

Shipment and sale. Purpose of taking. Amount

- a Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §3618 prohibiting possession for sale of certain game: racoons and opossums excepted. 2§ '05 ch.42, 16 F

1908

Trespass. Private lands. State waters

- a Col.** Declaring unconst. portion of '03 ch.112 §3 ¶17 providing that public shall have right to fish in streams stocked at public expense subject to actions for trespass. Takes property without due process of law and conflicts with acts of Cong. *Hartman v. Tresise* 84 P. 685 (1905)
- b Ia.** Amdg. C. §4821: trespass to hunt on islands in navigable streams bordering on state when warning notices have been posted. 1§ '06 ch.160, 26 F
- c N. J.** Msdr. to take or willfully injure nets in Atlantic ocean within state jurisdiction. 2§ '06 ch.271, 18 My

1909

Game

General laws are put under 1900. *See also* 1856, Noxious animals

1913

Big game

1919

Deer

- a La.** Deer and fish protected; hunters license for nonresident and unnaturalized foreigners. 17§ '06 ch.121, 9 J1
- b N. J.** Amdg. '03 ch.246 §16: deer not to be taken for 3 [2] years; after 1909 year's catch limited to 1 deer. 1§ '06 ch.317, 19 Je

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

1919

- c **N. Y.** Amdg. forest, fish and game law '00 ch.20 §2: close season for wild deer Nov. 16-*Sept. 30* [Aug. 31]. 1§ '06 ch.191, 11 Ap
- d **N. Y.** Amdg. forest, fish and game law '00 ch.20 §4, 8: wild deer or venison not to be possessed or sold from *Nov. 25-Sept. 30* [Nov.21-Aug. 31]; transportation. 2§ '06 ch.478, 17 My

1927

Small game

- a **La.** Close season for otter, beaver, mink, racoon and opossum Mar. 1 to Nov. 15: exception. 4§ '06 ch. 79, 5 Jl

1939

Rabbit. Squirrel

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §3620: rabbits may be shipped in bunches or open crates from state. 2§ '05 ch.37, 14 F

1944

Birds

1947

Game birds

1948

CLOSE SEASON

- a **La.** Amdg. '04 ch.126 §2 and 5 rel. to close season on certain game birds. 2§ '06 ch.199, 12 Jl

1949

Anatidae

Waterfowl: swan, goose, duck, brant

- a **Mass.** Close season for wood or summer duck till Sept. 1911. 2§ '06 ch.274, 12 Ap
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.92 §4: regulating sealing of black duck, teal and wild duck in possession for cold storage during close season. 3§ '06 ch.301, 23 Ap

1950

Gallinae

Black]game, 'capercaillie, [grouse, partridge or, ruffed] grouse, pheasant, prairie chicken, ptarmigan, quail, sage fowl, wild turkey

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §3611: close season for quail and partridge Mar. 1 [Feb. 15] to Nov. 1. 2§ '05 ch.206, 25 Ap
- b **Ky.** Prohibiting taking or possession of English ringneck, Mongolian or Chinese pheasants. 1§ '06 ch.26, 16 Mr
- c **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.92 §4: close season for heath hen, Tympanuchus cupido, till Nov. 1, 1911. 3§ '06 ch.141, 7 Mr
- d **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.92 §12: ruffed grouse may be trapped [and snared] *other than by snare* on private grounds from Oct. 1 to Dec 1. 1§ '06 ch.278, 12 Ap
- e **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.92 §3: regulating sale and sealing of quail in possession of cold storage co. during close season. 3§ '06 ch.303, 23 Ap
- f **Mass.** Prohibiting sale or possession of prairie chicken. 2§ '06 ch.304, 23 Ap
- g **Mass.** Close season for male Mongolian, English or golden pheasants same as for quail. '06 ch.482, 14 Je

FISH

1950

- h **S. C.** Amdg. Crim.C. §553: close season for wild turkey, partridge, quail, woodcock and pheasant, *Mar. 1 to Nov. 15* [Apr. 1 to Nov. 1]; sale, shipment or trapping by firelight prohibited till Mar. 1911; nonresident to take out annual license to hunt; certain counties excepted. 1§ '06 ch.53, 23 F
- i **S. C.** Protection of partridge, quail and pheasant: prohibiting netting, trapping, selling or shipping of partridge or quail till Feb. 1, 1912; prohibiting taking of Mongolian pheasant till Jan. 1, 1910; annual hunting license required from nonresidents. 4§ '06 ch.54, 21 F

1952

Shore birds

Woodcock, plover, snipe, sandpiper, curlew

- a **Va.** Amdg. C. §2070a rel. to preservation of game birds: excepting black breast, green head and white plover, and robin snipe from close season for plover and snipe. 1§ '06 ch.237, 15 Mr

1953

Other than game birds. Song and insectivorous. Plume

See also 1598, Arbor and Bird day

- a **Ia.** To protect wild birds other than game birds, and their nests and eggs. 11§ '06 ch.108, 5 Ap
- b **La.** Rev. '04 ch.48 rel. to protection of birds other than game birds and their nests and eggs: game birds defined; sale of plumage; trespassing on bird breeding island; bird trapping; license to collect for scientific purposes; duty of Sec. of State; destructive birds not protected; penalty; Bird day exercises in schools. 15§ '06 ch.198, 12 Jl

1954

Doves. Pigeons

- a **S. C.** Rep. Crim.C. §553 as to close season for dove; certain counties excepted. 1§ '06 ch.53, 23 F

1959

Fish

General laws are put under 1900

1961

Fish culture

- a **N. Y.** Establishing State Fish Hatchery on Hudson river for propagation of shad and bass; selection of site by Forest, Fish and Game Com'r; \$5000. 2§ '06 ch.677, 31 My

1963

Fishways

- a **Ky.** Owner of dam, where annual tide in stream insufficient to admit passage of fish, to maintain fish ladder from Apr. to July: application of act. 3§ '06 ch.115, 21 Mr
- b **Wis.** Misc. amdt. to '05 ch.461 rel. to fishways. 7§ '05 (ex. sess.) ch.16, 19 D

1964

Close season

- a **La.** Deer and fish protected: close season; hunters license for nonresident and unnaturalized foreigners. 17§ '06 ch.121, 9 Jl
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.91 §62, 63: close season for trout, landlocked salmon and lake trout *Aug. 1* [Sept. 1] to Apr. 15. 3§ '06 ch.314, 24 Ap

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

1964

- c **N. Y.** Amdg. forest, fish and game law '00 ch.20 §156: Forest, Fish and Game Com'n may, on request of town bd of town in which fish placed at expense of state, prohibit or regulate taking of fish from [public] inland waters for 5 years. 1§
'06 ch.241, 16 Ap; '06 ch.409, 11 My

1966

Special methods of fishing

- a **O.** Possession of certain fishing devices other than hook and line to be prima facie evidence of possession for unlawful use. 1§
'06 p.197, 2 Ap

1971

Seining. Nets

- a **O.** Amdg. R.S. §6968 subdiv.3 regulating mesh of fishing nets. 2§
'06 p.216, 2 Ap

1973

Explosives. Chemicals. Electricity

- a **O.** "An act to prohibit destruction of fish by . . . explosives and poisonous substances." 1§
'06 p.250, 2 Ap

1974

Special kinds of fish

1977

Bait minnows

- a **Mass.** Shiners for bait may be taken in certain nets. 2§
'06 ch.239, 5 Ap

1978

Bass

- a **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.174 §9 rel. to taking of black bass: close season Mar. 1 to July 1; minimum length 8 inches. 2§
'06 ch.1343, 19 Ap

1984

Pickarel. Pike

- a **Mass.** Prohibiting catching, transportation and sale of pike perch from Feb. 1 to June 1. 3§
'06 ch. 179, 20 Mr

1992

Sturgeon

- a **Ga.** Rep. '01 p.83 §2 which prohibited taking sturgeon with seine. 2§
'06 p.125, 20 Ag

1996

Trout

- a **Mass.** Close season for trout till Apr. 8, 1909; artificially reared trout excepted. 2§
'06 ch.263, 9 Ap

2000

Shellfish. Miscellaneous

- a **Mass.** Com'rs on Fisheries and Game to investigate methods of commercial propagation of scallops and lobster; \$1500 annual appropriation for 3 years. '06 r.74, 24 My

2001

STATE DEPARTMENT

- a **Md.** Com'r of Land Office to have custody of books, papers etc. of Bd of Shellfish Com'rs; additional salary \$50 a month. Adds C. '04 art.54 §15A. 1§
'06 ch.412, 9 Ap

FISH

2007

Clams

- a **R. I.** Prohibiting taking of quahaugs under 1½ inches in diameter. 1§ '06 ch.1369, 20 Ap

2008

Crabs

- a **Md.** Close season for hard shell crabs, Nov. 1 to May 1. 5§ '06 ch.148, 23 Mr

2011

Oysters

- a **La.** Amdg. oyster law '04 ch.52 §5-7, 9, 10, 13, 15-17, 19, 21, 25: salaries of com'n; \$45,000 [\$35,000] for expenses of com'n; collection of privilege tax; leases; rent; cancelation of leases where natural reef exists; close season; use of dredges; license fee; natural reef defined. 12§ '06 ch.178
- b **Md.** Generally amdg. C.'04 art.72 §68-73, 77, 78 rel. to inspection of oyster industry. 9§ '06 ch.188, 30 Mr
- c **Md.** "An act to regulate taking of oysters in Potomac river"; to take effect on passage of concurrent legislation by Va. 2§ '06 ch.468, 5 Ap
- d **Md.** State to control oyster-producing territory under direction of Bd of Shell Fish Com'rs; cooperation of U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Adds C.'04 art.72 §83-119. 38§ '06 ch.711, 2 Ap
- e **Md.** Rep. C.'04 art.72 §9, 64 rel. to taking of oysters in Potomac river. 1§ '06 ch.758, 5 Ap
- f **Miss.** Generally amdg. '02 ch.58 §3, 7-9, 11, 12, 14-17, 20 and rep. §24, 31 regulating oyster industry: dredging of reefs and planting of oysters; standard measure; \$15,000 [\$12,000] annual appropriation. 16§ '06 ch.133, 12 Ap
- g **Va.** Amdg. C. §2148 regulating taking of oysters: patent tongs; penalties. 1§ '06 ch.150, 10 Mr
- h **Va.** Amdg. C. §2154 rel. to unlawful taking of oysters; larceny defined; penalties. 1§ '06 ch.205, 14 Mr
- i **Va.** To prohibit use of "drag boxes" or receptacles for oysters that are drawn over natural beds. 3§ '06 ch.207, 14 Mr

2012

STATE DEPARTMENTS. OFFICERS

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '01 ch.73 §2: \$4000 [\$2000] to be annually appropriated for use of State Oyster Com'n. 1§ '06 ch.35, 26 Mr

2015

Minimum size

- a **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.72 §7 and adding §8A: oysters to be culled on natural bar *before thrown into boat*; msdr. to transport unmerchable oysters. 2§ '06 ch.439, 3 Ap

2017

Scallops

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.91 §84: penalty for taking [seed] scallops *under 2 inches in diameter*. 1§ '06 ch.288, 14 Ap

2019

Terrapin

- a **N. J.** "An act for the protection of . . . diamond-backed terrapin . . ." 9§ '06 ch.63, 30 Mr

2020

Mines and mining

See also 500, Corporations. For labor in mines *see* 2040, Labor

- a **Ark.** Owners of coal and other mineral lands may own and operate short lines of ry. necessary for mining and marketing products. 6§ '05 ch.163, 13 Ap; '05 ch.268, 6 My

2031

Ore analysis

- a **Va.** Rep. C. §1897-98: abolishing office of State Assayer and Chemist, created by '73 ch.146 to analyze soils and assay ores and metals. 1§ '06 ch.27, 17 F

2035

Petroleum. Gas

See also 1493, Petroleum products (inspection); 1647, Encouragement of industries

2036

Pipe lines

- a **Ark.** Mineral oil or natural gas corp. to have right of eminent domain for construction of pipe lines; procedure; injury to pipes. 4§ '05 ch.228, 2 My
- b **La.** Pipe lines declared to be common carriers and placed under supervision of railroad com'n. 3§ '06 ch.36, 29 Je
- d **La.** Amdg. R.S. §1479 rel. to expropriation of private lands for public purposes: expropriation for natural gas pipe line companies. 3§ '06 ch.208, 12 Jl
- c **La.** Granting to oil and gas pipe line co. agreeing to be common carrier, right of eminent domain and right to use streets and public places with consent of property owners. 7§ '06 ch.39, 29 Je

2037

Waste of oil and gas. Plugging wells

- a **Ark.** Abandoned natural gas or oil well to be plugged; interference with gas wells, pipes etc. prohibited. 5§ '05 ch.242, 6 My
- b **Ky.** To prevent flooding and destruction of oil and gas under lands of another; plugging. 3§ '06 ch.47, 17 Mr
- c **La.** Regulations to prevent waste of natural gas: injuring pipe lines; plugging abandoned wells; penalty. 6§ '06 ch.71, 4 Jl

2040

Labor

See also 354, Convict labor; 1099, Buildings, sanitation and safety

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2469-70: term of Com'r of Labor Statistics to commence Apr. 1 in *odd* [even] numbered years; biennial report to be made in even years. 2§ '06 ch.102, 10 Ap
- b **Ky.** Rev. and supplementing '02 ch.16 rel. to child employment: safety appliances; toilet rooms and seats; application of act. 13§ '06 ch.52, 17 Mr
- c **La.** Amdg. Const. 1898 art.210 to make women eligible for factory inspector. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.13, 22 Je

LABOR

2040

- d **La.** Exits and stairways of factories: sanitary surroundings; seats for women; employment of women and children; appointment of factory inspectors by cities and towns. Rev. '86 ch.43. 11§
'06 ch.34, 29 Je
- e **Mass.** Specifying contents of annual statements to be submitted by cities and towns to Bureau of Statistics of Labor. 3§
'06 ch.296, 21 Ap
- f **N. Y.** 8 hours to be legal day's work; state, mun. corp. or public contractor to permit employees to work but 8 hours, and to pay prevailing rate of wages in same industry; enforcement; application of act. Reenacts '97 ch.415 §3 in part declared unconst. *People v. Grout*, 72 N. E. 464 (1904) and *People v. Coler*, 59 N. E. 716 (1901). 1§
'06 ch.506, 19 My
- g **Va.** Amdg. '98 ch.863 §3, 4 rel. to Com'r of Labor Statistics: term 2 years; enforcement. 2§
'06 ch.55, 27 F

2049

Health of employees

- a **Mass.** "An act to provide for . . . sanitary conditions in foundries." 2§
'06 ch.250, 5 Ap
- 2051 *Dust and gases*
- a **N. Y.** Amdg. labor law '97 ch.415 §81 requiring exhaust fans for machinery creating dust: requirement discretionary with Com'r of Labor in case of woodworking machinery. 1§
'06 ch.366, 10 My

2053

Bakeries and confectioneries

See also 1008, Confectionery

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. labor law '97 ch.415 §111, 114 rel. to bakeries and confectioneries: bakery to include macaroni bakery; drainage and plumbing; enforcement; sealing of cooking apparatus till premises made sanitary. 2§
'06 ch.401, 10 My

2063

Mines

See also 2020, Mines and mining

- a **Ark.** Amdg. and supplementing S.'04 §5337, 5346-47, 5350, 5354, 5356 rel. to inspection and operation of coal mines: act to apply to mines employing 10 [20] or more men underground. 19§
'05 ch.225, 1 My
- b **Ky.** To increase efficiency of inspection of coal mines; inspection districts; appointment by Gov. of 2 assistant inspectors at \$1200 each; inspection of miner's scales and oil. 10§
'06 ch. 108, 21 Mr
- c **N. Y.** Amdg. Pen. C. §384g: inspection of tunnels by Com'r of Labor. 1§
'06 ch.521, 21 My

2064

Health and comfort of employees

- a **Ill.** Declaring unconst. '03 p.252 requiring owners or operators of coal mines to provide washrooms for miners, to be available also for drying clothes. Special legislation.

Starne v. People 78 N. E. 61 (1906)

2066

Safety of employees

- a **N. Y.** Regulation of mines and quarries: traveling ways to be cut around bottom of shaft; notice of opening and abandonment to be given to Com'r of Labor. Adds §130-33 to labor law '97 ch.415. 4§ '06 ch.375, 10 My
- b **O.** "An act to prevent explosion of dust-charged air and gas in mines." 3§ '06 p.169, 31 Mr

2077

Railways

2078

Health of employees

- a **Ark.** Railroad to prepare shelter for person employed in repair or construction of ry. equipment during inclement weather. 3§ '05 ch.233, 1 My

2079

VESTIBULES

- a **O.** Amdg. '93 p.220 §1: forward vestibule on electric street car to be heated from Nov. to Apr. 2§ '06 p.5, 9 F

2080

Safety of employees

- a **O.** Railroad companies to equip locomotives with self-cleaning ash dump pans; engineer or fireman not to be compelled to go under locomotive to remove ashes except in emergency. 3§ '06 p.46, 14 Mr

2082

Sweat shops

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. labor law '97 ch.415 §100: tenement house not to be used for manufacture of articles of rubber, macaroni, ice cream, candy, nuts or preserves without license; special permit allowed for high grade apartment shops; law not to apply to certain shops on ground floor. 1§ '06 ch.129, 3 Ap
- b **N. Y.** Defining tenant factories: landlord to be responsible for proper sanitation and plumbing and structural conditions as in tenement houses; articles exposed to contagion to be labeled unclean; label not to be removed till premises made sanitary. Adds §94-95 to labor law '97 ch.415. 2§ '06 ch.178, 10 Ap
- c **N. Y.** Amdg. labor law '97 ch.415 §102: Com'r of Labor may [shall] label goods unlawfully manufactured in tenement houses and seize same until disinfected. 1§ '06 ch.275, 19 Ap

2085

Hours

See also 2113, Employment

- a **Ark.** Legal day's work for persons operating or constructing saw and planing mills, 10 hours. 4§ '05 ch.49, 23 F
- b **Mass.** Resolution favoring amdt. to U. S. Const. enabling Cong. to enact laws regulating hours of labor. '06 p.845, 28 F

2096

Public work

- a **Mass.** 8 hours, maximum day's work, or 48 hours a week where Saturday half holiday allowed for employees of state, county or city or town accepting provisions of R.L. ch.106 §20. 6§ '06 ch.517, 22 Je

LABOR

2097

Railways

- a **Md.** Railroad to allow telegraph or telephone operators who space trains by block system to work but 8 hours in 24; application of law. Adds C.'04 art.23 §300A-D. 4§ '06 ch.454, 3 Ap

2100

Wages

See also 419, Mechanics liens; 451, Exemption from execution; 742, Garnishment

2101

Assignment

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §3047: assignment of wages by head of family must be by written instrument signed by husband and wife if married and acknowledged before notarial officer; prior notice of assignment to employer to have precedence. 1§ '06 ch.148, 5 Ap
- b **La.** Assignment of wages not binding on employer without his written consent. 2§ '06 ch.5, 15 Je
- c **Md.** Assignment of wages: time limit, 6 months; lender to give notice to employer of assignment; agreement to be signed by husband and wife, if married, and acknowledged before justice of peace; interest charge limited to 6%; Court of Equity may perpetually enjoin enforcement, not duly executed. Adds C.'04 art.8 §11-18. 8§ '06 ch.399, 3 Ap
- d **Mass.** Assignment of wages: period not to exceed 2 years; to be made only to secure debts contracted prior to or simultaneously with execution; standard form; copy to be delivered to employer. 6§ '06 ch.390, 15 My
- e **Va.** To regulate business of loaning money on wages and salaries or of purchasing same; license tax. 10§ '06 ch.156, 12 Mr

2103

Mode of payment: money, company stores, certificates

- a **Ark.** Msdr. to pay wages by scrip not redeemable in money or to compel purchase of supplies in payment of wages; liability for sale of goods at unreasonable price; coal mines employing less than 20 men underground excepted. 4§ '05 ch.143, 5 Ap
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. labor law '97 ch.415 §9 rel. to cash payment of wages: corp. or person engaged in public work as contractor or subcontractor to pay in cash; such employer not to conduct co. store if store exists within 2 miles of place of work. 1§ '06 ch.316, 24 Ap

2104

Period of payment

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §6649: wages due employee on discharge by any [railroad] corp. to be paid within 7 days. 2§ '05 ch.210, 24 Ap
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.106 §62: employees of county to be paid weekly. 1§ '06 ch.427, 26 My

2107

Mines

2110

Weighing and screening coal

- a **Ark.** Msdr. for operator of coal mine employing 10 men underground at bu. or ton rates to screen or decrease amount of coal before weighing. 2§ '05 ch.219, 1 My

2113

Employment

- a **N. J.** Com'n appointed by '05 ch.94 to revise laws on master and servant, to report to Leg. of 1907 [1906]. 1§
'06 ch.110, 12 Ap

2113(5)

Contracts

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §5030: person inducing laborer or renter to break contract or lease to be fined from \$25 to \$100 [guilty of msdr. and fined from \$20 to \$200] and be liable for advances made and damages [in double amount of damages]. 2§
'05 ch.298, 6 My
- b **La.** Rev. '92 ch.50: violation of contract by share hand; inducing to quit; false arrest; penalties not to apply to farming contract for longer than 1 year. 4§
'06 ch.54, 2 Jl

2114

Employment offices. Emigrant agents

- a **N. Y.** Generally amdg. '04 ch.432 rel. to employment agencies; limiting application to cities of 1st [and 2d] class. 10§
'06 ch.327, 27 Ap
- b **N. Y.** Regulating employment agencies in cities of 2d class where fees are charged for procuring employment. 9§
'06 ch.328, 27 Ap

2115

Free employment bureaus

- a **Mass.** Chief of Bureau of Statistics of Labor to establish free employment offices in certain cities with approval of Gov. and Council; semiweekly reports from sup't of office to chief; printing and exchange of employment list; appropriation. 8§
'06 ch.435, 31 My
- b **N. Y.** Rep. labor law '97 ch.415 §40-43: abolishing free public employment bureau in city of 1st class. 2§
'06 ch.158, 6 Ap

2117

Women

- a **La.** Regulating employment of children and women in cities and towns of 10,000 rel. to age, hours of labor, sanitary surroundings etc. Rev. '86 ch.43. 11§
'06 ch.34, 29 Je

2118

Children

See also 2172, Children (dependent and neglected); 2270, Compulsory attendance

- a **Ga.** Children under 10 not to be employed in factories, or under 12 unless necessary for own or parents' support; under 14 not to work between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.; under 14 must be able to write and have attended school 12 weeks preceding year; between 14 and 18 to attend school 12 weeks each year; parents affidavit to be filed with employer; penalties. 8§
'06 p.98, 1 Ag
- b **Ia.** To regulate employment of child labor. 7§
'06 ch.103, 10 Ap

LABOR

2118

- c **Ky.** Rev. and supplementing '02 ch.16 rel. to child employment. 13§ '06 ch.52, 17 Mr
- d **La.** Regulating employment of children and women in cities and towns of 10,000 rel. to age, hours of labor, sanitary surroundings etc. Rev. '86 ch.43. 11§ '06 ch.34, 29 Je
- e **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.100 §4 and adding §5-12 regulating employment of minors. 11§ '06 ch.192, 30 Mr
- f **Mass.** Provisions of R.L. ch.65 §17 restricting peddling, hawking and bootblackening by minors under 14, extended to *all cities* [Boston]. 1§ '06 ch.151, 9 Mr
- g **Mass.** Employment of minors: ability to read and write simple English, required as prerequisite by '05 ch.267, construed to mean in 1906 admission to 2d grade, in 1907, 3d grade, 1908, 4th grade of school in place of residence; minors may work on Saturday from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. in mercantile establishments. 2§ '06 ch.284, 14 Ap
- h **Mass.** Amdg. and supplementing R.L. ch.106 §33 rel. to employment of minors: enforcement; increased powers of truant officers; jurisdiction. 6§ '06 ch.499, 20 Je
- i **N. Y.** Amdg. labor law '97 ch.415 §77, 161-62: minors under 16 may not work in factories after 7 p. m. [9 p. m.]; in *cities of 1st class* not to be employed in mercantile establishment, office, restaurant, hotel or apartment house, or transmission of merchandise or messages after 7 p. m. [10 p. m.]; children 12 to 14 may work in vacation in cities of 1st and 2d class, factories excepted. 3§ '06 ch.490, 17 My

2119

Mines

- a **O.** Msdr. to employ coal miner to work unaccompanied having less than year's practical experience. 2§ '06 p.259, 2 Ap

2120

Women

- a **N. Y.** Women not to be employed in mines or quarries. Adds §133 to labor law '97 ch.415. 4§ '06 ch.375, 10 My

2121

Children

- a **N. Y.** Child under 16 not to be employed in mines or quarries. Adds §133 to labor law '97 ch.415. 4§ '06 ch.375, 10 My

2125

Employers liability. Insurance

See also 1732, Insurance; 1762, Industrial insurance

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.106 §72: on death of employee damages may be recovered for conscious suffering resulting from injury. 1§ '06 ch.370, 8 My
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. labor law '97 ch.415 §87: *death*, accident or injury in factory to be reported to Com'r of Labor; report not to be used as evidence in action arising out of death or injury. 1§ '06 ch.216, 12 Ap

2126

Railroads

- a N. Y. Railroad corp. or receiver liable for injury to employee caused by negligence of officer or employee or person entrusted with superintendence or power to direct any employee, or person in charge of switch, signal locomotive, car, train or telegraph office; liability for defect of machinery; contracting out illegal. Adds §42a to railroad law '90 ch.565. 1§ '06 ch.657, 29 My

2137

Blacklisting. Membership in unions

- a Ark. Prohibiting blacklisting of employees. 1§ '05 ch.214, 27 Ap
- b N. Y. Declaring unconst. '87 ch.688 prohibiting any person from making the employment of another conditional on the employee not becoming a member of a labor organization. Abridges right to contract. People v. Marcus 77 N. E. 1073 (1906)

2140

Charities

See also 60, State institutions; 335, Corrections; 583, Corporations not for profit; 1761, Fraternal beneficiary societies

2142

State boards and officers

- a Ark. Amdg. S.'04 §4129: Bd of Trustees of State Charitable Insts. to be composed of 7 [6] members. 2§ '05 ch.47, 23 F
- b Ark. Amdg. S.'04 §4132: salary of sec. of Bd of Trustees of State Charitable Insts. \$1800 [\$1200]. 2§ '05 ch.101, 23 Mr
- c Ky. Creating State Bd of Control for Charitable Insts.: abolishing institutional bds of state hospitals for insane and Feeble-minded Institute; powers and duties; annual report to Gov. 33§ '06 ch.18, 9 Mr

2143

State institutions (general)

- a Mass. Inmates of inst. under supervision of State Bd of Charity may correspond with bd without intervention of sup't. 1§ '06 ch.341, 30 Ap

2144

Local boards, officers and institutions

- a N. J. City sup't of indoor relief to be appointed by mayor with consent of council. 3§ '06 ch.151, 24 Ap
- b O. Amdg. R.S. §633 subdiv.15-17 rel. to bds of county visitors of local charitable and correctional insts. receiving public aid: appointment; vacancies; compensation; duties. 5§ '06 p.27, 3 Mr

2149.

Poor relief

See also 260, Vagrancy

2155

Poorhouses

2157

Local institutions

- a Ia. Amdg. C. §422 subdiv. 20: county supervisors may appropriate \$300 annually for experimental crops on county farm. 1§ '06 ch.13, 21 Mr

CHARITIES

2157

- b **Md.** Rev. C.'04 art.4 rel. to county almshouses: insts. for county poor to be designated as county houses. 4§ '06 ch.32, 27 F
- c **N. J.** Bd of chosen freeholders may maintain undesirable pauper outside poorhouse. 1§ '06 ch.274, 18 My
- d **N. Y.** Amdg. county law '92 ch.686 §12 subdiv.13: bd of supervisors may adopt name for almshouse. 1§ '06 ch.318, 24 Ap
- e **O.** Amdg. '04 p.33 §1: county com'rs may sell bonds for rebuilding infirmary condemned by Chief Inspector of Workshops and Factories. 2§ '06 p.187, 31 Mr

2159

Public calamity

- a **N. Y.** Appropriating \$250,000 for relief of earthquake sufferers in Cal. 2§ '06 ch.297, 24 Ap
- b **R. I.** City councils may appropriate funds for Cal. earthquake sufferers, not exceeding \$5000. 1§ '06 ch.1372, 20 Ap
- c **R. I.** Appropriating \$10,000 for relief of people of state of Cal. '06 r.17, 20 Ap

2160

Sick and disabled

See also 1020, Communicable diseases

2165

Hospitals

See also 1023, Hospitals for contagious diseases; 1042, Tuberculosis hospital

2166

State hospitals

- a **Miss.** Amdg. '04 ch.112 §2: salary of surgeon of State Charity Hospital at Vicksburg \$2500 [\$150 a month]. 1§ '06 ch.136, 18 Ap

2168

Local hospitals

- a **Ia.** City of 12,500 may construct and maintain hospital; bond issue on majority vote of electors; city of 2d class may incur debts exceeding 1¼% of valuation for hospital purposes on ¾ vote of electors. 8§ '06 ch.22, 9 Ap
- b **Mon.** Declaring unconst. '01 p.80 §25 authorizing bd of county com'rs to build detention hospital. Subject not expressed in title. *Yegen v. Bd of Com'rs* 85 P. 740 (1906)
- c **N. J.** Amdg. '87 ch.139 §1 rel. to city hospitals: Finance Bd may increase appropriation not exceeding \$1500 [\$2000] to meet deficit for fiscal year. 1§ '06 ch.263, 17 My
- d **O.** Amdg. '02 (ex. sess.) p.20 §219: city council may levy tax to compensate private corp. maintaining public hospital free only to indigent inhabitants of municipality. 2§ '06 p.123, 28 Mr

2171

Nurses

- a **N. J.** Health authorities in city of 1st class may assign visiting nurses for free dispensary established by '02 ch.199; salary limited to \$75 a month. 3§ '06 ch.255, 17 My

2172

Children

See also 346, Reform schools; 371, Juvenile offenders; 445, Guardianship; 474, Family; 2118, 2121, Employment

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.102 §184: child not to be admitted to place of evening entertainment unaccompanied, on complaint by *police officer* [chief of police]. 1§ '06 ch.107, 21 F
- b **Mass.** Person under 17 not to be admitted to dance hall or roller skating rink unaccompanied by adult from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m.; exceptions. 4§ '06 ch.384, 11 My
- c **N. J.** Amdg. '02 ch.92 §14-16 rel. to care and custody of minors: judge of Court of Common Pleas may have jurisdiction if parents unfit. 3§ '06 ch.84, 6 Ap
- d **Va.** Amdg. '02 ch.591 rel. to care of neglected children: Court of Record *or police justice* may commit to charitable inst.; form of warrant and commitment. 5§ '06 ch.61, 28 F

2174

Crippled and deformed children

- a **O.** Establishing Inst. for Treatment and Education of Deformed and Crippled Children; com'n of Auditor of State, Gov. and 3 appointees to locate site and erect buildings; managing bd of 6 trustees to be appointed by Gov. and Senate; \$50,000. 8§ '06 p.57, 17 Mr

2175

Removal from institutions for adults

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. county law '92 ch.686 §92: nursing child under 1 year to accompany mother committed to jail; removal of child after reaching 2 years. 1§ '06 ch.426, 11 My

2179

Local and private

- a **Ia.** \$2000 annual appropriation for inspection of county and private insts. for insane, and societies and homes for dependent children. 1§ '06 ch.134, 10 Ap

2182

Placing out. Care of infants

- a **Ia.** Amdg. and supplementing C. §2690: provision for placing out orphans of Ia. Soldiers' Orphans Home by adoption or by contract; removal; earnings of child placed out to be reserved exclusively for child. 4§ '06 ch.127, 5 Ap
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2704: boys and girls committed to State Industrial School may be placed out under contract; stipulations of agreement; removal; prosecution. 1§ '06 ch.128, 5 Ap
- c **Ia.** Bd of Control of State Insts. to appoint state agent for Industrial School and also 1 for Soldiers' Orphans Home [1 agent for said insts. and Industrial School for Girls]; to find homes and employment for inmates on discharge or parole; appropriation. Rep. '04 ch.157. 4§ '06 ch.181, 5 Ap
- d **Md.** "An act to protect infants and young children from being received or boarded in improper homes in the city of Baltimore." 5§ '06 ch.334, 3 Ap

2183

Defectives

For marriage of defectives *see* 477; *see also* 2220, Education

- a **Md.** Provision for census of physically and mentally defective children, deaf, blind and feeble-minded, between 6 and 16 years, to be taken by principal teacher of every school in counties and truant officers of city of Baltimore, to be furnished to county school com'rs and Baltimore bd of education respectively and forwarded by latter to sup'ts of insts. Amdg. '04 ch.299 §139-41 and adding §139A, 142. 5§ '06 ch.236, 31 Mr
- b **Va.** Establishing Va. State School for Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Children; bd of visitors to locate site, direct construction and control management; annual report to Leg. 9§ '06 ch.164, 12 Mr

2184

Deaf and dumb

- a **O.** Day schools of 3 or more pupils may be established for deaf children of 3 years on petition of district bd to State School Com'r; \$150 per capita allowance; special training of teachers; annual inspection and report to com'r. 7§ '06 p.219, 2 Ap

2186

State institutions

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §4156: state beneficiary in Deaf Mute Institute may remain 13 [10] years. 2§ '05 ch.276, 6 My
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2726 rel. to State School for Deaf at Council Bluffs: certification of expenses of inmates to the several counties; method of payment. 1§ '06 ch.132, 10 Ap

2188

Blind

- a **Md.** Com'n to be appointed for improving condition of adult blind; to complete census of resident blind stating capacity for educational and industrial training; com'n authorized to furnish tools not exceeding \$50 per capita, and to place blind women in homes, not exceeding \$200 per capita a year; report to Leg. 1908; \$1500 annual appropriation for 1907 and 1908. 4§ '06 ch.290, 5 Ap
- b **Mass.** To provide industrial training and employment for adult blind: creating State Com'n for Blind; annual report to Gov. and council. 8§ '06 ch.385, 11 My
- c **N. Y.** Com'n to be appointed to investigate condition of blind: to prepare register stating capacity for industrial training and support and consider advisability of establishing industrial training schools; report to Leg. by Feb. 1907; \$5000. 6§ '06 ch.671, 31 My

2191

State institutions

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2717: biennial report of Ia. College for Blind to be made in *even* [odd] numbered years. 1§ '06 ch.131, 30 Mr
- b **Ky.** \$15,000 [\$10,000] annual appropriation for Ky. Institute for Education of Blind. 1§ '06 ch.50, 17 Mr

2193

Insane

See also 60, State institutions; 446, Guardianship

- a **Ia.** \$2000 annual appropriation for inspection of county and private insts. for insane, and societies and homes for dependent children. 1§ '06 ch.134, 10 Ap
- b **Ky.** Creating State Bd of Control for Charitable Insts.; abolishing institutional bds of state hospitals for insane and Feeble-minded Institute; powers and duties; annual report to Gov. 33§ '06 ch.18, 9 Mr
- c **N. J.** Procedure regulating commitment to state insts. for the insane: confinement therein; nonresidents; insane prisoner; support. 19§ '06 ch.324, 5 J1
- d **N. Y.** Amdg. insanity law '96 ch.545 §18 rel. to exam. of immigrants: Bd of Alienists to examine alien and nonresident insane in public insts. who are public charges, for purpose of deportation and removal; qualifications, powers and salaries of members of bd. 1§ '06 ch.296, 23 Ap

2198

State asylums

- a **Ark.** Name of Ark. State Lunatic Asylum to be changed to State Hospital for Nervous Diseases. 2§ '05 ch.15, 3 F
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.87 §4: *estimates of ordinary expenses* of the several insts. to be included in annual report to State Bd of Insanity. 1§ '06 ch.184, 21 Mr
- c **Mass.** Changing name of Northampton Insane Hospital to Northampton State Hospital. 1§ '06 ch.313, 23 Ap
- d **N. Y.** Amdg. insanity law '96 ch.545 §6: State Com'n in Lunacy may permit religious organization to erect building on grounds of State Hospital for holding services for inmates and employees. 1§ '06 ch.107, 23 Mr
- e **N. Y.** Amdg. insanity law '96 ch.545 §15: cost of buildings specially designed for care of curable insane not to exceed \$1000 per capita. 1§ '06 ch.284, 19 Ap

2199

Institutional boards, officers and employees

- a **N. J.** Bd of managers of N. J. State Hospital at Trenton and at Morris Plains may appoint sec. at salary of \$500. 1§ '06 ch.193, 2 My

2202

Private asylums

- a **N. J.** "An act to regulate and control private insane . . . insts. . ." 11§ '06 ch.272, 18 My

2203

Support. Right of admission

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2283 and rep. §2727 subdiv. a28: care and removal of nonresident insane to place of legal settlement or State Hospital for Insane; Bd of Control of State Insts. to direct transfers. 3§ '06 ch.92, 9 Ap

CHARITIES · DEFECTIVES

2203

- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2292: expense of care of insane *and of inebriates* in *State Hospital* for Insane *and for inebriates*; certification and payment of county charges. 1§ '06 ch.94, 10 Ap
- c **N. Y.** Amdg. C.C.P. §2341: committee of incompetent to file inventory of ward's property with sup't of state inst. to which ward has been committed. 1§ '06 ch.181, 10 Ap
- d **Va.** To compel support of patients in insane hospitals unless value of estate is less than \$2000 or family is dependent on insane person for support; appointment of special agent by Gov. for collection of claims. 5§ '06 ch.115, 10 Mr

2205

Inquest. Commitment. Discharge

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.87 §35 rel. to oath of physician in making certificate of insanity. 1§ '06 ch.418, 24 My
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.87 §49: payment of expenses rel. to commitment when insane person is not inhabitant of county from which committed. 1§ '06 ch.471, 9 Je
- c **N. J.** Amdg. '98 ch.130 §1 rel. to commitment of insane person to asylum: certificates of *county* physician and 1 other required. 1§ '06 ch.308, 12 Je
- d **Va.** Amdg. C. §1671 rel. to commitment of insane to State Hospital: disposition of proceedings before Com'n of Lunacy; fees of justices and witnesses. 2§ '06 ch.189, 14 Mr

2206

Transportation. Transfer

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2287: capture and return of patient escaped from hospital for insane; payment of expenses. 1§ '06 ch.93, 9 Ap

2210

Epileptics

2213

State asylums and colonies

- a **Mass.** \$80,000 for construction of women's dep't at Mass. Hospital for Epileptics. 2§ '06 ch.485, 15 Je
- b **Va.** Establishing Epileptic Colony on grounds of Western State Hospital near Lynchburg: managing bd of latter to have supervision; transfer of patients from State Hospitals for Insane; private endowment. '06 ch.48, 20 F

2215

Feeble-minded

See also 446, Guardianship

- a **Md.** Amdg. '94 ch.562 §4: idiotic, imbecile or feeble-minded patients received free of charge at Md. Asylum and Training School for Feeble-minded, to be taken as wards of state subject as to custody and discharge to institutional bd. 1§ '06 ch. 362, 3 Ap
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.87 §116: judicial inquiry as to continuance of inmate of Mass. School for Feeble-minded in school beyond school age, commitment to custodial dep't or discharge. 2§ '06 ch.309, 23 Ap

2215

- c **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.87 §66: idiots of 14 years subject to epilepsy may be received at Mass. Hospital for Epileptics. 18
'06 ch.352, 3 My

2218

State institutions

- a **Mass.** Establishing School for Feeble-minded; bd of trustees appointed by Gov. and Council to locate site and direct management under supervision of State Bd of Insanity; provision for school and custodial dep'ts; appropriations. 17§ '06 ch.508, 21 Je

2220

Education. Science. Culture

See also 2184, Deaf and dumb; 2188, Blind

- a **N. Y.** Establishing State Education Building to include State Library and State Museum: Trustees of Public Buildings to acquire site; specifications for construction, not exceeding cost of \$3,500,000, to be submitted by trustees to Leg. of 1907; \$400,000 for site. 7§ '06 ch.678, 31 My

2223

Elementary and secondary education

- a **Cal.** School records: substitute for teachers registers destroyed by public calamity; method of ascertaining average daily attendance when records of same destroyed. Adds P.C. §1696a. 1§
'06 ch.35, 14 Je
- b **Ga.** Amdg. '05 p.425 rel. to local tax for public schools; division of counties into school districts; election of trustees; powers and duties; election for local tax; levy and collection; corporate property taxable; all conflicting laws repealed. 9§ '06 p.61, 21 Ag
- c **Ia.** Miscellaneous amdts. to C. §2739-806: meetings of school bds; reports of school officers; school year; boundaries of school corporations; tax estimates. 14§ '06 ch.136, 10 Mr
- d **Md** Amdg. '04 ch.584 §10, 80 and adding §17D: expense allowance of State Bd of Education \$3000 [\$2000] a year; teachers institutes; State Sup't of Public Education with consent of state bd to appoint for 1 year, at \$1500, Assistant Sup't of Public Education. Rep. inconsistent part of §17B. 4§ '06 ch.356, 9 Ap
- e **Va.** Miscellaneous amdts. to C. ch.66 rel. to public free schools for counties. Rep. C. §1501, 1504. 18§ '06 ch.248, 15 Mr
- f **Va.** Amdg. C. §1531, 1538 rel. to schools in cities and towns constituting separate school districts; apportionment of state funds; eligibility to position of school trustee; rep. provision which debarred teacher related to school trustee. 2§ '06 ch.293, 17 Mr

2225

Meetings. Elections. Suffrage

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2763: notice of special meetings of voters in school districts. 3§ '06 ch.138, 9 Ap

EDUCATION

2227 Districts. Formation. Division. Consolidation

See also, 2272, Consolidation of schools

- a **Ia.** Organization of consolidated independent school districts. 1§ '06 ch.141, 5 Ap
- b **Ky.** "An act providing for extension of boundaries of graded common school districts." 4§ '06 ch.88, 28 Mr
- c **N. J.** Bonds issued by consolidated school district for erection of building to continue a lien on property of district. Supplements '03 (ex. sess.) ch.1. 2§ '06 ch.277, 18 My
- d **O.** Declaring unconst. R.S. §3891-92, as amended by '04 p.334 rel. to school law in so far as they declare to be legal special school districts created under special acts.
Bartlett v. State 75 N. E. 939 (1905)
- e **O.** Amdg. R.S. §3888-89: village containing district with tax valuation of \$100,000 shall constitute school district; status of school district on creation, dissolution or change in classification of municipality. 3§ '06 p.217, 2 Ap
- f **Va.** Amdg. C. §1470: division of school districts into subdistricts for white and colored children; administration; taxes; appointment of officers; adoption of act on vote of county school bd; application to State Bd of Education for relief from provisions of act. 1§ '06 ch.240, 15 Mr

2228

Officers. Boards

- a **S. D.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.9 §7: Leg. may impose additional qualifications for school sup'ts consistent with Const. art.7 §9. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 ch.68

2229

State

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2625: biennial report of Sup't of Public Instruction to be published in even numbered years. 1§ '06 ch.121, 30 Mr
- b **Ky.** \$500 annual appropriation for traveling expenses of State Sup't of Public Instruction. 1§ '06 ch.40, 16 Mr
- c **Va.** Amdg. C. §183 subdiv.14: salary of Sup't of Public Instruction \$2800 [\$2000]. 1§ '06 ch.3, 29 Ja
- d **Va.** Amdg. C. §1429 as to renewal of terms of members of State Bd of Education. 1§ '06 ch.33, 19 F; '06 ch.144, 10 Mr

2230

County

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2729: terms of trustees of county high schools to be 2 and 4 [3] years respectively; partial renewal. 1§ '06 ch.135, 10 Ap
- b **La.** Parish School Bd to be elected [appointed]: qualifications, term of office and compensation defined. 5§ '06 ch.60, 2 Jl

2231

District, township and municipal

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2758 rel. to time of qualification of school directors. 1§ '06 ch.137, 17 Mr
- b **Md.** Term and duties of Bd of School Com'rs of city of Baltimore. 1§ '06 ch.107, 16 Mr

2231

- c **Mass.** Terms of office of sup't and assistant sup'ts of public schools in city of Boston. Rep. '75 ch.241 §7-8. 3§ '06 ch.231, 2 Ap
- d **Mass.** Tenure of certain officers on school committee for city of Boston. Rep. '75 ch.241 §4. 3§ '06 ch.318, 26 Ap
- e **O.** Prescribing method of electing members of bd of education in school districts. 3§ '06 p.116, 22 Mr

2233

Buildings. Grounds

- a **Ark.** Special school district may borrow money for school building and mortgage property of district as security. 4§ '05 ch.248, 6 My
- b **Cal.** Amdg. P.C. §1670: high school bds may call election to submit question of bond issue for repairing or rebuilding buildings injured by public calamity. 1§ '06 ch.48, 14 Je
- c **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2768 as to school building bond fund. 1§ '06 ch.139, 23 Mr
- d **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2812b: school corp. bd may issue bonds for building and improving schoolhouses on submission to vote. 1§ '06 ch.140, 9 Ap
- e **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §3219: bd of education in city of 2d class may issue bonds for school sites and equipment to \$150,000 [\$100,000]. 1§ '06 ch.79, 21 Mr
- f **N.Y.** Amdg. consolidated school law '94 ch.556 t.7 §14 subdiv. 12, §47 subdiv.7, t.8 §15 subdiv.6: trustees may insure school and furniture in foreign insurance co. 4§ '06 ch.150, 5 Ap
- g **R. I.** Towns may condemn land, not exceeding 1 acre in area at any 1 taking for school purposes; proceedings. 4§ '06 ch.1306, 9 Mr
- h **Va.** District school bds may borrow money from literary fund on approval of State Bd of Education for erection of schoolhouses. 7§ '06 ch.252, 15 Mr
- i **Va.** District school bds may issue bonds for erecting and furnishing schoolhouses; on submission to vote. 10§ '06 ch.255, 15 Mr

2237

General school finance

For finance of state educational institutions, *see* 2333

2239

State and local

2240

Funds. Lands. Taxes

See also 774, Public lands

- a **Ark.** County judge on notice may lease wild school lands for 5 years or less; after expiration of lease land may be rented. 4§ '05 ch.156, 13 Ap
- b **Mon.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.3 §5 rel. to issue of bonds for State Normal School and requiring State Treasurer to apply fund from sale of lands and timber to payment of principal and interest of bonds. Const. art.11 §12 requires such funds to be invested and income only used for school. *State v. Rice* 83 P. 874 (1906)

EDUCATION

2240

- c **N. J.** Method of refunding money paid into school fund of state from sale of unclaimed freight. 2§ '06 ch.217, 8 My
- d **O.** Amdg. R.S. §3951 rel. to school taxes: annual state tax of 1 mill for state common school fund, and 1/10 mill for sinking fund; rep. provision rel. to State University fund. Rep. '02 p. 327. 2§ '06 p.256, 2 Ap
- e **Va.** Amdg. C. §1423 rel. to gifts, bequests etc. for educational purposes: trustees to give annual account as to investment of funds; enforcement of execution. 1§ '06 ch.23, 17 F

2241

Investment of funds

- a **Id.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.9 §11: school funds may be invested in county, mun. or school district bonds or state warrants. 2§ Vote Nov. 1906. Not submitted to vote as resolution contained no provision for publication. '05 p.438, 23 F
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. state finance law '97 ch.413 §87 rel. to investments of U. S. deposit fund by county loan com'rs: loans in county and city of N. Y. limited to \$10,000 [\$5000] and amount not to exceed 60% of value of property mortgaged. 1§ '06 ch.575, 23 My
- c **N. D.** Amdg. Const. 1889 §162: school funds may be invested in county, township or mun. bonds. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '03 p.294, 24 F; '05 p.349, 2 Mr

2242

Apportionment

- a **Ga.** Amdg. '03 p.65: new counties to receive pro rata share of school fund allotted to counties from which new county was formed. 3§ '06 p.117, 18 Ag
- b **Miss.** Amdg. and supplementing Ann. C.'92 §4051: distribution of state common school fund to various counties and separate school districts. 3§ '06 ch.118, 2 Ja
- c **N. J.** Distribution of state tax on railroad and canal property among counties for school purposes. 1§ '06 ch.146, 20 Ap
- d **N. J.** Amdg. '03 (ex. sess.) ch.1 §182 rel. to annual apportionment of school funds by county sup't: annual report of district bd to state grade of teachers employed, also of pupils attending school outside of own district. 1§ '06 ch.241, 17 My
- e **N. Y.** Amdg. consolidated school law '94 ch.556 §6 subdiv.1 rel. to apportionment of school fund: district quotas; determination of valuation of districts. 1§ '06 ch.698, 2 Je

2244

County, district and municipal

- a **Ark.** Amdg. Const. 1874 art.14 §3: Leg. may authorize school district to levy school tax of 7 [5] mills. 1§. Adopted Sept. 1906. '05 p.833, 2 Mr
- b **Ga.** Declaring unconst. '05 p.425 §3, 4 providing for levying and collection of a local tax for school districts. Imposes nonuniform tax. Brown v. Southern Ry. Co. 54 S. E. 729 (1906)

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

2244

- c **N. J.** Amdg. '03 (ex. sess.) ch. 1 §189: custodian of school moneys to report to bd of education of district. 1§
'06 ch.182, 2 My
- d **N. D.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.62 §124 in so far as it requires county treasurer to pay to cities organized under gen. law, the interest and penalties on city and city school taxes collected by him. Class legislation. State v. Mayo 108 N. W. 36 (1906)
- e **O.** Amdg. R.S. §3958 rel. to levy of tax by local bd of education after state funds exhausted: separate levies to [may] be made for different funds; submission of levy to bd of review in city districts not required. 2§
'06 p.9, 22 F
- f **O.** Amdg. R.S. §3959: minimum tax levy for schools in city school district, 6 mills; greater or less than authorized tax may be levied; additional 5 mill tax for 5 years may be levied on submission to vote. 2§
'06 p.127, 28 Mr
- g **O.** Amdg. R.S. §3960 rel. to local tax rate in school districts; certification of amount to county auditor. Adds §3958a. 3§
'06 p.248, 2 Ap
- h **S. C.** Amdg. C.C. §1208 rel. to levy by school district of special school tax: tax not to take effect till succeeding fiscal year. 1§
'06 ch.71, 24 F
- i **Va.** Amdg. C. §1529: city council may levy annual school tax of 5 [3] mills on \$1. 1§
'06 ch.80, 7 Mr
- j **Va.** County and district school bds severally to publish annual financial statement and post same at voting places in county and at courthouse; form of statement. 1§
'06 ch.137, 10 Mr

2245

Debts

- a **La.** Amdg. Const. 1898 art. 315-17 authorizing city of New Orleans to issue \$200,000 of school teachers salary bonds. Adopted Nov. 1906.
'06 ch.2 §7-8, 11 Je
- b **O.** Amdg. R.S. §3970 subdiv. 2, 4 rel. to sinking fund for payment of bonded indebtedness of district bds of education: investment; report; appropriation of taxes for payment; purchase of bonds issued by bd. 3§
'06 p.45, 14 Mr

2246

Negroes

See also 2247, 2330

- a **Ky.** Declaring unconst. '04 ch.85 rel. to maintenance by inst. of learning of separate branches for white and colored persons in so far as it fixes a minimum distance of 25 miles. Not within police power. Berea College v. Commonwealth 94 S. W. 623 (1906)

2247

Teachers

2250

Teachers associations

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §137 rel. to publication and distribution of proceedings of State Teachers Ass'n. 1§
'06 ch.6, 30 Mr

EDUCATION

Teachers libraries

See 2360, School libraries

2253 **Employment. Pay**

- a **Mass.** School teachers wishing employment may file applications and credentials with State Bd of Education; bd to furnish information to school committees and sup'ts; fees. 2§
'06 ch.399, 21 My

2254 *Salaries*

- a **O.** Minimum salary of school teachers \$40 a month for 8 months' session; state aid to make up deficiency; conditions. 3§
'06 p.200, 2 Ap

2255 *Pensions*

- a **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.77 §58: provisions for pensioning school teachers limited to those without means of support. 1§
'06 ch.475½, 3 Ap
- b **N. J.** Amdg. '03 ch.16: school teacher employed for 35 years, 20 years of period being in district from which retired [40 years in same district], to be pensioned. 2§
'06 ch.103, 12 Ap
- c **N. J.** Generally amdg. '03 (2d ex. sess.) ch.1 §213-24 rel. to teachers retirement fund. 12§
'06 ch.314, 13 Je
- d **N. Y.** Establishing pension fund for teachers in Troy. 11§
'06 ch.305, 24 Ap
- e **O.** Amdg. R.S. §3897d, e, k, 1: school teacher's pension not to exceed \$300 [\$500]; pension fund. 5§
'06 p.157, 31 Mr

2258 **Qualifications**

- a **Cal.** Teachers certificates lost or destroyed by public calamity may be reissued without fee. Adds P.C. §1892. 1§ '06 ch.47, 14 Je
- b **Ia.** Exam. and certification of teachers: classification and registration of certificates. Rep. C. §2632, 2734-37. 21§ '06 ch.122, 5 Ap
- c **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §4425: teachers applying for exam. to take oath that they have no knowledge of questions or of unlawful use of same by others. 3§
'06 ch.29, 16 Mr
- d **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §4426: *felony* [msdr.] for any state or county officer to furnish information rel. to teachers exam. questions; penalty, 1 to 2 years imprisonment [fine, \$50 to \$100]. 1§
'06 ch.39, 16 Mr
- e **La.** Defining qualifications of applicant for state teachers certificate: holder may teach in any parish for 10 years; State Bd of Examiners created. 5§
'06 ch.55, 2 Jl
- f **N. J.** Amdg. '03 (2d ex. sess.) ch.1 §30: compensation of members of county bd of examiners limited to \$25 [\$10] for each exam. 1§
'06 ch.309, 12 Je
- g **O.** Amdg. R.S. §4071a rel. to exam. of county teachers: questions to be prepared and printed by State Com'r of Common Schools [printed by county bd of examiners]; msdr. to be in possession of papers prior to distribution. 2§ '06 p.228, 2 Ap

2261

Certificates to graduates

- a **Ark.** Diploma of normal dep't of University of Ark. equivalent to 6 year license to teach; at expiration of period, on approval of Sup't of Public Instruction, diploma may be converted to life certificate. 2§ '05 ch.343, 11 My
- b **Ky.** Diploma from normal dep't of Agricultural and Mechanical College equivalent to life certificate to teach; issue of college certificates corresponding to state diplomas and certificates. 4§ '06 ch.92, 21 Mr
- c **La.** Amdg. '02 ch.214 §23, 49, 53, 59: school week and month defined; applicant for 1st grade certificate who is graduate of inst. of learning authorized to confer a diploma exempt from exam. in certain subjects; what diplomas entitle holder to certificate without exam. 4§ '06 ch.133, 10 J1
- d **S. C.** Amdg. C.C. §1200: State Bd of Education to examine curriculum and equipment of college before issuing certificates on its diplomas. 1§ '06 ch.25, 17 F

2263

Institutes

- a **Ark.** Annual institutes to be held for both white and colored teachers; regulations. 8§ '05 ch.311, 1 My
- b **Ky.** Amdg. '93 ch.260 §9 rel. to attendance of teachers at county institutes: no reduction of salary on account of suspension of session; time not to be charged as loss. 1§ '06 ch.35, 16 Mr

2266

Normal schools

- a **Ga.** Establishing Agricultural, Industrial and Normal College in Lowndes county, as a branch of University of Ga.: site to be donated; trustees; officers; property not to be alienated or encumbered; purpose. 10§ '06 p.75, 18 Ag
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2680 rel. to biennial report of State Normal School at Cedar Falls. 1§ '06 ch.125, 30 Mr
- c **Ky.** "An act to establish system of state normal schools . . ." 30§ '06 ch.102, 21 Mr
- d **Miss.** Property of State Normal School for colored pupils at Holly Springs donated to Branch Agricultural Experiment station. 2§ '06 ch.146, 1 Mr
- e **N. Y.** Provision for rebuilding of N. Y. State Normal College at Albany and authorizing exchange of site; \$350,000. 4§ '06 ch.435, 14 My

2267

Attendance

Colored pupils

See 2246

2270

Compulsory attendance. Truancy

See also 2118, Employment (children)

- a **Md.** Amdg. '04 ch.299: compulsory education of deaf and blind children, 6 [8] to 16 years, during 8 months or school year; free transportation for indigent pupils; names of children to be furnished by school teachers to bds of county school com'rs and Baltimore bd of education. 5§ '06 ch.236, 31 Mr

EDUCATION

2270

- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.44 §1 rel. to compulsory education: parents may not avail themselves of defense of physical or mental condition of child unless all reasonable measures have been taken to correct condition. 1§ '06 ch.383, 11 My
- c **Mass.** Habitual truants, absentees and school offenders to be committed to county truant schools. 3§ '06 ch.389, 12 My

2272 Place of attendance. Conveyance of pupils. Consolidation of schools

See also 2227, Districts

- a **O.** Amdg. R.S. §3934: conveyance of pupils to schoolhouses *optional* with bd of education of special school districts [transportation required of pupil residing 1½ miles distant]. 2§ '06 p.267, 2 Ap

2274

School census

- a **Cal.** Amdg. P.C. §1636: provision for substitute, when public calamity prevents taking of school census. 1§ '06 ch.34, 14 Je

2275

School year, month, day

- a **La.** Amdg. '02 ch.214 §23, 49, 53 and 59: school week and month defined. 4§ '06 ch.133, 10 Jl

2277

Students. Discipline

2281

Physical condition. Medical inspection

- a **Mass.** "An act rel. to appointment of school physicians." 7§ '06 ch.502, 20 Je

2288

Curriculum

2306

Patriotic exercises

- a **S. C.** South Carolina day, Mar. 18, to be celebrated in schools. 2§ '06 ch.18, 17 F

2308

Physical culture

- a **Mass.** School committees may supervise athletic organizations of pupils bearing name of school and prescribe conditions for competition. 2§ '06 ch.251, 5 Ap

Trades and manual training

See 2350

2316

Special kinds of schools

See also 2184, Deaf and dumb; 2188, Blind; 2265, Normal schools; 2342, Professional and technical education

2325

Private schools

- a **O.** Amdg. '56 p.33 §3: bd of education may contract for instruction of pupils in nonsectarian schools or academy in district and for contribution toward maintenance and erection of buildings; proviso. 2§ '06 p.206, 2 Ap

2327 High schools and academies

2328 State aid

- a **Cal.** Amdg. '05 ch.65 §5 rel. to apportionment of state high schools fund: conditions rel. to average daily attendance and school sessions not to apply when school closed because of public calamity. 1§ '06 ch.43, 14 Je
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.42 §3: towns of less than 500 families maintaining high school to receive \$500 [\$300] state aid a year. 2§ '06 ch.200, 26 Mr
- c **Va.** Provision for establishing and maintaining system of district high schools; state aid to amount raised by district, \$250 to \$400 a year; \$50,000 annual appropriation. 4§ '06 ch.211, 14 Mr

2330 Higher education

2332 State institutions (general)

- a **Ga.** Providing for additional trustee for University of Ga.: to be nonresident native Georgian; appointed by Gov. for 8 years. 4§ '06 p.77, 18 Ag
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2641: biennial report of State University to be made in *even* [odd] numbered years. 1§ '06 ch.123, 30 Mr
- c **O.** Defining state policy as to development of higher educational insts.: Ohio University at Athens and Miami University at Oxford to be supported as colleges of liberal arts, without technical or graduate instruction; Ohio State University at Columbus to furnish in addition to liberal courses, professional, technical and graduate instruction; fixing permanent tax rates for each inst.; inspections of accounts. Rep. R.S. §3951 a-b and '02 p.45 §3-6. 10§ '06 p.309, 2 Ap
- d **S. C.** Amdg. C.C. §1257: changing name of S. C. College at Columbia to University of S. C. 4§ '06 ch.14, 17 F
- e **S. C.** State colleges to allow 10 days Christmas recess. 1§ '06 ch.30, 17 F
- f **Va.** Rev. '88 ch.434 rel. to William and Mary College: property to be transferred to state; managing bd of visitors to be appointed by Gov. and Senate; maintenance of normal school with collegiate course; act subject to adoption by college. 7§ '06 ch.92, 7 Mr
- g **Va.** Sup't of Public Instruction to be member of bd of visitors of University of Va. 1§ '06 ch 307, 17 Mr
- h **Wis.** Joint leg. committee to be appointed to investigate State University; expenditure limited to \$10,000; report to Gov. by Nov. 1906. 1§ '05 (ex. sess.) ch.7, 19 D; '05 (ex. sess.) p.41

2333 Finance. Lands. Support

See also 774, Public lands; 2237, School finance

- a **La.** Amdg. Const. 1898 art. 256: removing limitation on appropriation to La. Industrial Institute. 2§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.3, 11 Je

EDUCATION

2335

Admission. Scholarships. Tuition

- a **S. C.** Subsidized educational insts. to report to Leg. annually names of beneficiary and scholarship students. 3§ '06 ch.69, 24 F

2342

Professional and technical education

For examination and licensing, *see* 591, Practice of law; 944, Medicine; 948, Dentistry; 949, Pharmacy; 1388, Veterinary practice. *See also* 226c, Normal schools

2343

Agricultural

See also 1838, Agricultural experiment stations; 1829, Farmers institutes, reading courses, lectures

- a **Ga.** An industrial and agricultural school to be established in each congressional district; funds to establish; trustees; donation of site and location; support of students; course; faculty; work of students; tuition; when opened; rental of premises. 10§ '06 p.72, 18 Ag
- b **Ia.** To provide for maintenance of agricultural extension work by Ia. State College of Agric. and Mechanic Arts; appropriation. 3§ '06 ch.185, 10 Ap
- c **N. Y.** Establishing N. Y. State School of Agric. at Saint Lawrence University at Canton; \$80,000. 4§ '06 ch.682, 31 My

2344

Colleges

- a **Ga.** Appropriating \$100,000 to University of Ga. to erect and equip agricultural college at Athens; bd of trustees created; their powers and duties. 4§ '06 p.10, 21 J1
- b **Ga.** Establishing an Agricultural, Industrial and Normal College in Lowndes county, as a branch of University of Ga.: site to be donated; trustees; officers; property not to be alienated or encumbered; purpose. 10§ '06 p.75, 18 Ag
- c **Ga.** Reorganizing local bd of trustees of North Ga. Agricultural College: to consist of 7 members, 3 from county of Lumpkin; to be appointed by Gov.; rights, powers and duties. 7§ '06 p.78, 21 Ag
- d **N. Y.** Providing for administration of N. Y. State College of Agric. at Cornell University established by '04 ch.655. 1§ '06 ch.218, 12 Ap
- e **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.66 §2: \$25,000 [\$15,000] annual appropriation for R. I. College of Agric. and Mechanic Arts. 2§ '06 ch.1353, 20 Ap

2346

Ceramics

- a **Ia.** Establishing dep't of ceramics at Ia. State College of Agric. and Mechanic Arts: to teach art of claymaking, manufacture and use of cements and allied industries. 2§ '06 ch.124, 10 Ap

2350

Technical and manual training

- a **Mass.** Com'n on Industrial Education to be appointed: to direct establishment of independent industrial schools through state, prescribe courses of instruction and apportion state aid proportional to amount of local tax; annual report to Leg.; appropriations. Rep. R.L. ch.42 §10. 8§ '06 ch.505, 21 Je

2350

- b **N. J.** Amdg. '81 ch.164 §1 rel. to industrial schools: annual maximum of state aid \$7000 [\$5000]. 1§ '06 ch.20, 20 Mr

2352

Libraries

2354

State libraries

- a **Md.** Gov. and Senate to appoint custodian of works of reference in Md. State Library for 2 years at \$720 salary. 1§ '06 ch.50, 8 Mr
- b **Miss.** State Librarian with Gov. may appoint assistant state librarian at \$600. 2§ '06 ch.121, 2 Ja
- c **R. I.** Amdg. G. L. ch.28 §2 as to apportionment of State Library appropriation. 2§ '06 ch.1350, 20 Ap

2356

Free public libraries

- a **N. J.** Supplementing '05 ch.150: free public library may receive and care for gifts and bequests of art objects. 1§ '06 ch.8, 7 Mr
- b **O.** Amdg. R.S. §348, 891a rel. to public libraries: Bd of Library Com'rs may appoint library organizer to promote and organize new libraries, reporting annually to bd; county com'rs may agree with library ass'n for use of library by people of county. 3§ '06 p.194, 2 Ap

2357

State aid and supervision. Traveling libraries

- a **Mass.** Bd of Free Public Library Com'rs may expend annually not to exceed \$2000 to aid libraries in towns under \$600,000 valuation. 1§ '06 ch.183, 21 Mr
- b **N. J.** Traveling libraries may be sent to penal and correctional insts.; \$1000. 2§ '06 ch.115, 13 Ap
- c **Va.** Appropriating \$7500 to establish a system of traveling libraries. 1§ '06 ch.129 §10, 10 Mr

2358

Establishment. Support. Government

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §422, 729 and adding §729d rel. to free public libraries: benefits extended to residents outside corporate limits of town or city in which library is located; powers of library trustees. 4§ '06 ch.14, 5 Ap
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §732, 894 subdiv. 4: tax levy for libraries in cities and incorporated towns under 6000 limited to 3 [2] mill tax. 2§ '06 ch.21, 30 Mr
- c **O.** Township may levy $\frac{1}{2}$ mill tax to pay private ass'n maintaining free public library. 3§ '06 p.47, 14 Mr
- d **O.** Amdg. '02 (ex. sess.) p.8 §1: bds of education may provide free libraries for city, village, *township* and special school districts; provisions of act extended to libraries jointly owned by 2 or more school districts; organization and management. 2§ '06 p.244, 2 Ap
- e **O.** Public library bd may issue bonds for erection of library building, on submission to vote of district maintaining library. 7§ '06 p.260, 2 Ap

HISTORY AND MEMORIALS

2359

Law libraries

- a Ark. Clerk of Supreme Court may employ librarian, at \$75 a month. 3§ '05 ch.92, 15 Mr
- b Ia. Amdg. C. §2881e: \$4000 [\$2500] annual appropriation for law dep't of State Library and Historical Dep't. 1§ '06 ch.143, 21 Mr
- c O. Amdg. R.S. §2679: county com'rs having law library ass'n to provide quarters at county seat if no room in county court-house; books and furniture exempt from taxation. 2§ '06 p.18, 26 F

2360

School libraries

- a La. Providing for establishment of school libraries: supervision by State Sup't of Education. 6§ '06 ch.202, 12 J1

2363

History. Records. Memorials

- a Ark. Appointment of Ark. History Com'n to investigate extant sources of information on state history and methods of preservation; report to Gov. by Jan. 1907; \$1250. 3§ '05 ch.215, 27 Ap

2364

Anniversary celebrations

- a N. Y. Designating Hudson-Fulton Com'n to prepare celebration in 1909 of discovery of Hudson river and use of steam for navigation on same; \$25,000. 11§ '06 ch.325, 27 Ap
- b O. County may appropriate \$15,000 for centennial celebration of formation, on submission to vote. 3§ '06 p.163, 31 Mr

2365

Archives. Records. Colonial laws

- a Ia. Preservation of public archives by State Library and Historical Dep't: transfer of documents 10 years after current use; classification and calendaring; Hall of Public Archives to be provided in State Historical Memorial and Art Building. 5§ '06 ch.142, 10 Ap

2366

Historical societies

- a Ky. \$5000 annual appropriation for Ky. Historical Society. 1§ '06 ch.28, 16 Mr

2369

Scenic and historic places

See also 798, State parks; 2370, Memorials

- a N. J. Supplementing '02 ch.128: \$12,000 for purchase of adjoining property and restoration of Old Tavern House at Haddonfield. 2§ '06 ch.100, 10 Ap
- b N. Y. "An act to provide for acquiring . . . Watkins Glen . . ."; Com'rs of Land Office to acquire title; American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society to have control; \$50,000. 4§ '06 ch.676, 31 My

2369

- c **N. Y.** "An act to provide for acquisition . . . of historic mansion and blockhouse . . . owned by Sir William Johnson in city of Johnstown"; Com'rs of Land Office to acquire title to land; Johnstown Historical Society to preserve same as historic landmark; \$25,000. 4§ '06 ch.681, 31 My
- d **R. I.** Appropriating \$1500 for marking of sites of historic interest in the state. '06 r.40, 13 Ap

2370

Memorials. Monuments

- a **N. J.** Gov. to appoint com'n to erect monument at Greenwich, commemorating burning of cargo of tea of British brig Greyhound in 1774 in resistance to tax on colonies; \$5000. 4§ '06 ch.170, 30 Ap

2371

Battle flags

- a **Ark.** United Daughters of Confederacy to be custodians of Confederate flags borne by Ark. regiments when returned by U. S. 1§ '05 p.842, 27 Ap
- b **Ga.** Gov. to make provision for preservation at Capitol of flags of Ga. troops who served in army of Confederate states. 4§ '06 p.122, 9 Ag
- c **Miss.** \$1000 for preservation of Confederate battle flags. 2§ '06 ch.33, 23 Mr
- d **Va.** Com'n named for preservation of battle flags returned by U. S.; \$500. 4§ '06 ch.266, 15 Mr

2372

Grave markers

- a **R. I.** Appropriating \$300 for metallic markers for graves of soldiers and sailors of Rebellion. '06 r.33, 6 Ap

2373

Medals

- a **Md.** Medals of reward may be issued for Spanish War veterans. Adds C.'04 art.65 §54A. 1§ '06 ch.530, 3 Ap

2374

Memorial buildings

- a **O.** Amdg. '02 p.41 §10: maintenance of county memorial buildings erected to veterans; county com'rs may permit use of building. 2§ '06 p.126, 28 Mr

2376

Memorials on battlefields. Soldiers monuments

- a **Md.** Com'n to be appointed to erect monument in Baltimore to Civil War veterans; \$25,000. 4§ '06 ch.539, 9 Ap
- b **Mass.** Gov. and Council to consider advisability of erecting memorials without state to commemorate action of state troops in Revolutionary War; report to Leg. of 1907. '06 r.105, 26 Je
- c **Miss.** \$50,000 for erection of markers and memorials in Vicksburg National Military Park. 1§ '06 ch.53, 1 Mr
- d **Miss.** Miss. Vicksburg Park Com'n to be appointed; to erect memorials to Confederate soldiers fighting in siege at Vicksburg. 5§ '06 ch.141, 7 F

2376

- e **Miss.** County or mun. authorities may appropriate money for erecting or repairing monuments to Confederate dead. 1§
'06 ch.145, 17 F
- f **N. J.** \$6000 for erection of monument on battlefield of Salem Church, Va., to commemorate services of 23d regiment N. J. volunteer infantry. 4§
'06 ch. 6, 7 Mr
- g **N. J.** Com'n of 5 to be appointed by Gov. to erect monument to 14th regiment N. J. volunteer infantry at Monocacy, Md.; \$2500. 4§
'06 ch.85, 6 Ap
- h **N. Y.** Com'n named to erect monument to 10th regiment of N. Y. state volunteer infantry who participated in battle of 2d Bull Run; \$1500. 4§
'06 ch.666, 31 My
- i **N. Y.** Com'n named to erect on battlefield of 1st Bull Run monument to 14th regiment of N. Y. state militia who participated in battles of Bull Run, Gainesville and Groveton, Va.; \$1500. 4§
'06 ch.667, 31 My
- j **O.-** \$3250 for publication of Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Com'n report. 1§
'06 p.145, 31 Mr
- k **O.** Com'n to be appointed to erect monument at Columbus to Civil War soldiers killed in explosion of ship Sultana; \$15,000. 4§
'06 p.308, 2 Ap
- n **R.I.** Com'n to be appointed to erect monument in Vicksburg National Park; \$5000. '06 r. 4, 20 Ap
i

2377

Memorials to individuals

- a **Ga.** Appropriating \$15,000 toward equestrian statue of Gen. John B. Gordon to be erected upon Capitol grounds: com'n created; powers and duties. 3§
'06 p. 18, 20 Ag
- b **Ga.** Gov. to supervise erection of monument to Gen. James Oglethorpe in Savannah; \$15,000. 5§
'06 p.1139, 20 Ag
- c **Ia.** \$5000 for statute to Gov. S. J. Kirkwood in national statutory hall at Washington. 2§
'06 ch.193, 5 Ap
- d **Ia.** \$500 toward erection of monument to Revolutionary soldier, Timothy Brown, at Washington. 3§
'06 ch.207, 16 Mr
- e **Ia.** \$500 toward erection of monument to Revolutionary soldier, John Morgan, at Burlington. 3§
'06 ch.208, 10 Mr
- f **Ia.** \$500 toward erection of monument to Revolutionary soldier, John Perkins, in Lee county. 3§
'06 ch.209, 30 Mr
- g **Ky.** Committee to be appointed to erect memorial to Abraham Lincoln at Hodgenville; \$2500. 2§
'06 ch.41, 16 Mr
- h **Ky.** Com'n to be appointed to restore Daniel Boone monument in Frankfort cemetery; \$2000. 1§
'06 ch.66, 21 Mr
- i **Md.** \$600 for purchasing portraits of Matthew Tilghman and Gov. Robert Bowie. 2§
'06 ch.504, 9 Ap
- j **Mass.** Provision for purchasing portrait of Abraham Lincoln for State House; cost limited to \$2100. '06 r.30, 20 Mr
- k **Mass.** Gov. and Council to procure portrait of G. F. Hoar; \$5000. '06 r.62, 3 My

2377

- n **Mass.** \$1500 for erection of monument to Chevalier de St Sauveur. '06 r.104, 26 Je
- p **R. I.** Appropriating \$600 to purchase portrait of Arthur Fenner, Gov. from 1790 to 1805. '06 r.34, 11 Ap
- q **R. I.** Appropriating \$1000 to procure portrait of Arthur W. Dennis, speaker of House of Representatives. '06 r.35, 20 Ap
- r **S. C.** Com'n to be appointed to erect monument to Gen. Thomas Sumter; \$500. 3§ '06 ch.173, 21 F
- s **Va.** Amdg. '03 ch.243 §3: continuing com'n appointed to erect monument to R. E. Lee; Gov. to be member of com'n. 1§ '06 ch.79, 7 Mr

2379

War records

- a **Miss.** Bds of county supervisors to provide rosters of Confederate veterans. 2§ '06 ch.139, 29 Mr
- b **N. J.** Military records to be deposited with adjutant gen. 1§ '06 ch.153, 25 Ap
- c **Va.** Reappointment of Sec. of Military Records: to complete records provided for by '04 ch.70. 7§ '06 ch.44, 20 F

2380

Scientific work. Art

2384

Geology. Topography

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2500-2 rel. to State Geologic Survey: State Geologist to cooperate with U. S.; publication of bulletins; \$8000 [\$5000] annual appropriation. 3§ '06 ch.104, 10 Ap
- b **Ky** Curator of State Geological Dep't to continue state survey, resumed by '04 ch.19, in cooperation with U. S. Geologic Survey; biennial report to Gov.; appropriations. 10§ '06 ch.49, 17 Mr
- c **Miss.** To provide for geologic, economic and topographic survey of state, in cooperation with U. S. Geologic Survey; biennial report to Leg. 8§ '06 ch.111, 9 F

2385

Museums

- a **La.** Rev. '00 ch.90 creating a State Museum: providing for its organization and management. 11§ '06 ch.169, 11 Jl

2388

Military regulations

See also 2363, History, records, memorials

2391

Militia. National Guard

- a **Ia.** Misc. amdts. to C. §2167-215 rel. to militia. 18§ '06 ch.91, 5 Ap
- b **Ky.** Amdg. '93 ch.160 §12, S.'03 §2670, 2677 rel. to militia: enlistment of recruits; organization of brigades; Cadet Battalion of State Agricultural and Mechanical College made honorary organization; rank of officers on Governor's staff; duties of unassigned officers. Adds S.'03 §2670A, 2677A. 5§ '06 ch.153, 24 Mr

MILITARY REGULATIONS

2391

- c **La.** Amdg. '04 ch.181 §100 as to penalty for appropriating or wearing without authority military uniform or equipment. 1§
'06 ch.146, 10 J1
- d **Mass.** Misc. amdts. to '05 ch.465 rel. to militia. 27§
'06 ch.504, 21 Je
- e **N. J.** Military Code. 158§
'06 ch.233, 16 My
- f **N. Y.** Amdg. Military Code '98 ch.212 §21, 36 rel. to militia: membership of organizations of privates; organization of field hospital. 2§
'06 ch.17, 26 F
- g **N. Y.** Amdg. Military Code '98 ch.212 §151, 157, 159: pay of field hospital corporal and first class private on duty; allowances for military organizations and headquarters. 3§
'06 ch.18, 26 F
- h **N. Y.** Amdg. Military Code '98 ch.212 §126: purchase of uniforms and equipments for National Guard. 1§
'06 ch.133, 3 Ap

2392

Armories

- a **Mass.** Amdg. '05 ch.465 §120: adjutant gen. may allow temporary use of armories for lectures, public meetings and public entertainments. 1§
'06 ch.469, 8 Je
- b **Mass.** Com'n to be appointed to consider advisability of purchasing, constructing and maintaining armories for militia; report to Leg. of 1907; \$500.
'06 r.98, 14 Je
- c **N. J.** Amdg. '88 ch.182 §1, 4-6: State Military Bd may erect cavalry armory in cities of 1st and 2d class. 6§
'06 ch.125, 18 Ap
- d **N. J.** State Military Bd to purchase site and rebuild cavalry armory at Red Bank; \$75,000. 4§
'06 ch.165, 30 Ap
- e **N. Y.** Amdg. Military Code '98 ch.212 §143: armories may be used by Spanish-American War veterans; *Armory Com'n* [Gov.] may allow use for best interest of military service and state. 1§
'06 ch.105, 23 Mr
- f **N. Y.** Amdg. Military Code '98 ch.212 §131, 134, 138-39: armory to be provided for field hospital. 4§
'06 ch.134, 3 Ap
- g **R. I.** Authorizing issue of \$350,000 armory construction loan bonds. 4§
'06 ch.1311, 20 F
- h **R. I.** \$800 annual appropriation for heating and lighting armories of chartered independent military organizations. 1§
'06 ch.1317, 27 Mr
- i **Wash.** Declaring unconst. '03 ch.115 providing for construction of state armories at Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane. Special legislation.
Terry v. King County 86 P. 210 (1906)

2393

Band

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. Military Code '98 ch.212 §181: Gov. may on application of commandant of regiment, battalion or squadron authorize formation of band consisting of enlisted men. 1§
'06 ch.201, 12 Ap

2394

Encampment

- a **O.** "To provide for purchase of land for state rifle range and camp grounds"; \$25,000. 3§
'06 p.243, 2 Ap

2398

Officers and boards

- a **Ky.** Amdg. '93 ch.160 §54: pay of adjutant gen. and of commissioned officers in active service. 1§ '06 ch.154, 24 Mr
- b **Mass.** Amdg. '05 ch.465 §83: any retired commissioned officer accepting commission in active militia, may on application be again retired. 1§ '06 ch.212, 30 Mr
- c **Mass.** Amdg. '05 ch.465 §28: inspector of small arms practice in militia to have rank of captain on regimental staff. 1§ '06 ch.273, 12 Ap
- d **Mass.** Tenure of brigadier gen. 5 years, of colonel of regiment and captain of naval brigade 7 years; ineligible for reelection; retirement of officers. 4§ '06 ch.423, 26 My
- e **N. Y.** Amdg. Military Code '98 ch.212 §14 as to action against officer for omission to perform duty. 1§ '06 ch.104, 23 Mr
- f **N. Y.** Amdg. Military Code '98 ch.212 §25: regiment to have 3 assistant surgeons if regiment consist of over 10 companies. 1§ '06 ch.160, 6 Ap
- g **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.296 §50 rel. to office and rank of naval battalion officers. 2§ '06 ch.1347, 19 Ap

2402

Regulations of troops

- a **Mass.** Amdg. '05 ch.465 §87: enlisted man of state volunteer militia on notice of his intended discharge on request to be given hearing, and to be represented by counsel at own expense. 1§ '06 ch.373, 8 My
- b **N. J.** Medals to be given officers and men serving 15 years in National Guard or naval reserve. 3§ '06 ch.197, 2 My
- c **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.296 §123: company drills to be held 40 [12] times a year. 1§ '06 ch.1333, 18 Ap

2404

Unofficial and independent companies

- a **R. I.** Amdg. G.L. ch.296 §19: provision for awarding of service medals to members of independent chartered military organizations; regulations. 1§ '06 ch.1359, 20 Ap

2405

Volunteers in Spanish War. Additional pay

- a **La.** Com'n to be appointed, with Gov. as ex officio chairman, to distribute the "Spanish-American War veterans fund" received from U.S. gov't as back pay. 6§ '06 ch.211, 12 Jl

2406

Pensions and relief

2408

State pensions and aid

- a **Ga.** Salaries of Com'r of Agric. and Com'r of Pensions \$3000. 2§ '06 p.110, 17 Ag

2409

Confederate veterans

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §5962: tax of 1 [3/4] mill to be levied for pension fund. 2§ '05 ch.341, 11 My

2409

- b **La.** Amdg. '98 ch.125 §1: members of pension bd to receive \$500 [\$250] annually and traveling expenses, postage, stationery and *incidental expenses*; Sec. to receive \$150 [\$100] a month. 1§ '06 ch.184, 11 J1
- c **Miss.** Biennial enumeration of Confederate soldiers and widows to be taken by county assessor. 2§ '06 ch.138, 1 Mr
- d **S. C.** Amdg. C.C. §1068 rel. to applications for pensions: pensioner competent as witness for applicant. 1§ '06 ch.78, 24 F
- e **Va.** Amdg. '02 ch.453 §1, 2, 7, 12, 16, 18, 20 rel. to awarding of Confederate pensions: to include veterans becoming blind, also veterans of other states, 5 year residents in Va., when reciprocal provisions are made by other states. 7§ '06 ch.134, 10 Mr

2411

Burial expenses

- a **Md.** Provision for burial of indigent Union and Confederate veterans dying in state; expense limited to \$35 each. 4§ '06 ch.822, 5 Ap

Preference of veterans

See 38(5. Civil service; also 816, Exemption from taxation; 833. Business taxes; 1560, Hawkers and peddlers; 2335, Tuition

2413

Widows and families

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §5938-39: widowed mother remaining unmarried, of Confederate war veteran, dying without widow entitled to pension, to receive \$50 a year. 3§ '05 ch.325, 11 My

2416

Soldiers homes

- a **Ga.** Amdg. '00 p.86 §2: salary of Sup't of Confederate Soldiers Home of Ga. not over \$1000 [\$500]. 2§ '06 p.124, 21 Ag
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2604 rel. to Ia. Soldiers Home: salary of commandant, \$2000 [\$1800]; heat and fuel to be furnished to inferior officers. 1§ '06 ch.117, 10 Ap; '06 ch.118, 10 Ap
- c **Ky.** Amdg. '02 ch.27 §4 rel. to time of appointment and term of trustees of Ky. Confederate Home. 1§ '06 ch.103, 21 Mr
- d **N. J.** Bd of managers of N. J. Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors or Marines and their Wives at Vineland to enlarge same; \$50,000; bd to report to Leg. of 1907. 5§ '06 ch.168, 30 Ap
- e **N. Y.** Amdg. '94 ch.468 §2,5-6 and adding §9-10 rel. to managing bd of N. Y. State Woman's Relief Corps Home. 5§ '06 ch.451, 15 My

2417

Admission

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2606 rel. to admission to Ia. Soldiers Home: indigent widow of veteran married prior to 1885, and remarried subsequently to veteran, eligible to home. 1§ '06 ch.119, 5 Ap
- b **O.** Amdg. '92 p.39 §2: imbecile veteran may be admitted to Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Home. 2§ '06 p.80, 19 Mr

2418

Widows and orphans

- a **Ark.** Annex to be built to Confederate Soldiers Home, for indigent mothers, wives and widows of veterans; \$15,000. 6§
'05 ch.180, 19 Ap
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §2685: indigent orphans of sailors and marines to be admitted to Ia. Soldiers Orphans Home. 1§
'06 ch.126, 19 F

2421

Organizations

- a **Mass.** Amdg. '05 ch.465 §153: foreign troops admitted by consent of U. S. gov't may parade with firearms in public. 1§
'06 ch.198, 24 Mr
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. Military Code '98 ch.212 §184 rel. to formation of military ass'ns. 1§
'06 ch.16, 26 F

2430

Local government

2432

Municipalities

The usage of terms designating local bodies varies widely in different states. The word *municipality* is here used throughout in its original and strictest meaning to designate any *densely populated*, incorporated community; thus including cities, villages, boroughs, hamlets and "towns" (as a name for villages) but not including townships. Where the word *town* is used to designate the primary division of the county, it is grouped with township government, though in the case of the New England towns the nature of the government approaches more nearly that of the municipality than that of a western township.

In many states, municipalities, specially cities, are divided into classes according to population. As the classification varies widely, the limits of population designated thereby are in these references substituted for the number of the class.

- a **N. J.** Com'n to be appointed to consider the system of mun. gov't in state and report to Gov. and Leg. on 1st day of session 1907. 4§
'06 p.741, 22 My

2433

State control of cities. Home rule

- a **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.11 §8: city of 3500 may adopt new charter. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906.
'05 p.1064, 8 Mr
- b **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.11 §8: charters of city and county of San Francisco and of city of San José may be amended within 2 years without ratification by Leg.; procedure. Rejected Nov. 1906.
'06 p.88, 12 Je
- c **Or.** Amdg. Const. 1857 art.11 §2: municipality given exclusive right to enact and amend charter subject to Const. and criminal laws. 1§. Adopted on initiative petition June 4, 1906.

2438

Organization. Powers generally

- a **Col.** Declaring unconst. the charter of "city and county of Denver" in so far as it increases number of judges of County Court and changes time of their election and that of certain other county officers. Charter convention exceeded authority conferred by Const. art.20. People v. Johnson 86 P. 233 (1905)

MUNICIPALITIES

2438

- b **Ga.** Charter of city of Ashburn. 71§ '06 p.509, 26 Ag
- c **Ga.** Charter of city of Cairo. 56§ '06 p.573, 6 Ag
- d **Ga.** Charter of city of Cartersville. 92§ '06 p.590, 1 Ag
- e **Ga.** Charter of city of Tennille. 63§ '06 p.1073, 21 Ag
- f **Ky.** "An act rel. to annulling charters of towns of 6th class."
3§ '06 ch.75, 21 Mr
- g **Md.** Generally amdg. charter of town of Midland, Allegany
county. 19§ '06 ch.382, 3 Ap
- h **Md.** Generally amdg. charter of town of Easton, Talbot county.
83§ '06 ch.458, 2 Ap
- i **Md.** Generally amdg. charter of Pocomoke City, Worcester
county. 28§ '06 ch.549, 3 Ap
- j **Md.** Rev. charter of town of Glen Echo. 25§ '06 ch.826, 5 Ap
- k **Mass.** Charter of city of Westfield. 58§ '06 ch.409, 21 My
- n **Mich.** Rev. charter of city of Jackson. 314§
'05 (special acts) ch.399, 20 Mr
- p **Mich.** Rev. charter of city of Coldwater. 381§
'05 (special acts) ch.556, 18 My
- q **Mich.** Rev. charter of city of Saginaw. 409§
'05 (special acts) ch.566, 25 My
- r **Mich.** Rev. charter of city of Grand Rapids. 546§
'05 (special acts) ch.593, 6 Je
- s **Neb.** Declaring invalid '87 ch.14 rel. to cities of 2d class over
5000. Amds. law declared unconst.
City of Plattsmouth *v.* Murphy 105 N.W. 293 (1905)
- t **N. J.** Amdg. '88 ch.53 rel. to powers of town bd of com'rs:
dumpage of waste matter on private land; contract for removal
of ashes and garbage; licensing of public vehicles. 1§
'06 ch.39, 27 Mr
- u **N. J.** Amdg. '97 ch.161 §9, 23, 45, 55 rel. to boroughs: renewal
of bonds; council meetings; assmt. and collection of taxes; ex-
pense of improvements. 4§ '06 ch.60, 30 Mr
- v **N. J.** Amdg. '03 ch.168 §3, 7: city council meetings to be held
1st and 3d [2d and 4th] Mondays of month; term of appointive
officers 2 years; term of elective officers to begin *Jan. 1* [Monday
of month succeeding election]. 2§ '06 ch.202, 2 My
- w **N. J.** Supplementing '98 ch.15 rel. to newly created municipali-
ties: term "real estate" to include all public improvements; in-
debtedness incurred therefor to remain indebtedness of muni-
cipality. 2§ '06 ch.261, 17 My
- x **N. Y.** Misc. provisions rel. to villages over 14,000. Adds
art.13A to village law '97 ch.414. 12§ '06 ch.34, 13 Mr
- y **N. Y.** Amdg. village law '97 ch.414 §59 rel. to submission of
propositions at special village elections. 1§ '06 ch.57, 15 Mr
- z **N. Y.** Rev. charter of city of Auburn. 132§ '06 ch.185, 11 Ap
- za **N. Y.** Rev. charter of village of Ossining. 166§
'06 ch.242, 16 Ap

2438

- zb **N. Y.** Rev. charter of city of Hornellsville and changing name to Hornell. 234§ '06 ch.288, 20 Ap
- zc **N. Y.** Uniform charter of cities of 2d class. 231§ '06 ch.473, 16 My
- zd **N. Y.** Rev. charter of city of Elmira. 248§ '06 ch.477, 17 My
- ze **N. Y.** Generally amdg. city charter of Ogdensburg. 14§ '06 ch.494, 19 My
- zf **N. Y.** Misc. amdts. to charter of city of Rome, '04 ch.650. 17§ '06 ch.651, 25 My
- zg **R. I.** Rev. charter of city of Newport. 34§ '06 ch.1392, 19 Ap
- zh **Va.** Rev. charter of city of Norfolk. 64§ '06 ch.170, 14 Mr

2439

Annexation and exclusion of territory

See also 2443

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §622: severance of territory from towns and cities when property not subdivided into lots and there are no resident owners. 1§ '06 ch.19, 17 F
- b **Kan.** Declaring unconst. '93 ch.66 §2 rel. to detachment of vacated town sites, from city of which a part. Authorizes change of boundary of city by special law in violation of Const. art.12 §1. *Davenport v. Ham* 83 P. 398 (1905)
- c **Ky.** Amdg. '94 ch.100 art.3 §2, 9, 10, 12, 13: annexation and exclusion of territory in cities of 2d class; liabilities; rights of electors to vote; rights of taxpayers. 6§ '06 ch.19, 13 Mr
- d **N. J.** Supplementing '00 ch.83: city annexing portion of township or municipality to be liable for indebtedness incurred for sewer or drain in annexed district. 1§ '06 ch.184, 2 My
- e **Va.** Amdg. '04 ch.99 §11 rel. to extension of corporate limits of cities and towns: removal of residence of district or county officer from annexed part to other part of city or town not to vacate office. 1§ '06 ch.184, 14 Mr
- f **Va.** "An act to provide for consolidation or annexation of cities." 29§ '06 ch.221, 15 Mr

2442

Classification of cities

- a **Ky.** Reassignment of cities and towns in 6 classes. 1§ '06 ch.101, 21 Mr
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. village law '97 ch.414 §40: classification of villages according to village, *state or federal* census. Rep. §310 which required village enumeration. 2§ '06 ch.602, 23 My
- c **N. Y.** Referring to next Leg. amdt. to Const. 1894 art.12 §2 rel. to classification of cities: 1st class comprises cities of 175,000 [250,000] or more; 2d class, 50,000 to 175,000 [250,000]; 3d class, under 50,000. '06 p.1896, 2 My
- d **Va.** To provide for transition of cities of 2d class to 1st class. 15§ '06 ch.32, 17 F
- e **Va.** Organization and gov't of municipalities becoming cities of 2d class under C. §1013b. 22§ '06 ch.147, 10 Mr

MUNICIPALITIES

2443

Consolidation

See also 2439

- a **Pa.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.161 rel. to annexation of smaller contiguous city to larger in same county. Special legislation.
Sample *v.* City of Pittsburg 62 A. 201 (1905)
- b **Pa.** Consolidation of cities: lesser of 2 contiguous or neighboring cities with intervening land other than boroughs may be annexed to larger; procedure; apportionment of debts. 12§
'06 ch.1, 7 F

2448

Printing

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. '98 ch.182 §29: designation of official newspapers in cities of 2d class; common council may prescribe form in which proceedings and reports of officials to be published and contract for printing to be awarded as other city contracts. 1§
'06 ch.277, 19 Ap

2449

Records

- a **Cal.** Provision for transcribing local records damaged by public calamity. 4§
'06 ch.54, 16 Je

2454

Wards

- a **N. J.** Supplementing '05 ch.69: division of city of 2d class into wards not to be made within 5 years of previous division. 2§
'06 ch.41, 27 Mr
- b **N. J.** Town may change boundary lines of wards to equalize territory and population thereof. 1§
'06 ch.49, 28 Mr
- c **Va.** Amdg. '03 ch.112: cities may be redistricted into wards but once in 5 years except on $\frac{3}{4}$ vote of city council. 4§
'06 ch.119, 10 Mr

2455

Legislative body. Council

- a **Md.** Creating Dep't of Leg. Reference of Baltimore: to consist of mayor, city solicitor, presidents of Johns Hopkins Univ., of Municipal Arts-Society and of Merchants' and Manufacturers' Ass'n of Baltimore city; to employ statistician as executive officer at \$2000 or more; to collect data on leg. subjects and aid in preparation of bills on request of mayor, council or head of city dep't. Adds C. of Public Local Laws art.4 §208A-C. 3§ '06 ch.565, 9 Ap
- b **N. J.** Municipality of 10,000 governed by bd of com'rs or improvement com'n to elect 2 additional com'rs, president and com'r at large; powers and duties of president; meetings; ordinances and resolutions. 9§
'06 ch.155, 26 Ap
- c **O.** Amdg. '02 (ex. sess.) p.20 §123: council of city or village required to hold but 1 meeting a week; meeting to be public; special meetings. 2§
'06 p.88, 22 Mr
- d **Va.** Amdg. C. §173: clerk of city council, common council or bd of aldermen may administer oaths and take affidavits, such as allowed to any justice. 1§
'06 ch.169, 14 Mr

2456

Aldermen at large

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. '04 ch.300 §15 subdiv. 2-3, §121 rel. to election of common council of city of Niagara Falls. 2§ '06 ch.392, 10 My

2457

Incompatibility

- a **La.** Amdg. '98 ch.136 §21: alderman not to hold other office under municipality except as provided in '98 ch.136 §19, 23; not to be interested in public contracts, or act as surety. 1§ '06 ch.139, 10 Jl

2459

Number

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §5655: election and discontinuance of aldermen on formation of new city wards. '05 ch.275, 6 My

2463

Ordinances

2465

Enactment

- a **La.** Police juror or member of mun. council having personal interest in ordinance to declare it, and refrain from voting: penalty. 2§ '06 ch.200, 12 Jl

2468

Mayor

- a **N. Y.** Powers of mayor of city of Kingston. Adds '96 ch.747 §115a. 1§ '06 ch.108, 23 Mr

2469

Salary

- a **Va.** Amdg. C. §1035: council may appropriate \$900 for mayor's salary, notwithstanding provision of charter, on submission to vote. 1§ '06 ch.123, 10 Mr

2473

Municipal civil service

See also 38(2, Civil service examination; 2588, Financial officers. Laws relating to election, salary etc. of a particular officer are classified under the name of the officer.

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '97 ch.161 §8: officers of borough to take oath of office within 30 [10] days *after commencement of term of office* [after election or appointment]. 1§ '06 ch.1, 23 Ja
- b **N. J.** Officers of municipality to take oath of office before entering on duties. 3§ '06 ch.3, 19 F
- c **Va.** Cities and town may appoint officers and employees additional to those authorized by charters and fill vacancies for unexpired term. 1§ '06 ch.24, 17 F

2474

Appointments. Election

- a **N. J.** Officers elected by governing bd of city to be separately nominated and elected by separate ballot. 2§ '06 ch.108, 12 Ap
- b **N. J.** "An act relative to appointment of public officers in cities." 2§ '06 ch.150, 24 Ap
- c **N. Y.** Common council in cities of 2d class may fill vacancies in office of ward supervisor. Adds '98 ch.182 §433. 2§ '06 ch.448, 14 My

MUNICIPALITIES

2474

- d **O.** Amdg. '02 (ex. sess.) p.20 §205 rel. to filling of vacancies in village bd of trustees of public affairs. 2§ '06 p.252, 2 Ap
- e **Pa.** Rep. '05 ch.242 and reviving portions of '85 ch.33 art.3 §1, art. 12 §1 rel. to mayor's power of appointment and removal in city of 1st class. 4§ '06 ch.19, 19 Mr

2475

Bonds

- a **N. J.** Bd of aldermen or common council in 3d class cities may prescribe bonds for mun. officers. 2§ '06 ch.31, 24 Mr

2476

Qualifications

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. village law '97 ch.414 §42 rel. to qualifications of officers and eligibility to more than 1 office. 1§ '06 ch.452, 15 My

2477

Salaries. Fees

- a **N. J.** Ordinance reducing salary of elective borough officer invalid as to officer whose term commences on Jan. 1 after passage unless finally passed before time for acceptance of nominations. 1§ '06 ch.97, 10 Ap

2478

Tenure of office. Discipline

- a **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.20 §16: provision of mun. charter to control tenure of office of employee. 1§ Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p. 1063, 7 Mr
- b **O.** Amdg. R.S. §222, 567, 1442, 1445, 1448, 1451, 1452: providing even-year terms for township and mun. officers according to Const. 1851 art.17 §1 amended in 1905. 8§ '06 p.171, 31 Mr
- c **O.** Amdg. '02 (ex. sess.) p.20 §117, 133 rel. to appointment of city officers according to Const. 1851 art.17 §1 amended in 1905: term of councilmen and auditor to be 2 years. 3§ '06 p.195, 2 Ap
- d **Pa.** Amdg. '85 ch.33 art.12 §2, art.15 §1 subdiv. 10 rel. to officers and employees of cities of 1st class: removal and suspension; participation in politics. 2§ '06 ch.4, 15 F

2480.

Special officers

2482

Attorney

- a **Ky.** Amdg. '94 ch.100 art.6 §21 and rep. §26: providing for appointment of city solicitor in cities of 2d class in which office had been abolished. 2§ '06 ch.125, 22 Mr

2484

Clerk

- a **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §3133: gen. council in cities of 2d class may create office of deputy city clerk to be appointed by city clerk. 1§ '06 ch.65, 21 Mr

2492

County and township government

Includes provisions relating to the Louisiana parish. *See also* specific functions of counties and towns — Roads, Charities, Drainage etc.

2493

Boundaries

- a **Ga.** Towns or cities of 500 situated in more than one county may hold election to change county lines bringing such town or city wholly within one county. 2§ '06 p.121, 7 Ag
- b **N. J.** Territorial limits of seacoast counties extended parallel to ocean shore line and 3 miles distant therefrom. 3§ '06 ch.260, 17 My

2497

County records

See also 396, Conveyance; 2522(5), Recorder

- a **Cal.** Restoration of records in county or city and county recorders' offices, when damaged by public calamity. Adds P.C. §4248. 1§ '06 ch.56, 16 Je
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.22 §12 authorizing register of deeds to attest unattested records of predecessor. 1§ '06 ch.67, 13 F

2498

New counties. Consolidation. Division

- a **Ga.** Amdg. Const. 1877 art.11 §1 ¶2 creating county of "Ben Hill": boundaries; county site; officers; election of. 3§. Adopted Oct. 1906. '06 p.28, 31 Jl
- b **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §919-20 rel. to time and manner of holding election for submitting question as to division of county. 2§ '06 ch.61, 21 Mr

2501

Governing body

- a **Ky.** Amdg. '92 ch.101 §8 rel. to powers of fiscal court of county: treatment and maintenance of sick poor; furthering of immigration. 1§ '06 ch.73, 21 Mr

2503

Clerk

- a **Tex.** Declaring unconst. R.S.'95 art.1096 in so far as it provides a method of determining whether a county is entitled to more than 1 clerk. Conflicts with art.8 §16 of state Const. Brooke v. Dulaney 93 S.W. 997 (1906)

2504

Election. District. Vacancies. Number. Term

- a **Id.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art. 18 §10: county com'rs to be elected of supervisors: partial renewal, *biennially* [annually]; eligibility. 2§
- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §410-11 rel. to election and term of county bd of supervisors: partial renewal, *biennially* [annually]; eligibility. 2§ '06 ch.12, 10 Ap
- c **La.** Vacancy in office of police juror to be filled by special election ordered by Gov. 2§ '06 ch.59, 2 Ji

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP

2504

- d **La.** Amdg. '84 ch.94 §1: police juror to be *elected* [appointed]; additional juror for each ward of 10,000 [5000]; additional juror for each 10,000 [5000] in excess of 7500 [2500]; *not to apply to parishes under 50,000.* 2§ '06 ch.196, 12 Jl
- e **N. J.** Prescribing manner of filling vacancy in office of chosen freeholder. 3§ '06 ch.27, 24 Mr

2509

Reports. Records

- a **Va.** Provision for signing records of bd of county supervisors when chairman has died or become incapacitated. 2§ '06 ch.40, 20 F

2510

Salaries. Fees

- a **Va.** Amdg. C. §848 rel. to compensation of county supervisors. 1§ '06 ch.155, 12 Mr

2512

County civil service

See also 38(2), Civil service examination; 2588, Financial officers. Laws relating to election, salary etc. of a particular officer are classified under the name of the officer.

- a **Id.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.18 §6 rel. to county, township and precinct officers. 3§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.439, 1 Mr

2513

Appointment. Election

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1072: *all* county officers to be elected in even numbered years [part in odd years]. 1§ '06 ch.39, 10 Ap
- b **N. J.** Amdg. '02 ch.34 §6: bd of chosen freeholders may fill vacancy in county office for 1 year *and thereafter appoint for 2 years.* 1§ '06 ch.257, 17 My

2514

Oath. Installation

2515

Bonds

- a **Md.** Rate of premium county may pay on bond of county official, limited to ½% a year on penalty of bond. Adds C.'04 art.25 §18A. 1§ '06 ch.413, 3 Ap

2517

Salaries. Fees

- a **N. J.** Fixing salaries of surrogate, register of deeds, county clerk and sheriff in other than 1st class county; fees to be paid monthly to county collector. 5§ '06 ch.53, 30 Mr
- b **O.** Probate judge, county auditor, treasurer and recorder, clerk of Court of Common Pleas and sheriff to receive salary in lieu of fees; appointment and salary of clerks and assistants; maximum salary \$6000. 23§ '06 p.89, 22 Mr
§15 amended. '06 p.117, 22 Mr
- c **O.** Amdg. R.S. §1183, 4506, 4664: fees of county surveyor and of others employed in laying out of county ditches and roads. 4§ '06 p.296, 2 Ap

2519 **Special officers**

2522(5) *Recorder. Register of deeds*

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §498: county recorders to keep permanent record of fees. 1§ '06 ch.16, 10 Ap
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.11 §320: term of register of deeds 5 [3] years. 1§ '06 ch.76, 16 F
- c **Neb.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.47 rel. to election of registers of deeds and extending terms of office. Leg. can not appoint county officers nor by act solely for that purpose extend terms of such officers. State v. Plasters 105 N. W. 1092 (1905)
- d **N. J.** Amdg. '04 ch.18 §1: in county of over 115,000 [99,000] register of deeds to be elected; proviso. 1§ '06 ch.135, 20 Ap

2523 *Surveyor. Engineer*

See also 386, Property lines

- a **O.** Amdg. R.S. §1163, 1166-67, 1178, 1181, 1183 rel. to term, duties and compensation of county surveyor. 7§ '06 p.245, 2 Ap

2526 **Township. Towns**

Under this head are included governments that constitute the primary division of the county. In the New England States and in New York and Wisconsin towns are primary divisions of the county and are classed here; in many states they are densely populated incorporated communities and are classed with municipalities. In Illinois and Minnesota the primary division of the county is called both "town and township" and in Illinois there are besides a number of incorporated towns.

- a **N. J.** Supplementing '99 ch.169: townships under 8000 to be divided into 3 or more wards; method of division; membership of township committee. 10§ '06 ch.158, 30 Ap

2530 **Organization. Division. Consolidation. Dissolution**

- a **Mo.** Declaring unconst. R.S. '89 §8427 rel. to voting for or against township organization. Conflicts with art.9 §8 of state Const. State v. Gibson 94 S. W. 513 (1906)
- b **N. J.** Provision for continuance of certain officers of township residing in town set off; governing body of said town to act as com'rs of appeal rel. to taxation. 5§ '06 ch.175, 1 My
- c **O.** Division and transfer of township funds when village is created out of portion of township or townships. Adds R.S. §1565a. 2§ '06 p.129, 28 Mr

2533 **Boards. Officers**

Laws relating to election, salary etc. of a particular officer are classified under the name of the officer.

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '99 ch.169 §7 rel. to date of filing oath of office by township officers. 2§ '06 ch.329, 14 Ag

2535 *Salaries. Fees*

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '99 ch.169 §12: township committee to receive \$2 a day for each day employed [meeting]; total amount not to exceed \$50 [\$200]. 1§ '06 ch.40, 27 Mr

LOCAL FINANCE

2536

Tenure of office

- a O. Amdg. R.S. §222, 567, 1442, 1445, 1448, 1451-52: providing even-year terms for township and mun. officers according to Const. 1851 art.17 §1 amended in 1905. 8§ '06 p.171, 31 Mr

2538

Special officers

See also 2588, Financial officers

2542

GOVERNING BOARD

- a Ia. Amdg. C. §1074: *biennial* [annual] renewal of township trustees, elected for 2 [3] years' term. 2§ '06 ch.37, 10 Ap

2550

Local finance

Only the *purely* financial matters are here placed. Authorization of taxes, assessments, bonds etc. for special municipal purposes—schools, libraries, lights, streets, etc. are classified under these heads. They are however also *indexed* under Taxes etc. Miscellaneous provisions as to assessment and collection of taxes in local bodies are under Taxation, as such provisions usually apply to all classes of taxes. *See* particularly 2237, School finance.

2552

Property

2553

Lands. Purchase. Sale. Lease

- a O. Amdg. '02 (ex. sess.) p.20 §12, 13, 18, 24: proceedings on appropriating land for municipality; sale or lease of site for passenger railroad station. 5§ '06 p.164, 31 Mr

2555

Buildings and grounds

2556

Municipal

- a N. J. City of 1st class may issue bonds not to exceed \$350,000 for erection of buildings for fire and police dep't. 1§ '06 ch.23, 24 Mr
- b N. J. Providing for removal of city offices to suitable buildings; cost of removal and repairs not to exceed \$20,000. 2§ '06 ch.223, 14 My
- c N. J. Proceeds of sale of unused city property to be applied toward erection of buildings for transacting public business: appraisal; issue of temporary loan bonds to 90% of valuation. Supplements '87 ch.134. 4§ '06 ch.253, 17 My
- d N. J. Borough council may issue certificates of indebtedness to \$6000 to purchase building for use of council and fire dep't. 1§ '06 ch.276, 18 My

2557

County

- a O. Amdg. '04 p.111 §1: compensation of com'n appointed to erect county building limited in aggregate to 2½% of amount appropriated for construction. 2§ '06 p.53, 14 Mr

2559 **Property and supplies generally**

2560 *Contracts*

- a **N. J.** Notice of application for writ of certiorari reviewing contract made by municipality adopting '02 ch.107. 1§
'06 ch.246, 17 My
- b **O.** Amdg. R.S. § 798 rel. to letting of contract for county bridge or building: contract under \$200 [\$1000] may be let by private contract; contract under \$1000 to require posting of notice in county com'rs' or auditor's office. 2§
'06 p.19, 26 F

2561

OFFICERS INTEREST IN CONTRACTS

- a **S. C.** Msdr. for county supervisors or com'rs to sell supplies to county during term of office. 2§
'06 ch.72, 24 F

2562

Gifts. Bequests. Trusts

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §585: townships may receive money or property for maintaining libraries, township halls, cemeteries or for other public purposes. 1§
'06 ch.17, 26 F

2565

Stationery and supplies

- a **N. Y.** Creating office of purchasing agent for Onondaga county. 5§
'06 ch.20, 26 F

2566

Taxes

See also 2577, Tax levy

- a **N. Y.** Rev. laws rel. to dep't of assmt. and taxation of city of Syracuse. 43§
'06 ch.75, 21 Mr

2569

Special assessments

See also Special purposes of assessments, streets, sewers, drains etc.

- a **Ga.** Public property subjected to same assmts. for improvement of streets or sidewalks as private property. 2§
'06 p.119, 17 Ag
- b **Mass.** Special assmts. for highways, public alleys, sewers and sidewalks in city of Boston. Rep. '91 ch.323, '02 ch.521. 11§
'06 ch.393, 16 My
- c **N. J.** In city adopting '02 ch.107, notice by publication to be given of intent to introduce ordinance for public improvement, expense to be borne by land specially benefited. 1§
'06 ch.187, 2 My
- d **N. J.** Amdg. '86 ch.161 §11 rel. to bd of com'rs of assmt. in city with no charter provision; membership of bd; certificate of assmts. to be lien on abutting property; reassmt. 2§
'06 ch.209, 3 My

2572

Collection

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §975 as to special assmts. in cities under special charter: to be lien from date of resolution of council *levying the same*. 1§
'06 ch.31, 15 Mr

2575

Budget. Accounts

2577

Appropriation. Tax levy. Expenditures

- a **Ky.** Regulating revenue laws in counties, cities, other than 1st and 2d class, and towns according to Const. 1891 §157, 180 rel. to manner and rate of tax levy. 6§ '06 ch.81, 21 Mr
- b **N. J.** Tax rate for county, school district or local purposes to be gradually reduced to 1¾%; rate for county purposes alone to ½%. 6§ '06 ch.116, 13 Ap
- c **N. J.** Supplementing '98 ch.139: schedule of appropriations may be placed on primary ballots in municipalities where tax levy fixed by vote of people. 1§ '06 ch.296, 24 My
- d **N. Y.** Amdg. '98 ch.182 §19: appropriation ordinance in cities of 2d class requires *majority* [¾] vote of members of common council. 1§ '06 ch.52, 14 Mr
- e **S. D.** Declaring unconst. '99 ch.41 §3 rel. to levy and limitation of county taxes. Impairs obligation of contracts.
Fremont v. Pennington County 105 N. W. 929 (1905)
- f **Tex.** Amdg. Const. 1876 art.8 §9: county, city or town tax of 1½ mills on \$1 may be levied to pay jurors. 2§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.411, 15 Ap
- g **Va.** Amdg. C. §834: county supervisors may issue warrants for claims not exceeding amount of annual tax levy *and surplus*. 1§ '06 ch.111, 9 Mr
- h **Va.** Amdg. C. §847: *semianual* [annual] statement of receipts and expenditures by county supervisors; form of annual budget. 1§ '06 ch.303, 17 Mr

2578

Limit of taxation

- a **La.** Maximum rate of parochial and mun. tax to be 8 [10] mills: exceptions. 3§ '06 ch.64, 4 Jl
- b **N. J.** Limitation of tax rate in chartered town to 1½ mills removed. 1§ '06 ch.199, 2 My

2579

Examination and audit

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. town law '90 ch.569 §162 rel. to auditing of accounts: member of town bd or bd of town auditors to present no claim for labor or material of himself or agent other than that for attendance at meetings. 1§ '06 ch.505, 19 My

2581

Reports

- a **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §1846 rel. to publication of annual statement on financial condition of county. 1§ '06 ch.60, 21 Mr

2583

State supervision. Uniform accounts

See also 856, State accounts

- a **Ia.** To provide for uniform system of mun. accounts: Auditor of State to prescribe system of accounts and form of annual financial reports; biennial exam. of accounts in cities of 5000 by examiners of mun. accounts appointed by Auditor; exam. of cities under 5000 on application. 8§ '06 ch.34, 5 Ap

2583

- b **N. Y.** Amdg. '05 ch.705 §6: salary of chief accountant of mun. accounts in ' Compt.'s office *not over* \$2500. 1§ '06 ch. 59, 15 Mr

2586

Claims. Judgments

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. '01 ch.466 §261: claims against city of N. Y. for damages to personal property caused by maintenance of nuisance to be brought within 1 year. 1§ '06 ch.550, 22 My

2587

Funds

- a **Ia.** Township hall funds may on petition of electors be transferred to road fund. 1§ '06 ch.18, 10 Ap

2588

Financial officers

2589

Municipal

- a **N. Y.** Creating bureau of mun. investigation and statistics under N. Y. city dep't of finance: compt. to appoint chief and employees; officials in charge of city property or funds to report disbursements and statistics. Adds §149a, 151 subdiv.6 to Greater N. Y. charter '01 ch.466. 2§ '06 ch.190, 11 Ap

2593

County

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §3508 rel. to fees allowed county treasurer. 2§ '05 ch.345, 11 My
- b **O.** Amdg. R.S. §1069 rel. to compensation of county auditor: to receive *no fees* [1%] on levies made by school bds. 2§ '06 p.6, 13 F

2597

Debts. Bonds

See also 2245, School finance; 2684, Parks

- a **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.11 §18: city and county of San Francisco, city of San José and town of Santa Clara may defer accumulation of sinking fund till not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of time till maturity of indebtedness which shall not exceed 75 years. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 p.91, 12 Je
- b **Id.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.8 §3: local divisions may incur public indebtedness on *majority* [$\frac{2}{3}$] vote at special election. 4§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.435, 10 Mr
- c **Ia.** Amdg. and supplementing C. §1306b, '04 ch.43: cities [of 2d class] and incorporated towns may incur debts for waterworks, *electric, gas and heating plants* or sewers not to exceed total of 5% [$2\frac{1}{2}\%$] of taxable property; bond issue on submission to vote. 5§ '06 ch.49, 30 Mr
- d **Ky.** Rep. '04 ch.III which authorized incurring of indebtedness by cities of the 4th class to pay bonded debts contracted prior to Const. 1891. 1§ '06 ch.70, 21 Mr
- e **La.** Amdg. Const. 1898 to authorize New Orleans to issue \$8,000,000 of public improvement bonds. 12§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.19, 25 Je

LOCAL FINANCE

2597

- f **La.** Parishes and mun. authorities may issue bonds, to be met by special taxes, for public improvements. 4§ '06 ch.84
- g **La.** Amdg. '99 ch.5 §1, 22-25 rel. to issuance of bonds by municipalities, parishes and drainage districts, for public improvements and levying special taxes to meet same. 5§ '06 ch.95, 7 J1
- h **Mo.** Amdg. Const. 1875 art.10 §12: political corp. with assent of $\frac{2}{3}$ voters may become indebted to amount greater than annual revenue *for grading, constructing, paving and maintaining roads*. Adopted Nov. 1906. '05 p.309
- i **N. Y.** Amdg. Greater N. Y. charter, '01 ch.466 §48 rel. to action of bd of aldermen on bond issues. 1§ '06 ch.636, 24 My
- j **Ø.** Amdg. R.S. §2835, 2835b, 2836-37 rel. to issuance and sale of bonds by municipalities; tax levy; vote on bond issue. 5§ '06 p.63, 22 Mr
- k **Va.** Towns may issue bonds to provide for water supply, fire protection, school buildings, street and sewer improvements, on submission to vote; regulations. 1§ '06 ch.148, 10 Mr

2598

Limitation of indebtedness

- a **N. Y.** Referring to next Leg. amdt. to Const. 1894 art.8 §10: debts incurred for water supply by cities of 2d class after Jan. 1, 1908 not to be included within const. limit of indebtedness. '06 p.1897, 1 My
- b **S. C.** Amdg. Const. 1895 art.8 §7: city of Bennettsville may increase bonded indebtedness beyond 8% of taxable property for establishment and maintenance of waterworks or sewerage plant on submission to popular vote. 1§. Adopted by people Nov. 1906 but must be ratified by Leg. '06 ch 198, 23 F

2599

Temporary debt

- a **N. J.** Municipalities and townships may borrow money in anticipation of taxes not to exceed 90% of taxes exclusive of county taxes or 90% of cost of public improvements. 3§ '06 ch.315, 19 Je

2600

Deposits and depositories

- a **N. Y.** Town supervisor may purchase bond of surety co. doing business in state to secure deposits in bank, at town's expense. Adds §60a to town law '90 ch.569. 1§ '06 ch.81, 21 Mr
- b **O.** County, mun. or school treasurer and their sureties on loss of public funds without negligence may be released from liability; procedure; submission to vote. 4§ '06 p.120, 28 Mr
- c **O.** Amdg. R.S. §1513: deposit of township funds in banks; competitive bidding required when township contains 2 or more banks. 2§ '06 p.185, 31 Mr
- d **O.** Generally amdg. '94 p.403 §1-9 rel. to county depositories: county com'r's to designate bank, *banks or trust companies*, in each county [where depositories not otherwise authorized]. 11§ '06 p.274, 2 Ap

Police, *see* 872

2603

Fire department

See also 1092, Fires

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.32 §49: towns 500 to 2000 may establish fire dep'ts. 1§ '06 ch.63, 12 F
- b **N. J.** To establish fire and police com'ns in cities of 2d class under 35,000, on submission to vote. 21§ '06 ch.270, 18 My
- c **N. Y.** Amdg. county law '92 ch.686 §37: com'rs of fire districts in county may make contracts for supply of water for fire purposes for not over 5 years; payment for same; election for fire com'rs. 1§ '06 ch.249, 16 Ap
- d **S. C.** Amdg. C.C. §1957: towns of 100 [500] to 1000 may equip and control fire dep't. 1§ '06 ch.9, 2 F

2606

Finances

2608

Property

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. town law '90 ch.569 §171: electors of water supply district may vote to purchase fire engine and apparatus and lease or purchase building for same. 1§ '06 ch.373, 10 My

2611

Independent and volunteer companies

- a **N. J.** Supplementing '05 ch.175 rel. to raising collection and payment of money for volunteer firemen. 2§ '06 ch.310, 12 Je

2612

Officers

See also 1093, Fire marshal

2613

Appointment and removal

- a **N. J.** Member of fire dep't on dismissal, suspension, retirement or reduction in rank entitled to summary review of proceedings by justice of Supreme Court. 5§ '06 ch.42, 27 Mr
- b **N. J.** In city of 2d class having paid fire dep't, bd with power to appoint members of dep't to appoint chief. 1§ '06 ch.177, 1 My
- c **N. J.** Amdg. '92 ch.281 §1 rel. to battalion chiefs of fire dep't in cities of 1st class: to be chosen from members of fire dep't; salary limited to \$2000 [\$1400]. 1§ '06 ch.224, 14 My

2616

Pensions. Relief

- a **Mass.** Amdg. '02 ch.108: \$15,000 [\$12,000] annual appropriation to Mass. State Firemen's Ass'n. 3§ '06 ch.171, 16 Mr
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.32 §81: city may pension disabled call fireman or substitute call fireman. 1§ '06 ch.476, 14 Je
- c **N. J.** Supplementing '85 ch.122 rel. to firemen's relief ass'ns: official bonds; appointment of auditor; supervision of ass'ns by N. Y. State Firemen's Ass'n. 6§ '06 ch.196, 2 My
- d **N. Y.** Amdg. '95 ch.615 §1: \$500 to be paid by city to representative of volunteer fireman dying from injuries incurred in service. 1§ '06 ch.49, 13 Mr

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

2617

Salaries

- a **N. J.** Provision for increasing salaries of firemen in cities of 1st class, on submission to vote. Supplements '85 ch.250. 3§
'06 ch.242, 17 My

2619

Firemen's associations

- a **Md.** \$1000 annual appropriation for Md. State Fireman's Ass'n.
2§ '06 ch.46, 6 Mr
- b **Mass.** Firemen's ass'ns may parade with music on Firemen's Memorial day, 2d Sunday in June. 1§
'06 ch.139, 7 Mr

2620

Public works. Public improvements

See also 1054, Cemeteries; 1063, Morgue

- a **Ark.** Amdg. S.'04 §5665: municipality to be laid off in improvement districts on petition of 10 owners [resident owners] of real property. 2§
'05 ch.112, 27 Mr
- b **Id.** Amdg. Const. 1889 art.8 §4: local divisions may vote donations to works of internal improvement on submission to voters at special election; provisos. 4§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 p.435, 10 Mr
- c **La.** Amdg. Const. '98 art.281: municipalities, parishes, school, drainage and sewerage districts on vote of taxpayers may issue bonds for permanent public improvements; mun. councils may create sewerage districts; drainage districts, on vote of electors may levy acreage tax. 1§. Adopted Nov. 1906. '06 ch.122, 9 Jl
- d **N. J.** Amdg. '97 ch.66 §1: town may improve highway, street, sewer, underground drain or culvert or make other improvement [construct sidewalk]. 1§
'06 ch.21, 20 Mr
- e **N. J.** Amdg. '00 ch.99 §1 rel. to purchase of land by city bordering on Atlantic ocean: bond issue not over \$400,000 [\$250,000], on submission to vote. 2§
'06 ch.80, 4 Ap
- f **N. J.** Amdg. '95 ch.113 §46: town ordinance for street improvement or construction of sewer petitioned for by owners of 1/6 of land fronting street may be adopted by majority [$\frac{2}{3}$] vote of members of council. 2§
'06 ch.179, 2 My
- g **N. Y.** Amdg. Greater N. Y. charter '01 ch.466 t.4 subchapter 17 rel. to opening of streets and parks. 33§
'06 ch.658, 29 My

2627

Municipal utilities (general)

See also 1337, Street railways

- a **N. J.** Corp. owning public franchise not to dispose of stock for less than par, or of its bonds and notes for less than 80% of face value; Sec. of State to be notified of issue; false affidavit perjury. 4§
'06 ch.331, 14 Ag

2628

Franchises (general)

See also 1298, Railways; 1362, Street railways; 2635, Electricity and gas

- a **Md.** Amdg. Code of Public Local Laws art.8 §4 rel. to granting of franchises in city of Baltimore. 1§
'06 ch.152, 23 Mr
- b **Md.** Amdg. Code of Public Local Laws art.4 §37 rel. to granting of franchises in city of Baltimore. 1§
'06 ch.357, 3 Ap

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

2628

- c **N. J.** Franchise may be granted by ordinance for 20 years; for longer term but not exceeding 40 years ordinance granting must be submitted to popular vote. 8§ '06 ch.36, 27 Mr
- d **N. J.** Com'n to be appointed to investigate feasibility of law for division of profits of public utility corporations between corporations and municipalities granting franchises; report to Leg. of 1907. 3§ '06 p.745, 22 My
- e **N. Y.** Copy of franchise granted by village to be filed with village and county clerk. Adds §82a to village law '97 ch.414. 1§ '06 ch.397, 10 My
- f **N. Y.** Amdg. village law '97 ch.414 §89 subdiv. 9: village owning and using electric light plant or waterworks not to grant franchises for placing of poles, wires or pipes without submission to vote. 1§ '06 ch.577, 23 My

2629

Municipal ownership (general)

See also 1350, Street railways; 2635, Electricity and gas; 2650, Water; 2721, Toll roads

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '97 ch.161 §90: council on petition of owners of 1/4 [majority of] real estate in borough may submit to vote question of construction or purchase of water or sewerage plant; on remonstrance of owners of 1/2 real estate, no election to be called. 1§ '06 ch.90, 9 Ap
- b **N. J.** Borough council may submit question of mun. ownership of water and lighting systems to vote. 1§ '06 ch.126, 19 Ap
- c **O.** Council may levy 5 mill tax for support of village electric light plant and waterworks. 1§ '06 p.46, 14 Mr

2630

Rates. Charges

- a **Ark.** In cities of 1st and 2d class, water, gas and electric companies to furnish printed tables showing price for each 1000 units, base charges on meter reading and charge according to printed tables. 4§ '05 ch.282, 6 My
- b **Or.** Prohibiting free passes and discrimination by public service corporations; annual statement of passes and reduced rates granted by corp. to be filed with Sec. of State. 5§. Adopted on initiative petition June 4, 1906 but enacting clause being omitted, law considered of no effect.

2633

Electricity. Gas

2635

Municipal plants

- a **Mass.** Amdg. '02 ch.449 §1: town may purchase electricity from street ry. co. for light and power. 1§ '06 ch.218, 31 Mr
- b **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.34 §21 rel. to tax levy for mun. gas and electric plants: 3% [5%] of cost of plant, *exclusive of land and water power*, to be set aside for depreciation. 1§ '06 ch.411, 22 My
- c **N. J.** City owning light or water supply plant may develop electrical energy for light or power purposes; bond issue limited to \$500,000. 3§ '06 ch.98, 10 Ap

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

2635

- d **N. J.** Cities may erect, maintain and operate light, heat and power plants for public and private use: sale of output; employees; rates; may issue bonds; sinking fund; referendum. 8§

'06 ch.323, 5 Jl

- e **N. J.** Com'n to be appointed to consider and investigate the advisability of legislation permitting municipalities to construct and maintain lighting and power plants for public or private consumption; report to Leg. of 1907. 2§

'06 p.743, 22 My

- f **N. Y.** Creating bd of mun. light com'rs for city of Jamestown.

7§

'06 ch.634, 24 My

2636

Public lighting contracts

- a **O.** Amdg. R.S. §1536 subdiv. 581, 3550a, 3551 rel. to gas and electric light companies; contracts with municipalities. 4§

'06 p.150, 31 Mr

2638

Companies

See also 2035, Petroleum and gas

- a **Md.** "An act to provide joint operation and cheaper service by lighting corporations." 1§

'06 ch.167, 3 Ap

2642

Meters. Quality of light

- a **Mass.** Bd of Gas and Electric Light Com'rs to investigate feasibility of equipping gas fixtures with self-closing devices; report to Leg. of 1907.

'06 r.71, 12 My

- b **O.** Amdg. R.S. §1536 subdiv. 567: council of city or village in which gas, electric or water co. located may require meters to be furnished and repaired free. 2§

'06 p.170, 31 Mr

2643

Rates

- a **Mass.** Fixing standard price and sliding scale to be charged for gas by Boston Consolidated Gas Co., subject to acceptance of act by co. 11§

'06 ch.422, 26 My

- b **N. Y.** Regulating quality and price of gas in N. Y. city. Rep. '97 ch.385. 5§

'06 ch.125, 3 Ap

- c **N. Y.** Amdg. '05 ch.733 §1 rel. to price of electric current furnished to city of New York. 1§

'06 ch.390, 10 My

- d **N. Y.** Amdg. '05 ch.732 §1: rates for furnishing electric current in N. Y. city, outside borough of Manhattan. 1§

'06 ch.616, 24 My

2645

Placing of poles, wires, pipes etc.

See also 1133, Public safety; 2738, Opening street, disturbing pavement

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.122 §2 as to procedure in locating poles and wires in towns. 1§

'06 ch.117, 1 Mr

- b **Mass.** Removal of wires and electrical appliances in city of Pittsfield to underground conduits. 9§

'06 ch.131, 7 Mr

- c **Mass.** Removal of wires and electrical appliances in city of Haverhill to underground conduits. 9§

'06 ch.391, 15 My

2645

- d **Mon.** Declaring unconst. '05 ch.55 authorizing construction of telegraph, telephone and electric light or power lines, in so far as its application is limited to the country districts of the state. Special legislation.

State v. Mayor of City of Helena 85 P. 744 (1906)

2647

Property. Stocks

- a **Mass.** To prevent stock and debt watering on consolidation of gas and electric light companies. 1§ '06 ch.392, 15 My
- b **Mass.** Gas companies may increase capital stock to \$1,400,000 [\$1,000,000] with consent of Bd of Gas and Electric Light Com'rs; proviso. 1§. Supplements R.L. ch.110 §32. '06 ch.437, 31 My

2648

Water

See also 797, Public works (state); 1079, Pollution of water; 1180, Control of water

- a **N. J.** Amdg. '76 ch.197 §16 rel. to water supply in cities: if time for voting on adoption of act same as gen. election both to be consolidated; notice of election; form of ballot; manner of voting. 1§ '06 ch.28, 24 Mr
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. '05 ch.723 §2-5 rel. to State Water Com'n: salary \$5000 each; person or corp. supplying water to municipality not to condemn land till map and plan filed and approved by com'n; procedure; costs. 4§ '06 ch.415, 11 My
- c **N. Y.** Abolishing River Improvement Com'n created by '04 ch.734 and transferring powers and duties to State Water Supply Com'n. 4§ '06 ch.418, 11 My
- d **N. Y.** Amdg. public health law '93 ch.661 §71, 72 rel. to public water supplies: municipality or corp. furnishing same to make inspection of sources as State Com'r of Health may prescribe; maintenance of sewerage system to protect sewers; compensation for property taken; enforcement. 2§ '06 ch.582, 23 My
- e **O.** Bd of Health to investigate water and sewage purification systems in state; report to Leg. 1908; \$75,000. 2§ '06 p.11, 23 F

2649

Eminent domain

- a **Va.** Cities may condemn property for watersheds and lands for water pipes. 1§ '06 ch.96, 8 Mr

2650

Municipal works

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §745 as to purchase and erection of waterworks by cities of 1st class: granting of franchise to operate plant on foreclosure sale under mortgage; bond issue. 2§ '06 ch.23, 5 Ap
- b **Mass.** Disposition of moneys received from municipalities for admission to metropolitan water district. 2§ '06 ch.404, 21 My
- c **Mass.** Apportionment of annual assmts. for construction and maintenance of metropolitan water system. 1§ '06 ch.457, 6 Je

PUBLIC WORKS SEWERAGE

2650

- d **N. J.** Amdg. '99 ch.95 §4: town council may extend water supply plant, cost not exceeding \$5000 a year, without submission to popular vote. 1§ '06 ch.216, 7 My
- e **N. J.** Amdg. '83 ch.136 §2: city furnishing water supply may lay mains through other municipalities; compensation having been offered and consent withheld, chancellor may act on petition. 1§ '06 ch.239, 17 My
- f **N. J.** Cities other than 1st class may own and operate water-works and reservoir. 15§ '06 ch.302, 8 Je
- g **N. Y.** Generally amdg. '05 ch.724 rel. to water supply of New York city. 9§ '06 ch.314, 24 Ap
- h **N. Y.** Amdg. Greater N. Y. charter '01 ch.466 §205: com'rs of sinking fund may lease land acquired outside city limits for sanitary protection of water supply, or grant easements thereon when intended use is consonant with protection of water. 1§ '06 ch.659, 31 My

2653

Consumption

- a **N. Y.** Com'n of water supply, gas and electricity to meter certain water districts for acquiring information as to consumption and waste; to report to Bd of Estimate and Apportionment by Jan. 1, 1907 as to advisability of metering city and as to schedule of rates. 6§ '06 ch.611, 24 My

2655

Water companies

- a **N. J.** Supplementing '76 ch.193: consent of corporate authorities required in certificate of incorp. of waterworks corp., to be to individual incorporators of proposed co. 2§ '06 ch.68, 2 Ap
- b **N. J.** Amdg. '76 ch.193: 7 persons may organize waterworks in any city, town, *township*, village, *borough or other municipality* of 500 [2000]. 2§ '06 ch.319, 22 Je
- c **N. Y.** Amdg. transportation corporations law '90 ch.566 §82 subdiv. 2: waterworks corp. may lay pipes in adjoining village of 12,000 with consent of local authorities. 1§ '06 ch.455, 15 My

2657

Rates

- a **O.** Amdg. R.S. §1536 subdiv. 567: council of city or village in which gas, electric or water co. located may require meters to be furnished and repaired free. 2§ '06 p.170, 31 Mr

2661

Sewerage. Garbage

See also 797, Sewerage plants (state); 1079, Pollution of water; 1192, Drainage; 2707, Street improvement

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §792-849 rel. to construction of sewers: assmt. on property owners in cities of 1st and 2d class when entire city comprises 1 sewer district. 1§ '06 ch.24, 9 Ap
- b **Ky.** Amdg. '94 ch.100 art.4 §31 rel. to sewer systems in cities of 2d class: construction on bonded sewer plan. 1§ '06 ch.129, 22 Mr
- c **N. J.** City under 12,000 may on submission to vote purchase or extend sewer system; assmt. of benefits; issue of improvement certificates; maintenance of system. 6§ '06 ch.96, 9 Ap

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

2661

- d **N. J.** Amdg. '82 ch.50 §11: officer serving notice in proceedings for construction of sewers to receive 50c fee. 1§
'06 ch.183, 2 My
- e **N. J.** City council by $\frac{2}{3}$ vote may provide for building of sewers and improvement of streets; procedure. 5§ '06 ch.321, 22 Je
- f **N. Y.** Amdg. public health law '93 ch.661 §21 as to construction of sewers in village on request of local bd of health; assmt. of expense. 1§ '06 ch.39, 13 Mr
- g **N. Y.** Amdg. '01 ch.348 §6: sewer com'rs of town may employ atty. and fix his compensation. 1§ '06 ch.85, 22 Mr
- h **N. Y.** Amdg. village law '97 ch.414 §260: bd of sewer com'rs of village may extend sewer system; proceedings for construction of sewer; filing map and plan; deviations from plan. 1§
'06 ch.278, 19 Ap
- i **N. Y.** Com'n of 5 to be appointed by mayor of N. Y. city to continue work of N. Y. Bay Pollution Com'n appointed by '03 ch.539; to consider feasibility of establishing metropolitan sewerage district and best method of administration; report to mayor Feb. 1, 1909; \$15,000. 8§ '06 ch.639, 25 My
- j **O.** Bd of Health to investigate water and sewage purification systems in state; report to Leg. of 1908; \$75,000. 2§
'06 p.11, 23 F

2663(5)

Garbage

- a **Mich.** Council of Detroit may provide for collection of garbage and erection of garbage and refuse plant. 1§
'05 (special acts) ch.670, 20 Je
- b **R. I.** City council of Providence may contract for removal of garbage etc.; term limited to 10 years. 1§ '06 ch.1374, 14 Mr

2664

House connections

See also 1106(5), Plumbing; 273⁸, Disturbing pavement

- a **N. J.** Governing body of city of 1st class may construct house connections to water mains, in advance or during process of street paving. 2§ '06 ch.92, 9 Ap

2667

Joint, trunk and outlet sewers

- a **Ia.** Construction and repair of main sewers in cities of 1st class. 5§ '06 ch.26, 9 Ap
- b **Mass.** Determining bases for annual assmts. on municipalities within metropolitan sewerage districts. 5§ '06 ch.369, 8 My
- c **N. J.** Amdg. '02 ch.124 §12: town bd of sewerage may acquire property and rights of way outside corporate limits to connect with trunk sewers, filtration or disposal works. 1§
'06 ch.293, 23 My

2671

Sewer assessments

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §801 rel. to publication of notices of sewer assmts. 1§ '06 ch.25, 9 Ap
- b **N. J.** "An act concerning assmts. for benefits conferred by construction of sewers and drains in cities. . . ." 3§
'06 ch.44, 27 Mr

PUBLIC WORKS

2671

- c **N. J.** Amdg. '90 ch.131 §22, 24 as to payment of sewer assmts. in cities without gen. tax collector; council in city with bd of com'rs of assmts. may refer assmts. to bd. 2§ '06 ch.215, 3 My
- d **N. J.** Supplementing '99 ch.36; assmts. for benefits derived from joint sewers. 2§ '06 ch.305, 12 Je

2678

Public art and improvement

- a **Cal.** Amdg. Const. 1879 art.11 by adding §20: city and county of San Francisco by ordinance adopted on $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of bd of supervisors approved by mayor may within 2 years acquire property by purchase, condemnation, gift or exchange for streets, parks, boulevards etc., and may alter terms of street franchises held by persons or corporations as to use of streets for gas and water pipes. Rejected Nov. 1906. '06 p.91, 12 Je
- b **O.** City council may levy tax to pay private ass'n for maintaining free museum or art gallery or academy for fine arts. Adds R.S. §218a. 1§ '06 p.146, 29 Mr
- c **Va.** Cities and towns may buy or condemn property adjoining public park or place and resell with limitations to protect the beauty or convenient use of such parks or property. 1§ '06 ch.194, 14 Mr

2679

Parks. Public grounds

See also 798, State parks

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §861: park com'rs to receive no pay in cities under 65,000 [40,000] except when parks exceed 600 acres. '06 ch.28, 5 Ap
- b **Ky.** Supplementing '94 ch.100: provision for establishment and supervision of parks in cities of 2d class. 18§ '06 ch.15, 5 Mr
- c **Mass.** "An act rel. to purification of Mystic river, Alewife brook and . . . adjacent . . . drainage areas"; enforcement by Metropolitan Park Com'n; state aid; apportionment of costs among cities within benefited area; adoption of act. 7§ '06 ch.529, 27 Je
- d **N. J.** Amdg. '95 ch.91 §1 rel. to bd of park com'rs in counties of 200,000; powers; appointment of park police. 1§ '06 ch.102, 12 Ap
- e **N. J.** Supplementing '95 ch.91 rel. to park systems in counties of 200,000: chosen freeholders may issue additional bonds not exceeding \$300,000 for improving park system; act to be submitted to popular vote. 2§ '06 ch.181, 2 My
- f **N. J.** Public parks in municipalities adopting '93 ch.285 to be under control of com'n appointed thereby for protection and planting of shade trees. 2§ '06 ch.245, 17 My
- g **N. J.** City street com'rs or park bd may acquire property by purchase or condemnation for public parks, on submission to popular vote; bond issue limited to \$300,000. 7§ '06 ch.258, 17 My

2679

- h **N. J.** Amdg. '02 ch.180 §5 rel. to payment for lands acquired by municipalities for public parks. 1§ '06 ch.269, 17 My
- i **N. Y.** Establishment of seaside park for health and recreation of citizens of N. Y. city; erection of hospital; \$2,500,000. 7§ '06 ch.456, 15 My
- j **N. Y.** To provide park com'n for city of Syracuse. 9§ '06 ch.586, 23 My
- k **N. Y.** Com'n of 3 to be appointed by Gov. and Senate to consider feasibility of preserving Bronx river from pollution and of extending Bronx park reservation within certain limits; report to Leg. by Jan. 1, 1907; \$3000. 6§ '06 ch.669, 31 My
- n **O.** Amdg. '04 p.411 §4: township park com'rs may establish public park within or without township. 2§ '06 p.144, 31 Mr

2684

Debts. Bonds

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §855: park com'rs in cities of 1st class may mortgage any real estate *held by them as trustees*, to secure bonds. 1§ '06 ch.27, 5 Ap
- b **R. I.** Submitting proposition to issue bonds for public reservations and parks in Metropolitan Park District of Providence Plantations. '06 r.1, 20 Ap

2689

Ordinances. Regulations

- a **Mass.** Amdg. R.L. ch.212 §53: violator of mun. regulation rel. to public reservation, parkway or boulevard may be arrested without warrant by officer in charge. 1§ '06 ch.403, 21 My

2694

Playgrounds. Recreation piers

- a **N. J.** Supplementing '04 ch.69: city of 1st class may appropriate \$10,000 for establishing and maintaining fresh-air camps or recreation piers. 2§ '06 ch.112, 12 Ap
- b **N. J.** Exempting owners and operators of free playgrounds from liability for accidents; proviso. 2§ '06 ch.273, 18 My

2696

Public entertainment

- a **Mass.** Metropolitan Park Com'n may furnish band concerts at parks, beaches and reservations. 1§ '06 ch.375, 9 My
- b **N. J.** City adopting '03 ch.168 rel. to gov't of cities may construct pavilion, casino or other structure on parks, walks or other public grounds. 1§ '06 ch.50, 28 Mr

2698 **Baths, comfort stations and gymnasiums**

- a **R. I.** City of Providence may establish public comfort stations; \$25,000 bond issue. 1§ '06 ch.1376, 29 Mr

2700

Roads. Streets

- a **Ark.** Joint leg. committee of 5 to be appointed to draft gen. road law. 1§ '05 p.836, 25 Ja

2700

- b **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1533, 1540a: 4 [1] township sup'ts of roads may be appointed to supervise work on roads; collection of township road taxes. 2§ '06 ch.57, 10 Mr; '06 ch.58, 9 Ap
- c **Ky.** Provision for payment of interest and redemption of county bonds issued for turnpike taxing districts. 2§ '06 ch.20, 14 Mr
- d **Ky.** County with valuation under \$3,000,000 shall on $\frac{2}{3}$ vote levy tax not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills for road improvement; county judge to lay off roads and appoint overseers; disbursement of funds. 1§ '06 ch.74, 21 Mr
- e **Ky.** Amdg. S.'94 §4315: as to time for letting of contracts for working and repairing roads. 1§ '06 ch.118, 21 Mr
- f **Miss.** Bds of supervisors in counties of 30,000 containing cities of 14,000 may issue bonds for improving roads. 3§ '06 ch.109, 13 Ap
- g **Mo.** Declaring unconst. Const. amdt. '99 p.381 authorizing levy of special road and bridge tax by county courts or township bds; cities of St Louis, Kansas City and St Joseph excepted. Denies equal protection of laws.
State v. Chicago, B. & Q. R. Co., 93 S. W. 784 (1906)
- h **N. J.** Towns, townships and municipalities other than cities may by agreement with bd of freeholders assume control and maintenance of county roads. 2§ '06 ch.322, 26 Je
- i **N. Y.** Amdg. highway law '90 ch.568 §9, 19 subdiv. 3 rel. to town highways: levy of additional tax when sum of \$1000 [\$500] insufficient for highway improvements *and purchase of road imple-ments*; making and approval of statement of amount to be assessed. 2§ '06 ch.423, 11 My
- j **N. Y.** Amdg. highway law '90 ch.568 §11a rel. to damages for change of grade: bond issue by town to make payment for same. 1§ '06 ch.530, 21 My
- k **O.** Amdg. R.S. §4760, 4767 rel. to construction of free turnpike in county: survey on petition; hearing; grant of petition by county com'rs; assmt. of expense. Adds §4760a. 4§ '06 p.23, 26 F
- n **O.** County Com'rs may issue bonds to refund indebtedness for road improvements and levy tax for purpose. 2§ '06 p.32, 3 Mr
- p **O.** Amdg. R.S. §4931: county com'rs of county through which national road passes may order township trustees to care for part of road in township. 2§ '06 p.156, 29 Mr
- q **O.** Amdg. '04 p.523 §2, 3, 8 rel. to road improvement: designa-tion of road to be improved; on deviation of proposed highway from existing road, county com'rs to secure right of way and release from damages caused by change of grade. 4§ '06 p.232, 2 Ap
- r **O.** Trustees of townships with free turnpikes constructed under '96 p.63, on petition of 25% taxpayers may submit question of further levy for road improvement to vote. Adds '96 p.63 §16a. 1§ '06 p.284, 2 Ap

2700

- s** **O.** Amdg. '96 p.162 §4-10, 12-13 and sundry sections of R.S.: providing for abolition of office of road supervisor and payment of road taxes in money. 43§ '06 p.327, 2 Ap
- t** **Va.** To provide for issue of county bonds for permanent road improvement in magisterial districts of counties. 9§ '06 ch.107, 8 Mr
- u** **Va.** Supervisors of county without special road law may adopt special law of any other county instead of gen. road law. Adds '04 ch.106 §47. '06 ch.223, 15 Mr
- v** **Va.** Provision for improvement of county roads and bridges; division of counties into road subdistricts; election of officers; taxes; enforcement by State Engineer; to supplement general road laws. 19§ '06 ch.308, 17 Mr
- w** **Va.** Amdg. C. §944a subdiv. 1-3, 11-14: reorganization of management of county roads. 1§ '06 ch.318, 17 Mr; '06 ch.326, 19 Mr

2702

State road systems and state aid

- a** **Ky.** State's interest in turnpike may be donated to county undertaking to maintain free turnpike road. 1§ '06 ch.45, 17 Mr
- b** **Minn.** Amdg. Const. 1857 art.9 §16: Leg. may levy tax of $1/4$ [$1/20$] mill for bridge and road fund; omitting clause rel. to appointment of state Highway Com'n. 3§. Rejected Nov. 1906. '05 ch.212, 17 Ap
- c** **N. J.** Amdg. '05 ch.58 §5, 7 rel. to road improvement: on award of contract copy of bid, contract bond and justification of surety to be furnished to State Com'r of Public Roads; certification of amount to be paid to county, township or municipality. 2§ '06 ch. 17, 9 Mr
- d** **N. J.** Amdg. '96 ch.100 §1, '02 ch.237: salary of State Com'r of Public Roads \$5000 [\$1500] and \$4000 [\$1500] for expenses; appointment of supervisor at \$2500 [\$500 salary and \$500 expense allowance] authorized. 3§ '06 ch.70, 2 Ap
- e** **N. Y.** Supervisor and highway com'r of town receiving state aid to report to State Engineer; State Engineer to prescribe form for highway accounts. Adds §27, 28 to highway law '90 ch.568. 2§ '06 ch.363, 10 My
- f** **N. Y.** Generally amdg. '98 ch.115 rel. to improvement of public highways. 15§ '06 ch.468, 16 My
- g** **N. Y.** Providing for \$5,000,000 state bond issue for improvement of highways according to Const. 1894 art.7 §12. 6§ '06 ch.469, 16 My
- h** **O.** Amdg. '04 p.511 §3, 5 rel. to improved state highways: annual applications by county for state aid; repairs to be made by county com'rs. 3§ '06 p.279, 2 Ap
- i** **R. I.** Authorizing issue of \$600,000 highway construction loan bonds. 4§ '06 ch.1312, 20 F

ROADS

2702

- j **Va.** To provide for permanent improvement of county roads: county on approval of plans by State Highway Com'r, to be furnished aid from state convict road force to construct roads, county to furnish implements etc. and salary of civil engineer supervising work; annual report by State Highway Com'r to Gov.; appropriation. 14§ '06 ch.73, 6 Mr

2703

Road officers. Overseers. Street commissioners

- a **N. Y.** Amdg. town law '90 ch.569 §15: town with money system for working highways, on petition of 25 electors may decide at special election to retain but 1 com'r. 18 '06 ch.384, 10 My

2704

Road districts

- a **O.** Amdg. '98 p.421 §6, 7, 13, 16, 20 rel. to organization of special road districts from contiguous townships: compensation of road com'rs; road machinery; com'rs to superintend road improvement [sup't employed]; bond issue. 6§ '06 p.292, 2 Ap

2707

Street improvement

See also 2569, Special assessments

- a **Ky.** Amdg. '94 ch.100 art.4 §22, 23, 27 rel. to construction and repair of streets, alleys, public ways and sidewalks in cities of 2d class; bond issue; instalments; liens. 3§ '06 ch.128, 22 Mr
- b **Miss.** Amdg. Ann. C.'92 §3014: city of 10,000 may issue bonds for street improvement not exceeding 15% of assessed valuation on submission to vote. 1§ '06 ch.110, 13 Ap
- c **N. J.** Publication of notice of intention to improve streets, avenues and highways in cities. 1§ '06 ch.34, 26 Mr
- d **N. J.** Governing body of city of 1st class may provide fund not over \$500,000 for improvement of streets and highways. 6§ '06 ch.43, 27 Mr
- e **N. J.** Amdg. '95 ch.113 §64 rel. to street improvement in towns: on objection of 1/2 [2/3] of abutting property owners, proposed improvement to be canceled. 2§ '06 ch.180, 2 My
- f **N. J.** Amdg. '98 ch.200 §9 rel. to fees for services under street improvement act. 1§ '06 ch.232, 15 My
- g **N. J.** Proceedings for street improvement in cities; act to become operative on submission to vote. 3§ '06 ch.304, 12 Je
- h **N. J.** Validation of bonds issued under provisions of '98 ch.200 for street improvement in cities. 1§ '06 ch.316, 19 Je
- i **N. J.** City council by 2/3 vote may provide for building of sewers and improvement of streets; procedure. 5§ '06 ch.321, 22 Je
- j **N. Y.** Amdg. village law '97 ch.414 §166 rel. to improvement of village street. 1§ '06 ch.97, 23 Mr
- k **O.** Amdg. R.S. §1536 subdiv. 132 rel. to improvement of streets; contents of ordinance. 2§ '06 p.143, 31 Mr

2707

- n O. Municipality not to adopt plans requiring exclusive use of patented article etc. for public improvement. Adds '02 (ex. sess.) p.20 §45b. 1§ '06 p.204, 2 Ap

2708

Grading

- a N. J. Amdg. R.S.'74 p.744 §70: action [on the case] may be brought by person *or corp.* owning property on street for alteration of grade by municipality. 1§ '06 ch.178, 2 My

2709

Paving. Macadamizing

- a Md. Creating Paving Com'n for Baltimore city; \$5,000,000 bond issue authorized on submission to vote. Rep. '00 ch.523. 10§ '06 ch.401, 5 Ap
- b N. J. Amdg. '05 ch.170 §1 rel. to assmts. for paving. 1§ '06 ch.94, 9 Ap

2711

Location. Opening. Altering. Vacating

- a Ky. Amdg. '93 ch.244 §64 rel. to laying out or dedicating public highway or easement within or 3 miles from limits of city of 1st class: procedure. 1§ '06 ch.58, 21 Mr
- b Ky. Amdg. S.'03 §4300 rel. to opening or altering after judgment; allotment of road hands. 1§ '06 ch.113, 21 Mr
- c N. J. Amdg. '02 ch.229 §1: township committee of township having in limits an incorporated village may accept, open, alter or vacate streets. 1§ '06 ch.148, 21 Ap
- d N. J. Town organized under '95 ch.113 on $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of council may vacate street on petition. 1§ '06 ch.254, 17 My
- e N. Y. Amdg. highway law '90 ch.568 §83, 88 rel. to expense of determining application for laying out or discontinuing a highway. 2§ '06 ch.67, 15 Mr
- f N. Y. Amdg. '90 ch.568 §90: in counties adjoining city of 1,000,000 highway identical with one discontinued not to be laid out within 7 years. 1§ '06 ch.265, 19 Ap

2712

Streets

- a Ky. Amdg. '94 ch.100 art.4 §20: procedure for closing streets, alleys and public highways in cities of 2d class. 1§ '06 ch.130, 22 Mr
- b O. Amdg. R.S. §1536 subdiv.145: council of city or village may vacate or narrow street by ordinance *without petition* in certain cases; ordinance may include alteration of more than 1 street. 2§ '06 p.202, 2 Ap

2713

Road taxes and work

- a Ark. County court on adopting '97 (ex. sess.) ch. 6 to levy road and bridge tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 mills; payment of tax; working on road. 5§ '05 ch.74, 10 Mr
- b Ga. Amdg. '96 p.78 §8: counties may hold elections to suspend '96 p.78 rel. to working roads, known as "four-days law." 2§ '06 p.116, 14 Ag

ROADS

2713

- c **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1530: county supervisors on petition of majority of freeholders of township may levy additional 1 mill road tax. 1§ '06 ch.56, 5 Ap
- d **Ia.** Rep. C. §1538 as to compensation of township clerk for handling road funds. '06 ch.59, 5 Ap
- e **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1566a as to annual publication of itemized accounts of township officers for road purposes. 1§ '06 ch.61, 5 Ap
- f **Ky.** County court of county maintaining free turnpikes on petition may collect toll to keep same in repair; submission to vote. 6§ '06 ch.106, 21 Mr
- g **N. Y.** Amdg. highway law '90 ch.568 §37: payment for work on private roads in towns adopting money system of taxation. 1§ '06 ch.149, 5 Ap

2714

Poll tax and road work

- a **Ia.** Amdg. C. §1550: poll tax to be worked out on road between Apr. 1 and Oct. 1 [Sept. 1]. 1§ '06 ch.60, 30 Mr
- b **Ia.** Road drag may be used to improve highway on approval of township trustees; compensation for work. 2§ '06 ch.62, 14 F

2715

Roads on boundaries. Joint roads

- a **Ga.** Counties may cooperate in establishment and improvement of intercounty public roads: may create chain gangs from convicts of such counties, to do work; sharing expenses. 5§ '06 p.103, 20 Ag
- b **N. J.** 2 or more counties may jointly improve and maintain roads. 5§ '06 ch.38, 27 Mr
- c **N. J.** Joint improvement of road between 2 or more counties; maintenance. 8§ '06 ch.189, 2 My
- d **O.** Amdg. '96 p.63 §13: county com'rs and township trustees may jointly improve county or township road. 2§ '06 p.155, 29 Mr

2716

Sidewalks

- a **Ia.** "An act providing punishment for injury or destruction of sidewalks." 1§ '06 ch.162, 22 F
- b **N. J.** Governing body in city of 1st class may regulate by ordinance improvement of sidewalks; penalty. 2§ '06 ch.230, 15 My
- c **O.** Amdg. '02 p.20 §73 as to construction and repair of sidewalks in villages. 2§ '06 p.301, 2 Ap

2718

Bicycles and bicycle paths

- a **N. J.** Township committee may regulate bicycle riding on sidewalks; '99 ch.169 §20, 22-26 rel. to township ordinances to apply. 3§ '06 ch.188, 2 My

2720

Toll roads

- a **Md.** Amdg. C. '04 art.23 §355 rel. to forfeiture of turnpike or plank road on failure of corp. to put in repair; proceedings. 1§ '06 ch.503, 3 Ap

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY INDEX OF LEGISLATION 1906

2720

- b **Va.** Amdg. '04 (ex. sess.) ch.609 pt 10 §4 as to relocation of toll-gates on turnpike roads. 1§ '06 ch.242, 15 Mr
- c **Va.** Amdg. '04 (ex. sess.) ch.609 pt 10 §7, 9 rel. to turnpike companies; suspension of tolls till repair of road made; forfeiture of charter on failure to repair; appeal. 2§ '06 ch.297, 17 Mr
- d **Va.** To regulate erection of tollgates on turnpikes in which state has interest. 2§ '06 ch.322, 19 Mr

2721

Public purchase

- a **Ky.** Amdg. S.'03 §1886: fiscal court of county may appropriate surplus money to purchase turnpike already constructed. 1§ '06 ch.84, 21 Mr
- b **N. J.** Amdg. and supplementing '05 ch.173: bd of chosen freeholders may condemn turnpike or toll roads on approval by State Com'r of Public Roads; borrowing of money for payment; state to pay 1/3 of cost. 5§ '06 ch.145, 20 Ap

2722

Miscellaneous

2723

Automobiles and motocyycles

- a **Ga.** Regulating use of automobiles and other motor vehicles in Catoosa county: penalty. 8§ '06 p.395, 15 Ag
- b **Ga.** Regulating use of automobiles and other motor vehicles in Gwinnett county: penalty. 8§ '06 p.426, 1 Ag
- c **Ga.** Regulating use of automobiles and other motor vehicles in Walker county: penalty. 8§ '06 p.460, 20 Ag
- d **Md.** Generally amdg. C.'04 art.56 §131-40 and adding §139a regulating operation of motor vehicles: registration of chauffeurs. 13§ '06 ch.449, 3 Ap
- e **Mass.** Mass. Highway Com'n may regulate use and operation of automobiles and motor cycles; speed excepted; act not to conflict with statutory authority of Metropolitan Park Com'n and various city park com'ns as to motor vehicles. 4§ '06 ch.353, 3 My
- f **Mass.** Miscellaneous amds. to '03 ch.473, '05 ch.311 §6, '05 ch.366 rel. to operation of automobiles and motor cycles: rate of speed; number plates; revocation of license; penalties. 9§ '06 ch.412, 24 My
- g **N. J.** Motor vehicle law. 43§ '06 ch.113, 12 Ap
- h **N. Y.** Amdg. motor vehicle law '04 ch.538 §6 subdiv.3: violator of automobile act may be released from custody if immediate hearing can not be had by giving bond of surety co. 1§ '06 ch.128, 3 Ap
- i **O.** "To compel owners and operators of motor vehicles to register with Sec. of State." 31§ '06 p.320, 2 Ap
- j **S. C.** Rev. '05 ch.493 regulating running of motor vehicles. 4§ '06 ch.55, 21 F
- k **Va.** Motor vehicle law; application to county or city on adoption. 16§ '06 ch.299, 17 Mr

ROADS

2727

Cleaning. Watering. Oiling

- a **Ky.** City of 3d class may provide for street sprinkling; assmt. of benefits. Adds S.'03 §3290 subdiv.41. 1§ '06 ch.94, 21 Mr
- b **N. Y.** Amdg. '90 ch.291 §3, 4 rel. to prevention of snow blockades along highways: town bd may raise additional \$100 annually for substituting wire fences, without vote of electors. 2§ '06 ch.311, 24 Ap
- c **O.** Municipality may require interurban or street ry. to sprinkle right of way. 3§ '06 p.5, 9 F
- d **O.** Municipality to sell refuse, street sweepings and other unnecessary personal property of street cleaning dep't; proceeds to be used for expenses of dep't. Adds '02 (ex. sess.) p.20 §25a. 1§ '06 p.43, 7 Mr
- e **O.** Municipality may contract to have streets, roads etc. treated with oil for purposes of laying dust and preserving surface. 8§ '06 p.50, 14 Mr
- f **O.** Amdg. '02 (ex. sess.) p.20 §65-67: cleaning of streets of cities and villages; notice of ordinance to be given; part of cost may be paid by city or village. 4§ '06 p.78, 20 Mr

2730

Drainage

- a **La.** Penalty for allowing water from artificial sources to drain on public highway. 3§ '06 ch.188, 11 J1
- b **N. Y.** Town bd may authorize highway com'r to open or maintain ditch or drain on adjacent land to drain highway; compensation of owner of land. Adds §27 to highway law '90 ch.568. 1§ '06 ch.101, 23 Mr

2733

Guide boards

- a **Mass.** Mass. State Automobile Ass'n, at own expense, acting under direction of State Highway Com'n may erect signboards for convenience and safety of users of highways. 1§ '06 ch.234, 2 Ap

2737

Obstruction. Injury to roads

- a **O.** Amdg. R.S. §4562: county com'rs may remove obstruction to waterway preventing free flow or which endangers county or township road, *after notice*; expense and penalty to be paid by offender. 2§ '06 p.22, 26 F
- b **Va.** To provide for discontinuance of gates on public roads. Adds C. §945. 1§ '06 ch.30, 17 F
- c **Va.** County supervisors may pass special and local laws to protect roads and bridges from obstruction and injury. Adds C. §834h. 1§ '06 ch.212, 14 Mr

2738

Opening streets. Disturbing pavements

- a **Md.** Regulating the tearing up of pavements in city of Baltimore. 2§ '06 ch.798, 5 Ap

2740

Road engines on highways

- a **Md.** Amdg. C.'04 art.27 §399-403 regulating use of traction engines on roads. 4§ '06 ch.474½, 3 Ap

2742

Trees. Grassplots

- a **N. J.** Supplementing '93 ch.285 rel. to planting and care of shade trees on highways: jurisdiction and enforcement of ordinance; service of process; proof of ordinance. 3§ '06 ch.186, 2 My
- b **S. C.** County supervisors may cut down trees near highway endangering public safety. 1§ '06 ch.32, 21 F

2745

Weight of load. Wide tires

- a **Ia.** Rebate of ¼ of highway tax for use of wagon tire, 3 inches wide, in hauling loads of 800 pounds; payment. 2§ '06 ch.63, 10 Mr

SUBJECT INDEX

References are to classification numbers at left of each page.

Academies, 2327

Accident insurance, 1754, 1762, 1736a,
1748a

Accountants, 1536, 2583b

Accounts, 853

local government, 2575

Acknowledgments, 393

Actions at law

civil procedure, 695

criminal procedure, 202

special, 739

See also Courts; Procedure.

Acts, *see* Statutes

Adjutant general, 2392a, 2398a

Administration of estates, 426

Administration of justice

civil procedure, 590

crimes against, 238

criminal procedure, 202

Administrative law, 750

Administrators, 467a

Adoption, 497

Adulterations, 1464

of foods, 956

Advertisements, regulation of, 1592

Affidavits, 721

Agency, 460

Agriculture

associations, 1835

experiment stations, 1828

fairs, 1840

products, 1427

schools, 2343

state boards, 1826, 952a, 1890a

weeds, 1854

Alcohol, 900

Aldermen, 875k

Almshouses, 2155

Amusements, 879

Animals

communicable diseases, 1144

cruelty to, 896

domestic, 1875

taxation, 824

noxious, 1856

See also Live stock

Anniversary celebrations, 2364

Apothecaries, *see* Pharmacy

Appeals

civil cases, 733

court of, *see* Court of appeals

criminal cases, 225

Apprehension of criminals, 203

Appropriation of property, *see* Con-
demnation

Appropriations, local finance, 2577

See also Accounts; Budget

Arbor day, 1598

Architect, state, 780d

Archives, 2365

Armories, 2392

Arrest of felon, 208a

Arson, 310

Art galleries, 2678b

exemptions from taxation, 836a

Artesian wells, 1189

Assault, 296

Assembly, *see* Legislature

Assessment of taxes, *see* Taxation

Assessments, special benefit, 2569

museums or art gallery, 2678b

paving, 2709b

roads, 2700k

sewers, 2671, 2661a, 2661c, 2661f

street sprinkling, 2727a

waterworks, 2650c

Assessors, *see* Tax assessors

Assignments, 449

- Asylums
 - blind, 2191
 - deaf and dumb, 2186
 - feeble-minded, 2218
 - hospitals, 2165
- Attachment, 741
- Attorney general, 50
 - board of liquidation of state debts, member of, 865b
 - powers and duties
 - appeals, 225b
 - district attorney, 675d
 - railways, 845t
 - state lands, 793a
 - salary, 38(8a)
- Attorneys
 - city, 2482
 - liens, 595a
 - prosecuting, 675
 - See also* Counties, District, State's attorney; Trials
- Auditor, *see* State auditor
- Automobiles, 2723
- Badges**, 1504
- Bail, 209, 358e
- Bailiff, 661, 691a
- Bakeries, 2053
- Ballots, 175, 160e, 164a, 164b, 2648a
- Banks, 1679
 - deposits, 1688
 - public funds, 868, 2600
 - dissolution, 1687
 - foreign, 1689
 - inspection, 1680
 - loans, 1691
 - officers, 1693
 - savings, 1708
 - state departments, 1680
 - taxation, 843
- Bar, admission to, 592
 - See also* Attorneys
- Barbers, 1540, 929a
- Battle flags, 2371
- Battlefields, memorials on, 2376
- Bees, diseases of, 1171
- Benevolent associations, *see* Charitable institutions; Fraternal beneficiary societies
- Bequests, local government, 2562
 - See also* Wills
- Betting, 883
- Bicycles, 2718
- Billiards, 881
- Bills, legislative, 106
- Bills of lading, 1246
- Bird day, 1953b
- Birds, game, 1947
- Blacklisting, 2137
- Blind, 2188, 2183a, 2183b
- Boilers, 1128
- Bonds
 - bail, 209, 358e
 - civil procedure, 737
 - contractors, 419b
 - corporations, 585a
 - railways, 1282b
 - criminal procedure, 226d
 - exempt from taxation, 810b, 810c
 - official, 38(4)
 - county officers, 2515
 - firemen, 2616c
 - municipal, 2475
 - state and local, *see* Debts, public
- Bookmaking, 887
- Bottles, 1501
- Bottling works, 844a
- Boundaries
 - bridges on, 1396
 - county, 2493
 - property, 387
 - roads on, 2715
 - state, 17
- Bounties
 - encouragement of industries, 1633
 - noxious animals, 1856
 - trees, 1892
- Bowls, 881
- Box ball alleys, 881a
- Branding animals, 1882a
- Bribery, elections, 149
- Bridges, 1393
 - county, 2560b, 2700v
 - tax for, 2700g, 2702b
- Bucket shops, 1507
- Budget, 849
 - local finance, 2575
- Building and loan associations, 1718

SUBJECT INDEX

Buildings, sanitation and safety, 1099
 Buildings, public, 779
 insurance of, 791
 local government, 2555
 school, 2233, 2597k
 Burglary, 312
 insurance against, 1781
 Burial expenses, soldiers, 2411
 Business name, 459(5)
 Business taxes, *see* Taxation, business taxes
 Butter, 964, 956d, 956e, 1427a

Canals, 1384, 845f, 845g, 845r, 2242c
 Candidates, elections, 160
 Canned foods, 956i
 Cans, 1501
 Canvass of votes, 195
 Capital stock, 509
 building and loan associations, 1721
 insurance companies, 1739
 lighting companies, 2647
 Capitol, 781, 780f, 797a
 Car companies, 1267
 See also Railways
 Cars, *see* Railways; Street railways
 Casualty insurance, 1764
 Cattle, diseases of, 1175a
 Caucuses, 160
 Cemeteries, 1054, 2562a
 Census, school, 2274
 Ceramics, schools of, 2346
 Cereals, 978
 Certiorari, 749a, 2560a
 Chancery, masters in, 688c
 Chancery courts
 actions, consolidation of, 699a
 banks, dissolution, 1687c
 election contests, 163a
 estates in lands, 384a
 evidence in, 722
 insane, 446d
 trust companies, 1698b
 Chaplain, penitentiary, 342a
 Charitable institutions, 2140
 exemptions from taxation, 812
 Charities, 63, 2140
 blind, 2188
 children, 2172

Charities (*continued*)
 deaf and dumb, 2184
 defectives, 2183
 epileptics, 2210
 feeble-minded, 2215
 insane, 2193
 poor relief, 2149
 sick and disabled, 2160
 state boards, 2142, 371(3g, 790a
 Charters, corporations, 500
 Chattel mortgages, 414
 Checks, 864
 Cheese, 964, 956d, 956e
 Chemist, state, *see* State chemist
 Children, 2172
 blind, 2188
 cruelty to, 895
 deaf and dumb, 2184
 guardianship, 445
 illegitimate, 423a
 juvenile offenders, 371
 labor, 2040b
 employment, 2118
 mines, 2121
 reform schools, 346
 See also Minors; Orphans; Schools;
 Wards and guardians
 Chloral hydrate, 926c
 Churches, *see* Religious corporations
 Cider, 1014
 Circuit courts
 actions, consolidation of, 699a
 appeals, 733a
 clerk, 38b
 drains, jurisdiction, 1192q
 grand jury, 213a
 judges, 609e, 609i, 609j, 668b, 708a
 judgments, 735b
 jurisdiction, 609d
 marriage ceremony, 479a
 sergeant at arms, 689a
 solicitor, 675g
 stenographers, 694c
 terms, 609r
 warrants, 864b
 Circuses, 1592a
 Cities, *see* Municipalities
 Civil procedure, 695

- Civil service, 38(1)
 - county, 2512
 - local, 38(2)
 - municipal, 2473
- Civil War veterans, *see* Veterans
- Claims
 - against estates, 442
 - against state, 855
 - local finance, 2586
 - state finance, 854
- Clams, 2007
- Clerks, *see* Counties, Courts, Municipalities, clerks, etc.
- Cloth, inspection, 1469
- Coal dealers, 1543
- Cocaine, 926
- Coke dealers, 1543
- Collateral inheritance tax, 836a, 836b, 836d
- Collectors, tax, *see* Tax collectors
- Colleges, 2332
 - agricultural, 2344
- Colonial laws, 2365
- Combinations, 589
- Comfort stations, 2698
- Commerce and industry, 1422
- Commercial feeding stuffs, 1472
- Commission
 - acceptance of, 460(5)
 - merchants, 1544
- Commissioners
 - counties, *see* Counties, commissioners
 - special, 693
- Common carriers, 1240, 1237c
- Common pleas, court of
 - clerk, 2517b
 - divorce trials, 489b
 - judges, 668i, 668k
 - judgments, 735b
 - jurisdiction, 233d
 - liquor licenses, granting, 907g, 907j
 - minors, custody, 2172c
 - venue, change of, 710a
- Common schools, 2223
- Communicable diseases, 1020
 - of animals, 1144
- Commutation of sentence, 366
- Comptroller, *see* State comptroller
- Compulsory school attendance, 2270
- Concealed weapons, 262
- Condemnation of property, 382
 - bridges, 1393a
 - irrigation, 1183a
 - levees, 1192a
 - oil and gas companies, 2036c
 - parks, 2678c, 2679g
 - pipe lines, 2036a
 - public improvement, 2678a
 - railways, 1297, 1306a
 - records, 396a
 - school buildings, 2233g
 - waterworks, 2649, 1180a, 1180b
- Confectionery, 1008
 - workshop regulations, 2053
- Confederate veterans, 2409, 2411a, 2413a, 2416a, 2416c
 - See also* Veterans
- Congressional apportionment, 83a
- Constables, 663, 736c
- Constitutional amendments, 33;
 - adopted, 35; pending, 34; rejected, 36
 - attorney general, 50b
 - bar, admission to, 592a
 - budget, 849b
 - cities, 2433a, 2433b, 2433c
 - constitutional convention, 32b
 - convict labor, 360b
 - coroners, 647b
 - corporations, 503a, 506a
 - counties, 2498a, 2512a
 - county commissioners, 2504a
 - court of appeals, judges, 605c
 - courts, 609a, 609b, 609c, 609g, 609h, 609k, 609n, 609p, 668a, 668b, 668c, 668g
 - debts, 865a, 2597a, 2597b, 2597e, 2597h, 2598a, 2598b
 - depositories, 868a
 - direct legislation, 115b, 115c
 - drains, 1192b, 1192c, 1192d, 1192p
 - elections, 130a, 185a
 - eminent domain, 382f
 - forest preserves, 1894d, 1894e
 - franks, 1237c
 - hawkers, 1560b
 - justices of the peace, 653c
 - labor, 2040c, 2085b
 - legislative bills, 106a, 107a

SUBJECT INDEX

- Constitutional amendments (*cont'd*)
 - legislative procedure, 109a
 - Legislature, 77a, 90b, 113a
 - lieutenant governor, 48a
 - municipal courts, judges, 655b
 - municipalities, 2442c
 - notaries public, 669c
 - probate courts, 430b
 - public improvement, 2678a
 - public works, 2620b, 2620c
 - railways, 1200a, 1282a, 1283a
 - roads, 2700g, 2702b
 - salaries of public officers, 38(8a
 - schools, 2228a, 2241a, 2241c, 2244a, 2245a, 2333a
 - sheriffs, 691b
 - special legislation, 88a
 - state printing, 67j
 - taxation, 800d, 809a, 810a, 812a, 812d, 819f, 2577f
 - tenure of office, 2478a
 - timber, removal of, 1899a
 - veto power of governor, 45a
 - voters residence, 142a
 - waters, control of, 1180g
 - woman suffrage, 146b
- Constitutional conventions, 30
- Constitutional law, 15
- Constitutionality, question of, 12
- Constitutions, 30
- Consumption, 1042
- Contagious diseases, 1020
 - of animals, 1144
- Contempt of court, 240
- Contractors
 - bonds, 419b
 - liens, 419d
- Contracts, 453
 - labor, 2113(5
 - officers interest in, 789, 2561, 2457a
 - public, 787
 - local finance, 2560
 - tax on, 835
 - trade combinations, 589d
- Conveyance of property, 392
 - by corporations, 512
 - of incompetents and minors, 447
 - public, 792
- Convict labor, 354
- Convicts, *see* Criminals; Prisoners
- Corn products, 1459
- Coroners, 647
- Corporations, 500
 - foreign, 525
 - funds, use for campaign expenses, 154
 - government, 517
 - insolvency, 523
 - not for profit, 583
 - property, 509
 - religious, 586
 - shares, 516
 - state commission, 1227c, 1303a
 - taxes, 841
 - See also* Banks; Combinations; Insurance; Railways, etc.
- Correctional institutions, *see* Reform schools; Reformatories
- Corrections, 335
- Corrupt practices, 149
- Costs in actions, 226, 737
- Cotton, 1546
 - weights and measures, 1433
- Counselors, *see* Attorneys
- Counties, 2492
 - assessors, *see* Tax assessors
 - attorney, 675c
 - auditor
 - assessment of real estate, 820a
 - fruit tree reservations, 1844a
 - salary and fees, 2517b, 2593b
 - buildings, 2555
 - chosen freeholders
 - bridges, 1393a, 1393b, 1393d
 - county office, filling vacancy in, 2513b
 - parks, 2679e
 - toll roads, 2721b
 - vacancies in office, 2504e
 - civil service, 2512
 - clerk
 - corporation taxes, 841h
 - number in county, 2503
 - salary, 2517a
 - tax sales, 829b
 - commissioners, 2501
 - bees, appointing inspector, 1171a
 - bridges, 1393g
 - contracts, interest in, 2561a
 - depositories, designation, 2600d

Counties, commissioners (*cont'd*)

hospitals, building, 2168b
 infirmary, rebuilding, 2157e
 law libraries, 2359c
 libraries, duties relating to, 2356b
 memorial buildings, 2374a
 obstructions to streams, removing, 1812b
 registrars of voters, appointment, 187d
 roads, 2700n, 2700p, 2700q, 2702h, 2715d, 2737a
 term of office, 2504a

courts

clerks, 938b
 drains, 1196c
 estates, administration, 442f
 judges, 668j, 2240a, 2438a, 2700d
 jurors, 661a
 powers, 2501a
 road taxes, 2713a
 roads, repair, 2713f
 toll roads, 2721a

debts, 2597a

elections, *see* Elections

jails and workhouses, 349

new, 2498

officers, 2512

election, 38b.

financial, 2593

oath of office, 38(3a)

police, 874

recorder, 2522(5, 2517b

records, 2497

roads, *see* Roads

schools, *see* Schools

sheriff, 691

convict labor, 358c

jurors, summoning, 661a

property, delivery to owner, 736c

salary, 2517a, 2517b

tax sales, 829b

transportation of prisoners, 353a

supervisors

accounts, 2577g, 2577h

artesian wells, 1189a

contracts, interest in, 2561a

convict labor, 360a

crops, experimental, on county

farm, 2157a

Counties, supervisors (*cont'd*)

election, 2504b

fish, 1900i

live stock, indemnity for, 1147b

records, signing, 2509a

roads, 2700f, 2700u, 2713c, 2737c

salary, 2510a

taxation, duties relating to, 845p

term of office, 2504b

trees, removing, 2742b

war records, 2379a

yellow fever, 1046b

surrogates, 430, 437a, 2517a

surveyor, 2523, 2517c

taxation, *see* Taxation, counties

treasurer

cemeteries, 1059b

city school taxes, 2244d

fees, 2593a

poll taxes, 132a

public funds, loss of, 2600b

salary, 2517b

taxes, collection, 827a

Counting votes, *see* Canvass of votes

Court of appeals, 605

appointment of trial commissioners,

609k

attachment, 741b

judges, 605c, 608a

reports, 603b

(intermediate), 609c

judges, 240b

jurisdiction, 609h

Court of claims, 855

Courts, 600

chancery, *see* Chancery courts

circuit, *see* Circuit courts

clerks, 671

Common pleas, *see* Common pleas,

court of

county, *see* Counties, courts

district, *see* District courts

inferior, 645

intermediate, 609

justices, *see* Justices of the peace

juvenile, 371(3

land, 398a, 398b, 446c, 748b

municipal, *see* Municipalities, courts

officers, 657

orphans, 430, 440a, 448e, 449b

SUBJECT INDEX

- Courts (*continued*)
 - probate, *see* Probate courts
 - quarter sessions, 667a
 - reports and reporters, 603
 - superior, *see* Superior courts
 - supreme, *see* Supreme courts
 - surrogates, 430
- Crabs, 2008
- Cream, 956h
- Crimes and offenses, 234
- Criminal insane, 361
 - procedure, 202
- Criminals
 - execution, 229
 - identification of, 369
 - See also* Prisoners
- Crippled children, 2174
- Crossings
 - railway, 1317
 - roads, 1319
- Cruelty to animals, 896
- Cruelty to children, 895, 2172
- Cyclone insurance companies, 1770a

- Dairy** commissioners, *see* Food and dairy commissioners
 - products, 961
- Damages, personal injury, employers
 - liability, 2125
 - to property, 326
 - freight, 1246
 - railways, 1333
 - See also* Condemnation of property; Property, crimes against
- Davis, Jefferson, birthday, 1610
- Dead bodies, 1048
- Deaf and dumb, 2184, 2183a, 2183b
- Death penalty, 229
- Debts and debtors, 454
 - judgments, 735
 - See also* Attachment; Insolvency
- Debts (public), 865
 - cities, 2556a, 2556c, 2556d
 - comfort stations, 2698a
 - hospitals, 2168a
 - libraries, 2358e
 - local and municipal, 2597, 2635d
 - parks, 2684, 2679g
 - paving, 2709
 - public improvements, 2620c, 2620e
- Debts, (public) (*continued*)
 - roads, 2700c, 2700f, 2700j, 2700n, 2700t, 2702g, 2702i, 2704a
 - schools, 2233, 2245, 2227c
 - sewerage, 2661b
 - streets, 2707a, 2707b, 2707h
 - waterworks, 2650a
- Decedents estates, 426
- Deeds
 - commissioners of, 393e
 - public lands, 777
 - register of, 2522(5, 2517a
 - tax on, 835
- Defectives, 2183
 - blind, 2188
 - epileptics, 2210
 - feeble-minded, 2215
 - insane, 2193
- Deformed children, 2174
- Delinquent taxes, 829
- Dentistry, 948
- Dependents, *see* Charitable institutions
- Depositions, civil procedure, 721
- Depositories, 868
 - local finance, 2600
- Deposits
 - banks, 1688
 - building and loan associations, 1726
 - insurance companies, 1741
- Descent, 424
- Detectives, 206, 875a
- Devises, *see* Wills
- Dikes, 1197
- Diphtheria, 1036
- Direct legislation, 115, 32b, 1237b
- Direct nominations, 160(3, 160i
- Discriminations
 - insurance, 1742
 - public service corporations, 2630b
 - transportation and transmission, 1204
- Diseases, communicable, 1020
 - of animals, 1144
- Disorderly conduct, 258
- Dispensaries, liquor, 903
- Dissolution
 - banks, 1687
 - building and loan associations, 1722
 - of corporations, 523

District attorneys, 675
costs in actions, 226a
District courts, 609
clerk, 671b
judges, 164a, 203a, 240b, 609g, 668g
judgments, 735b
juvenile court, separate session as,
371(3b)
special justices, 645a
District officers, 38(3a)
Ditches, 1192
Divorce, 480
Docks, 1804
Doctors, *see* Physicians
Dogs, 1888
Domestic animals, 1875
contagious diseases, 1144
taxation, 824
See also Live stock
Domestic relations, 474
Drains, 1192
roads, 2730
Druggists, 913, 949
Drugs
adulteration, 956
sale of, 952
Drunkards, 921, 446e
Dust in factories, 2051
Earthquake sufferers, 2159a, 2159b,
2159c
Education, 2220
boards of, 2325a
state boards, 2229, 2223d, 2253a,
2261d
elementary, 2223
higher, 2330
professional, 2342
secondary, 2223
technical, 2342
See also Schools; Universities
Educational institutions, exemptions
from taxation, 812
See also Schools; Universities
Elections, 126
certificates, 163
days, 171
districts, 172
expenses, 150a, 150b, 150c
fire commissioners, 2603c

Elections (*continued*)
offenses, 149
officers, 192
primary, 160
returns, 195
road labor, 2713b
school, 2225
waterworks, 2648a
Electric
apparatus and power, interference
with, 320
companies, 2638, 2630a, 2657a, 2636a
light and power, 2645, 797a, 2597c,
2628f, 2629c
meters, 2642
railways, *see* Street railways
rates, 2643
Electricians, 1133
Electricity, 2633
Elevated roads, 1338
Embalming, 1051
Embezzlement, 322, 1714a
Emigrant agents, 2114
Eminent domain, *see* Condemnation
of property
Employees, 2040
hours of labor, 2085
mines, 2063, 2064
wages, 2107
railways, 2077
hours, 2097
wages, 2100
See also Labor
Employers liability, 2125, 1736a
Employment, 2113
bureaus, 2115
officers, 2114
See also Labor
Engineers, 1128
state, 1192h, 2700v, 2702e
Epidemics, *see* Contagious diseases
Epileptics, 2210, 2215c
Equalization of taxes, 825, 819b, 827c
Estates
administration of, 426
in lands, 384
Eucaïne, 926c
Evidence, *see* Witnesses
Excise, 907

SUBJECT INDEX

- Execution
 - of criminals, 229
 - exemptions from, 451
 - of judgments, 736
- Exemptions
 - from execution, 451
 - from jury duty, 727
 - from taxation, 810, 819j
 - inheritance taxes, 836
 - libraries, 2359c
 - mortgages, 809b
 - railways, 1283
- Exhibitions, 893, 1592a
- Expectoration, 1073
- Explosives, 1117
 - crimes, 310
 - fishing, 1973
- Expositions, 1662
- Express, 1267, 1378
 - companies, 1247b
 - taxation, 845k
- Factory** inspector, 2040c
- Fairs, 1662
 - agricultural, 1840
- False pretenses, 324
- Family, 474
 - crimes against, 264
 - property, 490
 - support of, 496
- Farmers institutes, 1829
- Farming, *see* Agriculture
- Feeble-minded, 2215, 2183a
 - delinquent taxes, 829k
 - guardianship, 446
- Fees, *see specific officers*
- Fellow servant law, 2125
- Felon, 208a
- Felonies
 - indecenty, 278b
 - prostitution, 928c
 - teachers examinations, 2258d
 - tobacco plants, taking, 1849a
 - wire fences, destruction, 388a
- Fences, property lines, 387
- Ferries, 1388
- Fertilizers, 1474
- Fidelity companies, *see* Surety companies
- Fiduciaries, 448, 467a
- Finance
 - local, 2550
 - school, 2237
 - state institutions, 2333
 - state, 770
 - See also* Accounts
- Financial officers, local, 2588
- Fines, 226
 - See also* Penalties
- Fire
 - alarms, 1096
 - departments, 2603
 - inspectors, 1893b
 - insurance, 1764, 1736a, 1748a
 - limits, 1104
 - protection, 2597k
 - wardens, 1893a
- Firearms, 262
- Firemen's associations, 2619
- Fires, 1092
 - forest, 1893
 - railroads, 1322
- Fish, 1900, 1959
 - unlawful sale, 1004c
- Fish and game commissioners, *see* State fish and game commissioners
- Floods, 1113
- Fly wheels, explosion of, insurance against loss by, 1773b
- Food and dairy commissioners, 964a
- Foods, adulteration, 956
- Fords, 1388
- Foreclosures, 410
- Foreign corporations, 525
 - banking, 1689
 - insurance, 1746, 2233f
 - fire, 1766
 - trust and fidelity, 1795a
- Foreigners, *see* Aliens
- Forest
 - fires, 1893
 - preserves, 1894
- Forestry, 1890
 - commissioners, 1890, 1900d, 1904c, 1964c
 - See also* Timber
- Franchise
 - electoral, 129
 - school elections, 2225

Franchises, 2628
 railways, 1298
 street railways, 1345
 taxation, 841
 Franks, 1237
 Fraternal beneficiary societies, 1761, 812b
 Fraternities, 583a
 Fraud, 325
 Free public libraries, 2356
 exemptions from taxation, 836a
 Freight, 1240
 street railways, 1345
 Fruit pests, 1844
 Fruits, weights and measures, 1429, 1427c
 Funds
 depositories, 868
 local, 2600
 local, 2587
 See also Finance
Gambling, 883
 Game, 1900
 big game, 1913
 birds, 1947
 commissioners, *see* State fish and game commissioners
 small game, 1927
 Garbage, 2663(5)
 Garnishment, 742
 Gas, 2633
 companies, 2636, 2638, 2630a, 2657a
 mains and meters, interference with, 320
 meters, 2642
 natural, 2035
 plants, 2597c
 rates, 2643
 Gases, factories, 2051
 Geologist, state, 1180d, 2384a
 Geology, 2384
 Gifts, local government, 2562
 Girls, institutions for, 345
 Government
 crimes against, 236
 documents, 67
 ownership
 electricity and gas, 2635
 municipal utilities, 2629

Government ownership (*cont'd*)
 railways, 1280
 street railways, 1350
 toll roads, 2721
 waterworks, 2650
 Governor, 40
 appointments
 bank commissioner, 1680c
 boiler inspector, 1128a, 1129b
 boundary commissioners, 17e
 civil service commission, chairman, 38(1a
 colleges, board of visitors, 2332f
 trustees, 2344c
 deeds, commissioners of, 393e
 electrical examiners, 1133a
 feeble-minded, school for, trustees, 2218a
 insane, support of, agent for collection of claims, 2203d
 Jamestown Exposition, managers, 1662a, 1662c, 1662f
 mines, inspectors, 2063b
 monuments, commission to erect, 2370a
 parks, commission on, 2679k
 railroad commissioners, 1267b
 railway police, 1334a
 registration commissioners, 187c
 state libraries, 2354a, 2354b
 state university, trustee, 2332a
 statute law, commission to revise, 11c
 steamboat police, 1817a
 taxation, boards of, 825d
 investigators of, 800b
 water supply, commissioners, 1079g
 messenger, 44b
 powers and duties
 children, crippled, 2174a
 corporations, 525b
 employment bureaus, 2115a
 flags, preservation, 2371b
 insect pests, 1850a, 1850b
 maritime quarantine station, 1024a
 memorials, 2376b
 militia, 2393a
 prisoners, parole, 372a
 removals, 653c, 669c

SUBJECT INDEX

- Governor, powers and duties (*cont'd*)
 Spanish War veterans, 2405a
 state lands, 793a
 veto power, 45
 yellow fever, 1046a
 salary, 38(8a)
 secretary, 44
- Grade crossings, 1317
- Grading, 2708
- Grain, 1478
 warehouses, 1515
 weight, 1427b
- Grand jury, 213
- Grassplots, 2742
- Grave markers, 2372
- Guarantee companies, 1795
- Guardianship, 445
- Habeas corpus**, 211
- Hamlets, *see* Municipalities
- Harbors, 1803
- Hawkers, 1560
- Hazing, 303
- Health, public, 930
 adulteration of foods, 956
 dead bodies, disposition, 1048
 of employees, 2049
 mines, 2064
 railways, 2078
 local boards, 934
 medicine, state control, 940
 nuisances, 1065
 sanitation of buildings, 1099
 sewerage, 2661
 state boards, 932
 powers and duties
 barbers, 1540a
 diseases, prevention, 1036a,
 1040a, 1046c
 foods and drugs, 956c
 laboratories, 936a
 meats, unlawful sale, 1004a
 plumbing, regulation of,
 1106(5a)
 vital statistics, 938c
 water and sewage systems,
 2648d, 2648e
- Health insurance, 1762, 1748a
- Heating plants, 2597c
- Heirs, *see* Estates
- Heroin, 926c
- High schools, 2327
- Higher education, 2330
- Highways, *see* Roads
- Historic places, 2369
- Historical societies, 2366
- History, 2363
- Holidays, 1596
- Home rule, 2433
- Homesteads, 451
- Horses, diseases of, 1175
- Horticultural societies, 1838
- Horticulture, 1844
- Hospitals, 2165
 for contagious diseases, 1023
 exemptions from taxation, 836a
 for insane, 2198
- Hotel keepers, liability, 455
- Hotels, liquor license, 907k
- Hours of labor, 2085
- House of representatives, *see* Legis-
 lature; Representatives
- Hunting, 1900
- Husband and wife, 474
- Hydrophobia, 1040
- Identification** of criminals, 369
- Idiots, *see* Feeble-minded
- Illegitimate children, 423a
- Imitations, 1464
 foods, 956
- Immigration, 1675
 emigrant agents, 2114
 state boards, 1890a
- Immoral literature, 280
- Incendiarism, 310
- Incest, 276
- Incompetents, guardianship, 446
- Indecency, 278
- Indeterminate sentences, 370
- Indictments, 214
- Industrial combinations, *see* Com-
 binations
- Industrial education, 2350
- Industrial insurance, 1762
- Industries, encouragement of, 1630
- Inebriates, 921
- Infectious diseases, 1020
 of animals, 1144
- Inferior courts, 645

Inheritance, *see* Descent
 Inheritance taxes, 836
 Initiative, 115, 32b, 67j, 1237b
 Injuries, *see* Damages
 Innkeepers, *see* Hotel keepers
 Inquests, 651
 Insane, 2193
 criminal, 361
 delinquent taxes, 829k
 guardianship, 446, 445c
 hospitals for, 2198, 2179a
 Insect pests, 1844
 Insolvency, 449
 banks, 1687
 building and loan associations, 1722
 See also Receivers
 Insurance, 1732
 accident, 1754, 1762, 1736a, 1748a
 agents, 1736, 833a
 casualty, 1764
 fire, 1764, 1736a, 1748a
 health, 1762, 1748a
 industrial, 1762
 life, 1754, 325a, 833f, 1739a, 1741a,
 1741b, 1747b, 1748a, 1762a, 1762b
 mutual, 1759, 1770
 of public buildings, 791
 state departments, 1733, 1510a
 taxes, 844
 Insurance companies, 1732
 actions against, 1748
 capital stock, 1739
 foreign, 1746, 2233f
 fire, 1766
 marine, 1766a
 Intemperance, *see* Drunkenness
 Interest, 463
 Intermediate courts, 609
 Interpreter, court, 667
 Intoxicating liquors, 900
 Intoxication, 921
 Investment companies, 1715
 Investments
 banks, 1691
 building and loan associations, 1724
 insurance companies, 1747
 savings banks, 1713
 school funds, 2241
 trust companies, 1703

Irrigation, 1183
 Itinerant vendors, 1586

Jails, 349
 Jamestown Exposition, 1662a-g
 Judges, 668
 change of, 710
 See also Courts
 Judgments
 civil procedure, 735
 criminal procedure, 224
 executions of, 736
 local finance, 2586
 Judicial sales, 736
 Junk dealers, 1568
 Jurisdiction
 cessions to United States, 18
 governmental, 17
 Jury, 726
 commissioners, 729
 criminal procedure, 230
 grand, 213
 Justice
 administration of, 590
 crimes against, 238
 Justices of the peace, 653
 assignment of wages acknowledged
 before, 2101c
 commitment of vagrants, 260b
 criminal jurisdiction, 233b
 judgments, execution of, 736a
 pleadings, 708d
 Juvenile courts, 371(3
 Juvenile offenders, 371
 reform schools, 343

Labels, 1500
 food adulterations, 958
 Labor, 2040
 children's, 2118, 2040b
 mines, 2121
 commissioners, 2040a, 2040g, 2051a,
 2063c, 2066a, 2082c, 2125b
 convict, 354
 employers liability, 2125
 employment, 2113
 hours of, 2085, 2040f
 mechanics liens, 419
 roads, 2713
 convict, 358

SUBJECT INDEX

Labor (*continued*)

wages, 2100

women's, 2117, 2040d

mines, 2120

Laboratories, state, 936a

Laborers, *see* Employees

Land court, 398a, 398b, 446c, 748b

Land office

clerk of, 772b

commissioner of, 2001a

Land registration, 398

Landlord and tenant, 422

Lands, 377

cessions to United States, 18

drainage, 1192

local finance, 2553

school, 2240

state institutions, 2333

See also Property

Larceny, 328

Lard, 956e

Law, 1

libraries, 2359

practice of, 591

Laws, *see* Statutes

Lawyers, *see* Attorneys

Leases, guardianship, 447

Lee's birthday, 1614

Legacies, *see* Wills

Legal holidays, 1596

Legal notices, 697

Legislation

comparative, 14

special, 88

See also Statutes

Legislative procedure, 105

Legislature, 77

apportionment, 80

members, 90

officers and employees, 100

records, 102

sessions, 113

See also Representatives; Senators

Levees, 1197

Librarian, state, 70c, 2354b

Libraries, 2352, 2562a

law, 2359

public, 2356

exemptions from taxation, 836a,

school, 2360

Libraries (*continued*)

state, 2354

state aid, 2357

traveling, 2357

Licenses

marriage, 478

trades and occupations, 1532

accountants, 1536

barbers, 1540

bird collectors, 1953b

coal dealers, 1543

coke dealers, 1543

commission merchants, 1544

electricians, 1133a

engineers, 1130

hawkers, 1560

hunters, 1906, 1919a, 1950h, 1950f,
1964a

itinerant vendors, 1586

junk dealers, 1568

medicine, 943

oyster culture, 2011a

peddlers, 1560

plumbers, 1106(5b)

secondhand dealers, 1568

teachers, 2258

transient merchants, 1586

veterinarians, 1588

See also Taxation, business taxes

Liens, 405

attorneys, 595

on crops, 413b

mechanics, 419

real estate, 829n

for rent, 422c

special, 421

special assessments, 2572a

streets, 2707a

vendor's, 392a

Lieutenant governor, 48

Life insurance, 1754, 325a, 833f, 1739a,
1741a, 1741b, 1747b, 1748a, 1762a,
1762b

Lighting, state buildings, 797

See also Electric light and power;
Gas

Lightning insurance, 1770a

Lightning rods, 833h

Limitations, civil procedure, 701

- Liquors, 900
 - adulterations, 956a
 - taxation, 833c, 833e
 - unlawful sale, 893e
- Live stock, 1875
 - contagious diseases, 1144a
 - insurance, 1789
 - taxation, 824b
 - transportation, 1260
 - See also* Domestic animals
- Loan companies, 1715
- Loans, 463
 - banks, 1691
 - building and loan associations, 1724
- Lobbying, 99
- Local
 - finance, 2550
 - government, 2430
 - option, liquors, 904, 903a
- Lumber, 1896
 - transportation, 1264
- Lunatics, *see* Insane
- Macadamizing**, 2709
- Malicious mischief, 326
- Manual training schools, 2350
- Maple sugar, 1012a
- Marine insurance companies, 1766a
- Maritime quarantine, 1024
- Markets, 1508
- Marks, 1500
- Marriage, 476
- Married women, property rights, 494
- Mayor, 2468, 875k
- Meats, unlawful sale, 1004
- Mechanics liens, 419
- Medals, 2373
- Medical inspection of children, 2281
- Medicine, 940
 - See also* Physicians
- Medicines, adulteration, 956a
- Memorial buildings, 2374
- Memorials, 2370
 - on battlefields, 2376
 - to individuals, 2377
- Merchandise, sale of, 459
- Mileage books, 1232
 - jurors, 728
- Military regulations, 2388
- Militia, 2391
- Milk, 961, 956d, 956e, 956h
 - cans and bottles, measures, 1447
 - transportation, 1210
- Mill tolls, 1574
- Mines and mining, 2020
 - employment in, 2119
 - wages, 2107
 - workshop regulations, 2063
- Minors
 - guardianship, 445
 - liquor laws, 911
 - tobacco, sale to, 924a
 - See also* Children
- Misdemeanors, violation of laws re-
 - lating to
 - assault, 296b
 - badges, unlawful wearing, 1504a, 1504c
 - boundary marks, removing, 17f
 - bridges, collusive bids, 1393f
 - candidates, elections, 160(3d
 - circuses or exhibitions, 1592a
 - contracts, breaking, 422a
 - corn meal, measure, 1459d
 - corporation funds, use for cam-
paign expenses, 154
 - corporations, 507d
 - cotton, sale of, 1546a
 - counties, officers, 2561a
 - drains, obstructing, 1196a
 - election offenses, 149a, 149e
 - electric apparatus and power, inter-
ference with, 320b
 - embezzlement, 1714a
 - employers and employees, 2103a
 - family, nonsupport, 496a
 - fire alarms, 1096a
 - fish nets, taking, 1908c
 - fraud, 325b, 325c
 - garnishment, 742c
 - hazing, 303a
 - indecency, 278a
 - insurance, 1742a
 - juvenile delinquents, 371a
 - legislative procedure, 105a
 - liquor traffic, 911b
 - mattresses, manufacture, 1469a
 - mines, employers, 2110a
 - employment in, 2119a
 - navigation, 1800a

SUBJECT INDEX

Misdemeanors (*continued*)

- oyster culture, 2015a
- physicians, 944a
- race distinction, 1238b
- railways, injury to, 1333a
- seduction, 288b
- stealing ride on train, 1335a
- stolen goods, receiving, 328d
- teachers examinations, 2258g
- vagrancy, 260a
- water, pollution of, 1079a
- weights, 1425a
- See also* Penalties

Money, 461

- taxation, 809

Monopolies, *see* Combinations

Monuments, 2370

- See also* Memorials

Morals, crimes against, 264

Morgues, 1063

Mortgage companies, 1715

Mortgages, 405

- chattel, 414
- personal property, 413
- property of incompetents, 447
- real property, 407
- taxation, 809a, 809b, 809c

Mosquitos, 1076

Motocycles, 2723

Municipal franchises, *see* Franchises

Municipal ownership, 2629

- electricity and gas, 2635

- See also* Government ownership

Municipal utilities, 2627

Municipalities, 2432

- annexation and exclusion of territory, 2439
- buildings, 2555
- civil service, 38(2, 2473
- classification, 2442
- clerk, 175b
- council, 2455
 - garbage, removal, 2663(5a, 2663(5b
 - hospitals, support, 2168d
 - live stock, duties relating to, 1877a, 1888a
 - museum or art gallery, maintenance, 2678b
 - police, appointment, 875b

Municipalities, council (*cont'd*)

- registration of electors, 187b
- sewer assessments, 2671c
- sewers, building, 2661e
- wards, redistricting, 2454c

courts, 655

- accounts, 864b
- judges, 203a, 668f
- juvenile delinquents, 371(3b
- marriage ceremony, 479a
- special justices, 645a

debts, 2597, 2599a

- parks, 2684

- streets, 2707a, 2707b, 2707h
- waterworks, 2650a

elections, *see* Elections

finance, 2550

fire department, 2603

franchises, 2628, 1362d

legislative body, 2455

mayor, 2468, 875k

officers, 2473

- bonds, 2475a
- election, 38b
- financial, 2589
- nominations, 160(3a
- oath of office, 38(3a

organization, 2438

parks, 2679

police, 875

property, 2552

records, 2449

roads, 1319c

schools, *see* Schools

sewerage, 2661

streets, 2727c, 2727d, 2727e

taxes, 2566

treasurer, 2600b

- poll taxes, 132a

- wards, 2454

- waterworks, 2650, 2649a

Museums, 2678b

- scientific, 2385

Mutual insurance companies

- fire and casualty, 1770

- life and accident, 1759

Name, business, 459(5

Narcotics, 900

National Guard, 2391

Natural gas, 2035
 Navigation, 1800
 Negotiable instruments, 464
 Negroes
 education, 2246
 transportation accommodations,
 1238
 Newspapers, publication of session
 laws in, 6
 Nominations, 160
 Normal schools, 2266
 Notaries public, 669, 393a, 653c
 Noxious animals, 1856
 Nuisances, 1065
 Nursery stock, 1844
 Nurses, 2171

Oaths of office, 38(3)
 county officers, 2514
 township officers, 2533a
 Obscene literature, 280
 Obstructions to streams, 1812
 Officers, interest in contracts, 789,
 2561, 2457a
 See also under specific titles, Peace
 officers; State officers, etc.

Oil, 1490
 companies, 845n
 mineral, 2035
 Opium, 926
 Oranges, 1464a
 Orphans
 court, 430, 440a, 448e, 449b
 homes, 2418
 See also Children
 Oysters, 2011, 1464a

Pardons, 373
 Paris green, 1492a
 Parks, 2679, 2620g, 2678a, 2678c
 state, 798
 Parole, prisoners, 372
 Parsonages, 810a
 Party walls, 389
 Passenger rates, 1227
 Passes, 1237, 2630b
 Patent medicines, 954a
 Patriotic exercises, 2306
 Paving, 2709
 Pawnbroking, 1727

Peace officers, 873
 Peddlers, 1560
 Penalties for violation of laws relat-
 ing to
 adulterated foods, 956a
 amusement, place of, 893b
 arson, 310a, 310b, 310c
 assault, 296b
 automobiles, 2723a, 2723b, 2723c,
 2723f
 banks, 1680a
 birds, destruction, 1953b
 burglary, 312a, 312b
 carrying concealed weapons, 262a
 cider, sale of, 1014a
 cocaine, sale of, 926c
 commission merchants, 1544a
 common carriers, 1247c
 contracts, officers interest in, 789a
 corporations, 507b
 drainage, 1196d, 2730a
 drugs, sale of, 952a
 election offenses, 150b
 embezzlement, 322a
 explosives, 1117a
 fires, investigation, 1093b
 fishing, 1904
 foods, adulteration, 956i
 labeling, 1464a
 fraud, 325a
 game laws, 1904
 hunting, 1904
 incest, 276a
 insurance, 1758e
 labor, children's, 2118a
 liquor traffic, 903a, 911a
 malicious mischief, 326a
 marriage, prohibited, 477a
 militia, 2391c
 milk, adulterated, sale of, 961a,
 961c
 sale of, 967b
 test of, 970a
 municipal ordinances, voting on,
 2465a
 oil or gas wells, 2037c
 perjury, 246a
 police, 875i
 prostitution, 928a, 928b, 928d
 railways, 1305a

SUBJECT INDEX

- Penalties (*continued*)
 - scallops, taking, 2017a ²
 - sidewalks, 2716b
 - speculation, 1507a
 - taxation, 829e
 - dogs, 1889c
 - tenement houses, 1110a
 - trademarks, 1500a
 - weights, 1427b
 - wheat and corn products, weight, 1459a, 1459b
- See also* Felonies; Misdemeanors
- Penitentiaries, 341
- Pensions
 - firemen, 2616
 - police, 876
 - soldiers, 38(5, 2406
 - teachers, 2255
- Perjury, 246
- Personal injury, employers liability, 2125
- Personal property
 - liens and mortgages, 413
 - taxation, 808, 823
- Persons, crimes against, 292
- Pesthouses, 1023a
- Petroleum, 2035
 - products, inspection, 1493
 - monopolies, 589c
- Pharmacy, 949
- Physical culture, 2308
- Physicians, 943
 - commitment of insane, 2205c
 - prison, 342c, 342d, 342e
 - school, 2281a
- Piers, 1804
- Placing out children, 2182
- Plants, 1844
- Plate glass insurance, 1764a
- Playgrounds, 2694
- Pleadings, 708
- Plumbing, 1106(5)
- Police, 872
 - courts, 655, 645a
 - juror, 2465a, 2504c, 2504d
 - steamboat, 1817
 - street railway, 1374
- Political candidates, *see* Candidates
- Political code, 15
- Poll taxes, 831
 - roads, 2714
 - suffrage qualifications, 132, 141a
- Polls, 171b
- Poolselling, 887
- Poor relief, 2149
- Poorhouses, 2155
- Poultry associations, 1839
- Primary elections, 160
- Printing
 - municipal, 2448
 - public, 67
- Prisoners
 - commitment, 353
 - discharge, 367
 - pardons, 373
 - sentencing and reform, 363
 - sick, care of, 352
 - transportation, 353
 - traveling libraries for, 352c
- See also* Convicts; Criminals
- Prisons, 341
- Privilege taxes, *see* Taxation, business taxes
- Probate courts, 430
 - criminal jurisdiction, 233d
 - family property, 490b
 - guardians, appointment, 446a, 446e
 - judges, 2517b
 - liens, 405a
 - minors, guardianship, 445a, 445b
 - real property, may license sale, 442c
- Probate procedure, 429
- Probation, 374
 - juvenile, 371(3)
- Procedure
 - civil, 695
 - criminal, 202
 - divorce, 489
 - probate, 429
- Professional schools, 2342
- Prohibition, 902
- Property, 377
 - actions affecting, 739
 - conveyance of, 392
 - by corporations, 512
 - incompetents, 447
 - public, 792
 - corporations, 509
 - not for profit, 585

Property (*continued*)
 crimes against, 308
 damages to, freight, 1247
 railways, 1333
 family, 490
 judicial sales, 736
 personal, liens and mortgages, 413
 taxation, 808, 823
 public, 770
 local government, 2552
 real estate, 379
 titles to, actions affecting, 748
 public lands, 777
See also Mortgages; Taxation
 Property and supplies, public, 779,
 784
 local government, 2559
 Proprietary medicines, 954
 Prosecuting attorneys, 675
 Prosecutions, criminal procedure, 212
 Prostitution, 928
 Public
 buildings, 779
 local government, 2555
 sanitation and safety, 1099
 school, 2233
 debts, *see* Debts, public
 documents, 67
 grounds, 2679
 health and safety, 930
 lands, school, 2240
 libraries, 2356
 morals, crimes against, 264
 officers, *see* Officers
 order, 870
 crimes against, 256
 ownership, *see* Government owner-
 ship
 printing, 67
 municipal, 2448
 property, 770
 local government, 2552
 prosecutor, 675
 records, commissioner of, 70c
 safety, 1090
 railways, 1313
 street railways, 1368
 service corporations, taxation, 845

Public (*continued*)
 works, 793
 hours of labor, 2096
 local government, 2620
 state board of, 793, 792a, 865c,
 1384b
 Quarantine, 1023, 1020a 1020b, 1020c
 of animals, 1148a
 Quarter sessions, court of, 667a
 Quo warranto, 749b
 Race distinction, transportation, 1238
 Racing, 891
 Railways, 1200, 1267
 cars, supply of, 1307
 commissioners, *see* State railroad
 commissioners
 consolidation, 1272
 construction, 1288
 corporate organization and power,
 1268
 crossings, 1317
 employees, labor, 2077
 hours, 2097
 franchises, 1298
 liability for injury, 2126
 passenger rates, 1227
 passes, 1237
 police, 1334
 public comfort regulations, 1328
 public order, 1332
 public ownership, 1280
 race distinction, 1238
 rates, 1204
 rights of way, 1295
 safety regulations, 1314
 stations, 1303a
 supervision and regulation, 1286
 taxation, 845, 2242c
 traffic regulations, 1301
 See also Street railways
 Rape, 286
 Real property, 379
 mortgages, 407
 See also Property
 Receiver general, 864a
 Receivers, corporations, 523
 See also Assignments

SUBJECT INDEX

Recorder of deeds, 2522(5, 2517a
Records, 2363
 conveyances, 396
 county, 2497
 court, 602
 probate procedure, 437
 real property, liens, 411a
 war, 2379
Rectories, 810a
Redemption
 liens and mortgages, 410
 tax sales, 829
Referees, 688
Referendum, 115, 32b, 67j, 1237b,
 2635d
Reform schools, 343
Reformatories, 343
Refrigerator cars, 845n
Register of deeds, 2522(5, 2517a
Registers of wills, 430c
Registration of voters, 187, 160e,
 160(3c
Religious corporations, 586
Religious institutions, exemptions
 from taxation, 812
Representatives
 state, 80
 United States, 83, 160(3a
Reserves, trust companies, 1703
Resources and attractions, 1675
Revenue, *see* Taxation
Rights of way, railways, 1295
 See also Condemnation of prop-
 erty; Franchises
Roads, 2700
 commissioners, 1414a, 2702b, 2702j,
 2723e, 2730b, 2733a
 debts, 2597h
 districts, 2704
 engines, 2740
 improvement, 2620d
 injury to, 2737
 labor, 2713
 convict, 358
 obstruction, 2737
 officers, 2703
 state aid, 2702
 taxes, *see* Taxation, roads
 toll, 2720

Safe deposit companies, 1698
Safety
 of employees, mines, 2066
 railways, 2080
 public, 1090
 railways, 1314
 street railways, 1368a
Salaries, public officers, 38(8
 See also Wages
Sale of property, 447
Saloons, 914
 See also Liquors
Sanitation, buildings, 1099
 See also Health, public
Saturdays, holidays, 1624
Savings and loan associations, 1718
 See also Building and loan asso-
 ciations
Savings banks, 1708
Scenic places, 2369
Scholarships, 2335
Schools
 agricultural, 2343
 attendance, 2267
 compulsory, 2270
 boards, 2228
 See also Education, boards of
 buildings, 2233, 2597k
 census, 2274
 commissioners, 2231b
 consolidation of districts, 2227
 conveyance of pupils, 2272
 curriculum, 2288
 debts, 2245
 districts, 2227
 elections, 2225
 elementary, 2223
 finance, 2237
 state institutions, 2333
 lands, 2240
 libraries, 2360
 manual training, 2350
 medical inspection of children, 2281
 meetings, 2225
 month, 2275
 normal, 2266
 officers, 2228
 private, 2325
 professional, 2342
 secondary, 2327

- Schools, secondary (*cont'd*)
state aid, 2328
students, 2277
superintendents, 2228a
county, 2230, 845q, 845r
district, township and municipal, 2231
state, 2229, 2223d, 2261a, 2332g, 2360a
supplies, 325c
taxes, *see* Taxation, schools
technical, 2350
treasurer, 2600b
trustees, 2223b, 2223f
week, 2275a
See also Teachers
- Scientific work, 2380
- Secondhand dealers, 1568
- Secondary schools, 2327
- Secretary of state, 49
birds, duties in regard to, 1953b
corporations, 507b, 525b, 842a, 842b
franchises, municipal, 2627a
laws, duties relating to, 11a
passes, statement concerning, 2630b
records, 719b
salary, 38(8a)
service of process, 705a
state publications, 70a, 70c
supreme court reports, 603a
- Security companies, 843b
- Seduction, 288
- Seeds, 1496
- Senators
state, 856a
United States, 84, 160(3a)
See also Legislature
- Sentence, 363
commutation of, 366
criminal procedure, 228
execution of, 353b
indeterminate, 370
- Sergeant at arms, 689
- Service of process, 705
- Session laws, publication, 5
- Sewerage, 2661, 2620e, 2629a
pollution of water, 1079
state institutions, 797
- Sewers, 2597k, 2598b, 2620d, 2620f, 2648d, 2648e
- Shares, *see* Capital stock
- Sheep, taxation, 824a
- Shellfish, 2000
commissioners, 2001, 2011d
- Sheriff, *see* Counties, sheriff
- Shipping, 1800
- Shore lands, 778
- Shows, 893
- Sick and disabled, 2160
- Side paths, 2718
- Sidewalks, 2716
- Sleeping cars, 845n
- Slot machines, 833i, 883a
- Society badges, 1504
- Soldiers
homes, 2416
monuments, 2376
See also Veterans
- Spanish War veterans, 2405, 2373a
- Special assessments, *see* Assessments, special benefit
- Speculation, 1507
- Sprinkling systems, automatic, insurance against damage by, 1773a
- State
accounts, 853
agricultural associations, 1840
agriculture, boards of, 1826, 952a, 1890a
aid to libraries, 2357
for roads, 2702
to schools, 2237, 2350a
to secondary schools, 2328
architect, 780d
armories, 2392
assayer and chemist, 2031a
attorney, *see* Attorney general
auditor, 429a, 1680b, 1764b, 2174a, 2583a
capital, 781, 780f, 797a
charities and corrections, boards of, 2142, 371(3g, 790a
claims against, 855
claims in favor of, 854
comptroller, 38(8a, 836g
control, board of, 2193b
corporation commission, 1227c, 1303a
debts, 865
departments, 38

SUBJECT INDEX

State, departments (*continued*)

- created, abolished or reorganized, 57
 - temporary, 58
- depositories, 868
- dispensary, 903b
- domain, 772
- education, boards of, 2229, 2223d, 2253a, 2261d
- educational institutions, 2332
- engineers, 1192h, 2700v, 2702e
- equalization, board of, 819b, 825b, 827c
- finance, 770
- firemen's associations, 2619
- fish and game commissioners, 1890c, 1900b, 1900d, 1900f, 1904c, 1964c, 2000a
- food and dairy commissioners, 964a
- forest park reservation commissioners, 1894a, 1894b
- forestry commissioners, 1890, 1900d, 1904c, 1964c
- geologist, 1180d, 2384a
- harbor commissioners, 1804a, 1804b
- health boards, *see* Health, public, state boards
- highway commissioners, 1414a, 2702b, 2702j, 2723e, 2730b, 2733a
- hospitals, 2166
 - for insane, 2198
- immigration, boards of, 1890a
- insane asylums, 2198
- institutions, 60
 - blind, 2191
 - charitable, 2143
 - deaf and dumb, 2186
 - feeble-minded, 2218
 - insane, 2198
 - penal, 341
 - property and supplies, 790
- insurance department, 1733, 1510a
- insurance of public buildings, 791
- labor commissioners, 2040a, 2040g, 2051a, 2063c, 2066a, 2082c, 2125b
- laboratories, 936
- land office, clerk, 772b
 - commissioner of, 2001a
- librarian, 70c, 2354b
- libraries, 2354

State (*continued*)

- library commission, 2351
- medicine, control of, 1940
- militia, 2391
- officers, 38
 - accounts, 856a
 - created, abolished or reorganized, 57
 - nominations for, 160(3a)
 - temporary, 58
- oyster commission, 2012
- parks, 798
- police, 874
- printing, 67
- prisons, 341
- probation officer, 371(3g)
- property, 772
- public works, board of, 793, 865c, 1384b
- publications, 67
- railroad commissioners, 1267, 1200a, 1212a, 1305b, 1314a, 1314b, 1331b, 1368a, 1378a, 2036b
- road systems, 2702
- schools, superintendents of, 2229, 2223d, 2261a, 2332g, 2360a
- secretary of, *see* Secretary of state
- shellfish commissioners, 2001, 2011d
- special investigations, 59
- tax commissioner, 719c, 800c, 845i
- teachers examiners, boards of, 2258e
- treasurer, 38(8a, 854a, 864a, 865c, 868b, 2240b)
- universities, 2332
- veterinary surgeon, 1148a
- warehouses, 1524
- water commission, 2648b, 2648c
- waters, 1908
- State's attorney, 675b
- Statistics, vital, 938
- Statutes, 2
 - revision and compilation, 11
 - special, 88
 - unconstitutional, 12
- Stealing ride on train, 1335
- Steam boilers, insurance, 1736a, 1764a
- Steamboat police, 1817
- Steamboats, 1139
- Stenographers
 - attorney general, 50a, 50f

Stenographers (*continued*)
 court, 694
 railroad commissioners, 1267d
 witnesses, statements of, 721a
 Stock, capital, *see* Capital stock
 Stockholders, liability of, 506
 Stolen goods, receiving, 328
 Storage, *see* Warehouses
 Streams, pollution of, 1079
 Street commissioners, 2703
 Street railways, 1337
 corporate organization and powers,
 1339
 crossing steam railways, 1318
 fares, 1365
 franchises, 1362
 public order, 1374
 public ownership and aid, 1350
 public safety and comfort, 1368
 supervision, 1353
 taxation, 845
 vestibules, 2079
 Streets, 2700
 improvement, 2707, 2597k, 2620d,
 2620f
 Succession, 423
 Suffrage, 129
 school, 2225
 Sugars, 1008
 Summons, 705
 Sunday observance, 929
 Superior courts, 609
 appeals, 733d, 733e, 733g
 judges, 609b, 655a, 668a, 668d, 668e
 records, 602b
 streams, pollution of, 1079b
 Supervisors, *see* Counties, supervisors
 Support of family, 496
 Supreme courts, 605
 appeals to, 733c, 733d, 733g, 733h,
 733i
 clerk, 606a, 2359a
 convicts, probation, 374a
 corporations, 500d
 fire department, proceedings against
 member of, 2613a
 judges, 608, 38a, 240b, 668a, 668b
 records, 602b
 reports, 603a
 street railways, 1360a

Supreme courts (intermediate)
 judges, 609n, 657b, 708a
 appellate division, 609k, 609p
 Sureties, public officers, 38(4
 Surety companies, 1795, 1736a
 Suretyship, 467
 Surrogates, 437a, 2517a
 courts, 430
 Surveyor, county, 2523
 Surveyor general, salary, 38(8a
 Swamp lands
 drainage, 1192
 state, 778
 Sweat shops, 2082
 Syrups, 1008

Tax

assessors, 819, 845e
 collectors, 827
 commissioners, 719c, 800c, 845i
 rate, 849a, 849b, 849c, 849d
 local, 2577
 sales, 829
 Taxation, 800
 assessment of taxes, 819
 banking institutions, 843
 business taxes, 833
 liquor, 907
 collection, 827
 corporations, 841
 deeds, 835
 delinquent taxes, 829
 dogs, 1889
 domestic animals, 824
 drainage assessments, 1194
 equalization, 825, 819b, 827c
 exemptions from, 810, 819j
 inheritance taxes, 836
 libraries, 2359c
 mortgages, 809b
 railways, 1283
 inheritance taxes, 836
 insurance companies, 844
 libraries, 2358b, 2358c
 local and municipal, 2566, 2629c
 limit of, 2578
 mortgages, 809a, 809b, 809c
 personal property, 808, 823
 poll taxes, 132, 831, 141a
 roads, 2714
 real estate, assessment of, 820

SUBJECT INDEX

Taxation (*continued*)

- roads, 2713, 2700b, 2700d, 2700g, 2700i, 2700n, 2700s, 2700v, 2702b
- schools, 2240, 2244, 2223b, 2223c, 2227f, 2242c, 2332c
- sewers, 2620c
- special assessments, 2569
 - museum or art gallery, 2678b
 - paving, 2709b
 - public improvements, 2597f, 2597g, 2597j
 - sewers, 2671
 - waterworks, 2650c
- transportation and transmission corporations, 845

Teachers, 2247

- associations, 2250
- employment, 2253
- institutes, 2263
- pensions, 2255
- qualifications, 2258
- salaries, 2254, 2245a

Technical education, 2342, 2350

Telegraph, 1411

- companies, privileges from, 1237c
- taxation, 845k, 845q
- lines, 2645d
- operators, 2097a

Telephone, 1411

- companies, privileges from, 1237c
- taxation, 845k, 845q
- lines, 2645d
- operators, 2097a

Temperance, liquor laws, 900

Tenants, 422

Tenement houses, 1110, 2082

Tenure of office

- municipalities, 2478
- public officers, 38(9)
- township officers, 2536

Testaments, *see* Wills

Testimony, *see* Witnesses

Theaters, 893

Tide lands, 778

Timber, 1896

- taxation, 823a, 823b
- See also* Forestry

Tires, wide, 2745

Titles to property

- actions affecting, 748
- public lands, 777

Tobacco, 924, 833a, 844a

- warehouses, 1524

Toll roads, 2720

Topography, 2384

Tornado insurance companies, 1770a

Torrens system, 398

Towns, officers, 38(3a)

- See also* Municipalities

Townships, 2526

- clerks, 841h, 2713d
- debts, 2599a
- officers, 2533
- supervisors, 2600a

Trade combinations, 589

Trade-marks, 1500

Trades and occupations, regulation, 1532

Trading stamps, 1628, 833a, 844a

Tramps, 260

Transient merchants, 1586

Transmission corporations, taxation, 845

Transportation and communication, 1200

Transportation and transmission corporations, taxation, 845

Transportation of convicts, 353

Traveling libraries, 2357

- convicts, 352c

Treasurer, *see* Counties, treasurer; State treasurer

Trees, 1890, 2742

- See also* Forestry

Trespass

- crimes, 326
- hunters, 1908

Trials

- civil, 708
- new, 733
- criminal, new, 225
- divorce, 489

Trolleys, *see* Street railways

Truancy, 2270

Trust companies, 1698, 843b, 1679b, 1679c, 1795a

Trustee process, *see* Garnishment

Trusts, 448

- local finance, 2562

Trusts (Combinations), *see* Combinations

Tuberculosis, 1042

Turnpikes, 2720

Underground railways, 1338

Uniform accounts, municipal, 2583

Union labels, 1503

Unions, membership in, 2137

United States

cessions to, 18

representatives, 83, 160(3a

senators, 84, 160(3a

Universities, 2330

Usury, 463

Vaccination, 1027

Vagrancy, 260

Venue, 703, 2577a

change of, civil procedure, 710

Verdicts, 726

Vessels, inspection, 1139

See also Navigation

Vestibules on cars, 2079

Veterans

Confederate, 2409

cotton, seeding, 1546b

exempt from taxation, 816, 833g

homes, 2416

organization, 2421

pensions, 2406

preference of, 38(5

Spanish War, 2373a

suffrage, 141

Veterinary practice, 1588, 1148a

Veto power of governor, 45

Vinegar, 956d, 956e

Vital statistics, 938

Voters

lists, 190

qualifications, 130a

registration, 187, 160e, 160(3c

residence, 142

women, 146

See also Elections

Voting, 175

machines, 185

Wages, 2100

garnishment, 742a

War records, 2379

Wards and guardians, 445

Warehouses, 1508

Warrants, 864

Water

companies, 2655, 2630a

pollution of, 1079

rates, 2657

rights, 1183

supply, 2648

Waters

control of, 1180

public, 1818

state, 1908

Waterways, 1800

Waterworks, 2648

debts for, 2597c, 2597k, 2598a, 2598b

franchises, 2628f

municipal ownership, 2629a, 2629b,
2629c

state buildings, 797

Weapons, 262

Weeds, 1854

Weights and measures, 1425

Wharves, 1804

Wheat products, 1459

Widows of soldiers

homes, 2418

pensions and relief, 2413

Wild animals, noxious, 1856

Wills

foreign, 433

probate of, 429, 431

registers of, 430c

See also Estates

Windstorm insurance companies,
1770a

Wine, 918

Wire fences, 388

Witnesses

civil procedure, 717

criminal procedure, 219a

election offenses, 149a, 149b

Woman suffrage, 146

Women

employment, 2117, 2040d

mines, 2120

factory inspectors, 2040c

institutions for, 345

married, property rights, 494

Wood, transportation, 1264

Writs, 749

Yellow fever, 1046

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AUGUST 1907

New York State Library

Bulletin 113

LEGISLATION 33

REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1906

OCTOBER 1, 1905 to OCTOBER 1, 1906

EDITED BY

Robert H. Whitten, *Sociology Librarian*

	PAGE		PAGE
Labor. A. F. WEBER.....	7	Corporations. R. C. HARRISON..	115
Crimes and Corrections. S. J. BARROWS	21	Roads. M. O. ELDRIDGE.....	119
Charities. W. B. BUCK.....	33	Libraries. ASA WYNKOOP.....	129
The Insane. T. E. MCGARR.....	41	Public Printing and Records. ADELAIDE R. HASSE.....	134
Public Health and Safety. C. E. A. WINSLOW.....	45	Publications. T. L. COLE.....	141
Agriculture (general). J. I. SCHULTE	55	Taxation. F. A. FETTER.....	143
Experiment Stations and Inspection. W. H. BEAL.....	60	Inheritance Tax. MAX WEST... 149	
Horticulture: Diseases and Pests. E. P. FELT.....	64	State Finance. F. A. FETTER... 151	
Domestic and Noxious Animals. E. V. WILCOX.....	66	State Government, Lawmaking and Elections. C. E. MERRIAM	153
Public Control of Water. R. P. TEELE	69	Local Government. D. F. WILCOX	167
Land Drainage. J. T. STEWART. 71		Local Finance. F. R. CLOW.... 180	
Commerce and Industry. G. M. FISK	81	Municipal Functions. J. A. FAIRLIE	184
Banking. W. A. SCOTT.....	87	Property. ERNST FREUND..... 191	
Forestry. G. W. WOODRUFF & P. P. WELLS	95	Contracts and Obligations. J. B. SANBORN	193
Fish and Fisheries. M. C. MARSH	100	The Family. A. M. EATON.... 200	
Courts and the Practice of Law. ISIDOR LOEB	109	Transportation and Communication. A. A. YOUNG.....	203
		Insurance. S. HUEBNER.....	217
		Education. H. J. ROGERS.....	233
		Index	243

New York State Library, Albany, July 31, 1907

Hon. A. S. Draper

Commissioner of Education

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith and recommend for publication the annual Review of Legislation, the sixth of its series.

This Review contains contributions from the specialists in various parts of the country reviewing governors' recommendations and the laws enacted pertaining to each important subject.

Very respectfully

EDWIN H. ANDERSON

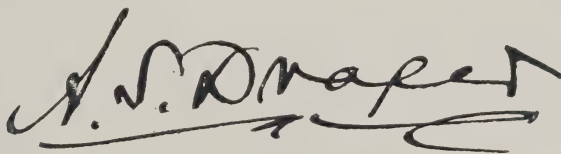
Director

State of New York

Education Department

COMMISSIONER'S ROOM

Approved for publication this 2d day of August 1907

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A. S. Draper', with a long, sweeping horizontal flourish underneath.

Commissioner of Education

New York State Education Department

New York State Library

EDWIN H. ANDERSON, Director

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New York State Education Department
New York State Library

REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1906

LEGISLATION BULLETIN 33a

LABOR¹

ADNA F. WEBER PH.D., CHIEF STATISTICIAN, NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Of the six state Legislatures that hold annual sessions, no general labor legislation is recorded in 1906 in Georgia, South Carolina and Rhode Island; while of the seven Legislatures with biennial sessions in 1906, all but Mississippi appear in the Index of Legislation relating to labor, although the single act listed for New Jersey is nothing more than a resolution continuing the special commission appointed in 1905 to codify the law of master and servant. In the leading industrial commonwealths of New York and Massachusetts, the labor legislation at the annual session of 1906 was unusually important and receives separate attention in the following review. Separate paragraphs are also devoted to Ohio, Kentucky and Louisiana, as well as Arkansas, whose session laws of 1905 were printed too late for inclusion in the review of last year. The other states represented in the Index under the subject of labor legislation — Iowa, Maryland and Virginia — enacted only one or two laws each, which will be mentioned under the appropriate topic below.

Factory and mining laws. The recommendations of the new Commissioner of Labor in New York, an attorney by profession, led to sweeping amendments to those sections of the factory law which are especially designed to protect operatives from unclean and insanitary workrooms and surroundings. The authority to stop work had already been found the most efficacious remedy for persistent refusal or neglect to "clean up" in the case of the tenement workers, and this remedy has been applied with excellent results to bakeries and small factories or workshops in leased buildings. The changes in the Massachusetts factory law have to do more particularly with the inspection of boilers, as a consequence of the fatal explosion in a Brockton shoe factory in March 1905. Kentucky

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 2040.

added to its recent factory inspection law provisions requiring safety appliances, toilet rooms, and seats for female employees; while Louisiana adopted somewhat similar provisions and instituted a system of municipal inspection in the principal cities and towns. Virginia, following a recommendation of its Governor, took the first steps toward the regulation of factory conditions by authorizing the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to investigate violations or evasions of the laws and make report of the established violations to the court and district attorney ('06 ch.55).

Arkansas, Kentucky, New York and Ohio enacted additional legislation for the protection of mine workers, but Virginia failed to act upon the recommendation of the Governor in behalf of such regulation. The Illinois courts in the same year set aside as special legislation and therefore unconstitutional the provision of the act of 1903 requiring owners of coal mines to provide washrooms for miners (*Starne v. People*, 78 N. E. 61). It is interesting to note that Massachusetts in the same year, following the example of Connecticut, required owners of foundries to provide lockers and washrooms for the use of the molders.

Hours of labor. Three states enacted important laws for the limitation of the hours of work of wage earners. Owing to the unconstitutionality of the eight hour and prevailing rate of wages law as applied to work done by contract for *municipalities*, the people of New York by a vote of 2 to 1 adopted a constitutional amendment in 1905 expressly conferring upon the Legislature the necessary grant of authority. The Legislature thereupon reenacted the old law, which had remained in force so far as it applied to work done by a municipality and by or for the state. Massachusetts, which had before been satisfied with a nine hour law for laborers employed on public work, enacted a comprehensive eight hour law, and the United States eight hour law of 1892, as is well known, was for the first time actively enforced through President Roosevelt's special order. Maryland became the first state to enact an eight hour law for railway employees. As its statute ('06 ch.454) applies only to telegraphers engaged in despatching trains, its constitutionality may very well be upheld on the ground of public safety. There is more of a question respecting the law of Arkansas establishing a maximum day of 10 hours for workmen employed in saw-mills and planing mills. Louisiana was the only state that joined the commonwealths which prescribe a maximum 60 hour week for

women and minors employed in factories. The slow progress of this movement led the Massachusetts Legislature to adopt a resolution favoring an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which would enable Congress to enact a general law regulating the hours of labor.

Assignment of wages. Five states enacted laws for the protection of wage workers who in time of distress are compelled to borrow money, at usurious terms, on the pledge of their future earnings. The most comprehensive law of 1906 is that of Maryland (ch.399), which like the acts of Iowa and Massachusetts requires notice of assignment to be given to the employer. Louisiana goes further and provides that the assignment shall not be binding upon the employer without his written consent. Massachusetts prescribes a standard form, while Virginia enacts a law to regulate the business of "loan sharks" and imposes a license tax ('06 ch.156).

Miscellaneous. This review would be incomplete without specific mention of the splendid service rendered by the President of the United States in his annual messages to Congress in 1905 and 1906, which constitute an almost epoch-making discussion of the principles of social legislation. The most important fruits of that discussion are seen in enactments just outside the domain of labor legislation; but the beginnings of the model federal labor laws recommended by the President are to be seen in the employers liability act (interstate commerce) and the act regulating employment agencies in the District of Columbia. The important legislation on these two subjects in New York and Massachusetts is reviewed below.

New York legislation

The extent and variety of its industrial and commercial interests and the effectiveness of the organization of its working people make New York a leader among the states in the enactment of social legislation of the kind that is conveniently termed labor laws. The Empire State has, indeed, only a few mines; but they are sufficiently extensive to require some regulations of the kind elaborated in Pennsylvania and Illinois. Its textile industry is not so important as that of Massachusetts, but nevertheless employs women and children in such large numbers as to require legal protection through factory legislation and inspection, which aims to place reasonable limits upon the hours of labor of women and children and to put

safeguards about machinery for the protection of all classes of workers. In addition to such regulations, New York has had to deal with conditions peculiar to the industry of a metropolis like New York city, where work is largely carried on in small work places that hardly deserve the name of factory. The word "factory" commonly brings to mind the picture of a mill or other substantial building on its own premises; but in New York city the typical factory building is occupied by 10 or 20 or 50 separate manufacturing concerns, with the result that responsibility for defects in structural conditions, power-conveying apparatus, etc., becomes greatly confused. Moreover, the leading industry of the city, the manufacture of clothing, is dispersed to an even greater degree through the performance of finishing operations in the homes of the workers, especially in the tenement districts. Finally, the strength of organized labor in the state has enabled it to develop in a larger degree than elsewhere the idea that the state should use its influence as the largest employer of labor to establish more equitable conditions for the wage earner in the way of hours, wages etc.

With the growth of factory and labor legislation since the earlier 80's there was for a long time a corresponding increase in the strength of the administrative bureaus concerned with the carrying out of that legislation; the factory inspection staff, for example, increased from two in 1886 to 66 in 1900. But the following year brought an era of retrenchment, which resulted in the consolidation of the factory inspector's office with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Board of Mediation and Arbitration and a general reduction in appropriations, so that the Commissioner of Labor was able to employ only 37 of the 50 inspectors authorized by law. To aggravate matters, the Legislature almost every year added to the duties of the officers of the department. The natural consequence appeared in 1904, when the Commissioner of Labor undertook to enforce the eight hour and alien labor laws on public contracts in New York city, to the detriment of the work of inspecting factories and stopping child labor. In May 1905, the appointment of Commissioner of Labor went to a New York attorney, whose legal training revealed to him many defects in the construction of the statutes as well as the organization of the department. His recommendations to the Legislature led to the numerous amendments of the factory laws listed in the Index of Legislation of 1906.

1 In the first place, the Legislature supplied appropriations for 12 more factory inspectors, thus bringing the force up to within

one of the number employed in 1901 before the period of retrenchment. Then it dealt with the problem of New York city sweat shops¹ in two new sections relating to "tenant factories," which not only defined the responsibilities of landlord and tenant, respectively, but also placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Labor the only thoroughly efficacious remedy for the characteristic evil of city workrooms (uncleanness), namely, authority to stop work until the premises have been cleaned ('06 ch.178). This remedy already existed in the case of articles unlawfully manufactured in tenement houses. It was also applied to bake shops ('06 ch.401). The law regarding tenement manufactures was amended in several particulars, notably by the addition of confectionery, ice cream, preserves etc., to the articles that may not be manufactured in an unlicensed tenement house ('06 ch.129), and in other ways ('06 ch.275). Other statutes permit the Commissioner of Labor to use discretion in ordering exhaust fans installed in factories for the purpose of carrying off dust from woodworking machinery ('06 ch.366); encourage factory owners to report accidents in detail by making their reports inadmissible as evidence in damage suits ('06 ch.216);

¹The commissioner's recommendations were as follows:

"There exist in New York city and in some few other localities in the state a large number of workshops classed as factories, but presenting different conditions and different difficulties in enforcing the law from those of the usual factories, and which are therefore for convenience and because of the appropriateness of the term defined as above. These shops are generally located on floors or in lofts of buildings leased out to different tenants, and sometimes in tenement houses. Their products and materials are usually those of the clothing or similar trades. Sometimes steam machinery is employed but more often only machinery run by hand or foot, and sometimes none at all. Frequently the buildings are old and ill adapted to their use, and generally the sanitary conditions are bad. These concerns are often transient and evanescent, and the proprietors irresponsible, poor, ignorant of the English language and difficult to find. The orders of the department in regard to them generally relate to toilet provisions, light and ventilation, safety, the lighting of halls and stairways, and cleanliness; and they are seldom voluntarily obeyed. Where, as is often the case, such orders require structural changes in a building, the landlord will not make them and the lessee can not; or it becomes a matter of dispute between them which should bear the expense, and the law is indefinite as to which party this department can hold responsible. A large proportion of prosecutions by the department in New York city are against proprietors of such shops, but the results of such prosecutions are discouragingly inadequate and the conditions are growing worse. The primary liability for the parts used in common, where a landlord lets his building to two or more tenants for factory purposes, should, as before recommended, be imposed upon him. And where uncleanness which admits of prompt, cheap and simple remedies, exists, the department should be armed with the only practicable means of enforcement against the lessee, that is, the right to stop work until the premises be cleaned, in the same way that it can now be done in tenement houses."

and add to the safeguards of mining operations ('06 ch.375). A bill was also enacted ('06 ch.521) to give the Commissioner of Labor or his representative admittance to tunnels, a considerable number of which are in course of construction in New York city at a great hazard to the life and limb of workmen. Unfortunately the companion bill providing for the appointment of properly qualified tunnel inspectors failed of passage and thus prevented the exercise of the power of inspection conferred by the bill that became law.

2 The foregoing list of important statutes concerning factories and mines by no means exhausts the labor legislation of 1906 in New York. Much popular interest was manifested in the bills for the reestablishment of an eight hour day on public contract work, which had been in abeyance as the result of judicial interpretation. The first eight hour law in New York had been enacted in 1867, but, despite numerous changes in subsequent years, remained of no practical effect until 1899, when the Legislature, upon Governor Roosevelt's recommendation, amended it so as to prohibit agreements to work more than the legal eight hours, which then became an actual maximum that could be exceeded only in cases of extraordinary emergency. The subsequent history of the law is given in a memorandum filed by the Governor with his approval of the bill reenacting the act of 1899 with one change, which excepted highway work performed outside the limits of cities and villages:

The Court of Appeals held, in 1894, that the Legislature has power to pass a general law regulating the compensation of laborers employed by the state, or by officers under its authority (*Clark v. State*, 142 N. Y. 101); and the same court held in 1904 that the provisions of the labor law as to prevailing rate of wages, so far as it relates to state or municipal employees, was constitutional (*Ryan v. City of New York*, 177 N. Y. 271).

The Court of Appeals in 1903 (in the case of *People v. The Orange County Road Construction Co.*, 175 N. Y. 84) by a divided court, upheld the right of the state, when the state itself prosecutes a work, to dictate every detail of the service required in its performance, prescribe the wages of workmen, their hours of labor and the particular individuals who may be employed, but denied that such right exists where it has let out the performance of the work to a contractor.

In 1901 the Court of Appeals held (in the case of *People ex rel. Rodgers v. Coler*, Comptroller, 166 N. Y. 1) that a municipal contractor who has fully performed his contract might compel the city to pay the amount due by mandamus, although he had failed to comply with his stipulation to pay the prevailing rate of wages;

and that if he failed to pay such rate the contract should be void, since the labor law, so far as it relates to such a case, was unconstitutional.

Subsequent to the decision of this case, the Supreme Court of the United States (in *Atkin v. State of Kansas*, 191 U. S. 207) upheld a similar statute prescribing an eight hour day and the prevailing rate of wages for employees of municipal contractors. *Atkin*, a municipal contractor, was prosecuted criminally, convicted and punished under this statute. This case might be deemed to be controlling, were it not that thereafter the Court of Appeals of this state, (in the case of *People ex rel. Cossey v. Grout*, Comptroller, 179 N. Y. 417) again by a divided court, held that the *Atkin* case did not control the decision in the *Rodgers* case, so far as that case held that the labor law was an unconstitutional violation of the city's rights and powers.

Last year the people of the state determined that if the Legislature lacked the power to enact such laws in behalf of labor's hours and wages on public works as were deemed wise and salutary, the fundamental law should be so changed as to grant such powers in unmistakable language and by an overwhelming popular vote the Constitution was amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

"The Legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the state or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the state, or by any contractor or subcontractor performing work, labor or services for the state or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof." (Art. XII, § 1, end of section)

Under the authority of this section, the power of the Legislature to enact labor laws is extended to cover the case of employees of municipal contractors, to authorize the Legislature to fix for such employees an eight hour day, to establish the prevailing rate of wages as their compensation, and to punish violations thereof. The reenactment of section 3 by this bill reenacts the legislative will as heretofore expressed and vitalizes so much of the section as the courts had heretofore held inoperative.

3 In 1902 the Legislature enacted an employers liability law, which extended the employers common law responsibility for negligence to the acts of employees whose sole or principal duty is that of superintendence. As this act did not meet the cases of railway employees injured as a result of error or negligence on the part of trainmen or train despatchers, which cases were specifically included in the liability acts of England and Massachusetts, the railway men had urged an amendment each succeeding year. The law enacted in 1906 is not an amendment to the liability act of 1902

but constitutes a portion of the railroad law. Its purpose and effect are stated in the following memorandum filed by Governor Higgins with his approval of the bill:

This act entirely eliminates the fellow servant rule so far as relates to the negligence of employees of railroad corporations who have the authority to direct or control other employees or who have physical control of signals, switches, engines, cars, trains or telegraph offices and makes the company liable for the negligence of such employees when injury results to a fellow servant, himself free from negligence contributing to the injury. Where the rule is strictly in force, practically no responsibility exists for death or injury caused by the negligence of a fellow servant. Such a rule is not calculated to diminish the risks of accident necessarily incurred in the hazardous employment of operating railroads. The modification thereof for the benefit of railroad employees in other jurisdictions has not resulted in undue hardship to the railroad companies, but rather in the exercise of greater care on their part to protect their employees from injury.

This bill has been criticized as unconstitutional, as including in a class by themselves all railroad corporations without regard to the various duties of their employees, ignoring alike the fact that a large proportion of railroad employees are not engaged in extra hazardous occupations, and the fact that many occupations outside of railroading are equally hazardous with that of operating railroad trains; but railroad corporations may, in the discretion of the Legislature, be placed in a class by themselves for many purposes of legislation, and if such classification is in part arbitrary the courts may limit the objectionable clauses by construction, as has been done in other states.

4 Deserving of mention is the revised law regulating employment agencies in New York city and Buffalo ('06 ch.327), which represents the experience of the Inter-municipal Research Committee and constitutes one of the most stringent laws on the subject to be found in the United States. As the act has already been explained in the committee's bulletin (April 1906; quoted in the Department of Labor Bulletin, June 1906, p.241-43), it is unnecessary to discuss its details here. In a separate chapter ('06 ch.328) the old law was retained for cities of the second class (Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Troy, Utica, Schenectady and Yonkers). Another law ('06 ch.316) also regulates certain of the evils of employment agencies associated with the "padrone" system, by requiring contractors or subcontractors on public work to pay wages in cash and prohibiting them from conducting a "company store" if there is already any general supply store within 2 miles.

The most important judicial decision of 1906 affecting a labor law was the opinion rendered by the Court of Appeals in May to the effect that a statute of 1887, making it a crime for an employer to exact from employees an agreement not to join a trade union is unconstitutional as impairing freedom of contract (*People v. Marcus*, 77 N. E. 1073).

Massachusetts legislation

Massachusetts has been one of the few states with a large wage-earning population in which the state's influence as a large employer had not been thrown in favor of the eight hour workday. Under a permissive statute, most of the cities and larger towns had voted to establish a local eight hour day for their own employees; but the majority of wage earners working for those very cities did not enjoy the shorter workday because they were employed by contractors. On contract work, whether for the state or a municipality, the legal day's work consisted of nine hours until the enactment of chapter 517 of the acts of 1906. The new law makes eight hours the maximum day's work for workmen employed on public work by or on behalf of the state or a municipality, except that overtime is permitted to make up for a Saturday half holiday, provided the total hours in the week do not exceed 48. The law excepts from its provisions contracts for the purchase of material or supplies, but otherwise is even less explicit than the New York law, which has already raised many doubtful points. The Massachusetts law does not mention the employees of public institutions, which are expressly excepted in New York, and no special provision is made for its enforcement, which has given rise to so many practical difficulties in New York.

The statutory limitation of working hours that has been most felt by capitalists in Massachusetts is the 10 hour law for women and minors employed in factories, making 58 hours the maximum week's work. While economists and statesmen believe that in the long run such a law will enhance a community's industrial efficiency by preserving the health, vigor and intelligence of its working population, it is often felt to be at least a temporary handicap on the efforts of local manufacturers to compete with rivals who may operate their mills longer hours. Such rivalry has stood in the way of further progress toward the shorter workday in Massachusetts and other industrial states in the North and East and has caused employees to unite with employers in an effort to secure greater

uniformity of labor legislation in the United States. The Massachusetts Legislature in 1906 adopted a resolution favoring an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so "as to put it clearly within the power of Congress to enact laws regulating the hours of labor in the several states according to some uniform system," and requested the senators and representatives of the commonwealths "to use their influence to secure the adoption of the pending resolution proposing such an amendment to the Constitution."

Although the "welfare" movements fostered by several industrial associations have enlisted the sympathy of many large manufacturers, they have not obviated the necessity of legislation in both Connecticut and Massachusetts requiring owners of foundries to provide washrooms and dressing rooms for their workmen. The Massachusetts law ('06 ch.250) prescribes running hot and cold water, to be provided in a toilet room connected with a foundry but protected from its dust, and properly heated and ventilated. A similar measure passed one branch of the New York Legislature at the sessions of 1905 and 1906.

There is a new law relative to the assignment of future wages ('06 ch.390), which places a time limit of two years on such assignments and also allows them to be made only to secure debts contracted prior to or simultaneously with the assignment, which must be executed on the standard form prescribed in the law and a copy thereof delivered to the employer.

An amendment ('06 ch.427) to the weekly payment law adds employees of counties to those of cities, who must be paid weekly except when the privilege is waived.

Mention has elsewhere been made of the statute ('06 ch.296) requiring the chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor to collect and publish in his annual report financial statements of all towns and cities. A still more important enlargement of his duties is made by an act ('06 ch.435) providing for the establishment and maintenance of free employment offices in cities to be selected by him after investigation, and appropriating \$5000 for the first year's expenses. It will not escape notice that one month earlier the New York Legislature, following the recommendation of the Commissioner of Labor, had abolished the free public employment bureau maintained by the department in New York city since 1896, and repealed the provisions of the labor law requiring the maintenance of free employment offices in all cities of the first class. Insuf-

ficient appropriations had limited the usefulness of the New York office; the sum of \$5000 a year was an insignificant amount to carry on such work in a city the size of New York, where private agencies, with better equipment, served all classes of labor except the more highly skilled men taken care of by the trade union officers. Trade was so active that there were few unemployed in New York city. In fact, the argument for a public employment bureau had shifted entirely from the standpoint of the wage earner to that of the employer looking in vain for unemployed labor; and a year or two previously the state had established a bureau of agricultural statistics in the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of bringing laborers to the farms and promoting also the occupation of abandoned farms.

Other important Massachusetts legislation relating to labor but reviewed elsewhere included several statutes in regard to boiler inspection and the licensing of engineers and firemen; the establishment of a permanent commission on industrial education; and the employment and education of children.

Arkansas legislation of 1905

Although Arkansas has not as yet become one of the great manufacturing commonwealths, it has enacted a considerable body of labor legislation relating to railways, mines and other extractive industries. At the session of 1905¹ the mine inspection law was considerably amplified and strengthened (ch.225). Its application was extended from mines employing 20 or more men underground to all employing 10 or more; the mine inspector's salary was increased; and 13 new sections were added to the law, while a separate act (ch.219) made it a misdemeanor for mine owners to screen coal before it is weighed and credited to the workman who mined it.

Another act (ch.233) requires railway companies, under penalty, to provide shelter for workmen permanently employed in the construction or repair of cars and other equipment. For this purpose a building or shed must be erected over the repair tracks at every division point so as to afford shelter during inclement weather.

A maximum 10 hour day has been prescribed for men employed in saw and planing mills (ch.49). The statute applies to corporations and associations and makes it a misdemeanor for them to

¹The Arkansas laws indexed and summarized in the present review were enacted at the session of 1905, but not included in the review for that year.

exact more than 10 hours labor a day. In contrast with the usual exception permitting agreements to work overtime (with the effect of nullifying the law), this act permits only agreements for less than 10 hours as a day's work.

A new statute requires all persons to pay wages in cash or in checks, drafts or other evidence of indebtedness that are redeemable in lawful money (ch.143). The act also makes it a crime for an employer to compel his employees to purchase goods or supplies in payment of wages or to sell them supplies at prices above reasonable or current market values. Another law (ch.210) requires railway companies to pay wages due discharged employees within seven days from dismissal.

The law against enticement was modified both by reducing the fine imposed and the amount of damages that may be recovered by an employer or landlord who has made advances to the laborer under contract (ch.298). Finally, there is to be mentioned a law against blacklisting (ch.214), which makes it a misdemeanor to publish a false statement or "that any one is a member of a secret organization" for the purpose of preventing such person from securing employment.

Kentucky, Louisiana and Ohio

In 1902 Kentucky made provision for the appointment of a labor and factory inspector, whose principal duty in the way of enforcement of laws pertained to the protection of children and women. The reports of the inspector and his assistant have supplied abundant information as to the need of additional regulations and in the revised factory laws of 1906 (ch.52) the Legislature not only improved the child labor provisions but added provisions to secure the safeguarding of machinery, ventilation, cleanliness, sanitary conveniences, seats for women and girls. Kentucky also passed a law to increase the efficiency of the office of inspector of mines, provide for the inspection of mine scales and of miner's oil, etc. (ch.108), which directs the appointment of two additional mining inspectors.

Louisiana in 1906 entered upon the path of factory inspection by an act (ch.34) providing for municipal inspection in incorporated places of 10,000 or more population, instead of imposing the duty upon the State Bureau of Labor Statistics in the usual fashion. To permit the appointment of female inspectors it was necessary to secure an amendment to the state Constitution. The new factory

law also established a maximum 60 hour week for women and minors, required owners of factories to provide safe exits and stair rails in all cases and toilet facilities whenever they employed children or women. Louisiana also enacted a law requiring the written consent of the employer to validate an assignment of unearned wages (ch.5) and amended the law on enticement to include share hands (ch.54).

Many of the states have laws requiring street car companies to provide screens or vestibules for the protection of motormen from the inclemency of the weather, but the Ohio Legislature is the first to require such vestibules to be heated in the winter months. The minimum temperature is fixed at 60° Fahrenheit. The same Legislature required railway companies to equip locomotives with self-cleaning ash dump pans and to forbid employees to go under locomotives for the purpose of removing ashes, except in cases of emergency. To prevent the explosion of dust-laden air and gas in mines, mine owners are required to spray or sprinkle with water the entries and air ways of mines that are so dry that the air becomes charged with dust. A fourth Ohio statute makes the employment of a man or an independent miner of coal conditional upon a year's experience in the mines either as a miner or as a miner's helper or laborer.

CRIMES AND CORRECTIONS¹

SAMUEL J. BARROWS, COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNITED STATES ON THE
INTERNATIONAL PRISON COMMISSION

Crimes

The volume of legislation during the past year concerning crimes and offenses is small. It is not marked by any radical change in the conception of crime or its treatment. The old method, the heritage of centuries, of meting out a certain amount of penalty for a particular offense remains the irrational and arbitrary basis of our criminal codes. It is of some importance to see what new crimes or offenses are catalogued in different states as social dangers. It indicates social recognition of further means for social protection. It represents from time to time new and higher standards of conduct. In this respect it may be said that our penal legislation is nearly always progressive. It is seldom that any deliberate step is taken to lower the tone of our civilization. From this point of view a study of our new laws is always interesting and instructive.

From the standpoint, however, of the correction of the offender our criminal codes with their gradations of penalties are of little practical value. They classify offenses according to a threefold standard of weight or enormity. They compel the offender to be classified in the same way. A single act, however, does not furnish the entire clew to the character of an offender. His classification in a corrective system may be very different from his place in a merely punitive system. A few states have broken away from the limitations of the time sentence which punishes the offense instead of correcting the offender. The indeterminate sentence slowly makes headway. A luminous indication, from the point of view of the penologist, in the laws of the year is the appointment by the state of Maryland of a commission to study and report upon the indeterminate sentence. The systematic chronicle of this fact be-

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 234, 870.

longs under the head of criminal procedure; but no measure is more intimately connected with the meting out of penalties for crimes and offenses. The general adoption of such a law would mean two things: first, that our code makers and legislators would be relieved from the necessity of that kind of divination which consists in guessing what penalty shall be attached to each offense; in the second place it would lead to the making of our prisons into houses of correction or reformation. When that time comes the reviewer of this department will be relieved from the necessity of measuring the oscillation and variation of penalties.

New crimes. Most of the changes made in the laws during the last year have been but variations of the familiar category of crimes and offenses, to supply omissions or to strengthen weak points in the law. But two or three titles in the whole list of laws create or nominate new offenses. One of the most evident of these is the law of Kentucky making it unlawful to present plays in that commonwealth that excite race prejudice. The law is brief but definite. It reads:

It shall be unlawful for any person to present, or to participate in the presentation of, or to permit to be presented in any opera house, theater, hall or other building under his control any play that is based upon antagonism alleged formerly to exist between master and slave, or that excites race prejudice.

Any person violating the provisions of the act shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$500, or to imprisonment in the county jail of not less than one or more than three months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

The effect of this law will be to prevent the performance of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in Kentucky and also of some more recent plays; but there is an opportunity for judicial decision as to what constitutes race prejudice.

Another offense, not common in the criminal codes, is that of hazing. Offenses of this kind, when they involve bodily injury or destruction of property, are covered by existing laws or police regulation in case the injured party makes them the subject of complaint, which as a matter of fact is seldom done. But there are many foolish practices coming under the designation of the word "hazing" which could not be reached by the penal codes even if they were invoked. Ohio in 1893 passed a law against "what is commonly called hazing" with a penalty of from \$10 to \$100, or

imprisonment from 30 days to a year or both. This law was not precise in its definition. It is replaced by a new act so as to make it cover all educational institutions and to define what is meant by "hazing." The law says: "Whoever being a student or being a person in attendance at any public, private, parochial or military school, college or other educational institution conspires to or does engage in the practice of hazing or of committing any act that injures, frightens, degrades or disgraces or tends to injure, frighten, degrade or disgrace any fellow student or person attending such institution shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor."

The maximum fine is increased to \$200 and the maximum imprisonment is reduced to six months, but provision is made for the imprisonment of the offender until the payment of the fine, the law reading "in case of fine the sentence shall be that the defendant or defendants be incarcerated until said fine shall be paid."

The new law places a new responsibility upon the teacher. It provides that, "Whoever being a teacher, superintendent, commandant or other person or persons in charge of any public, private, parochial or military school, college or other educational institution shall knowingly permit any act of hazing or of attempting to haze, injure, frighten, degrade or disgrace any person attending the institution in which he is in charge, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and he shall be fined not more than \$100."

New instruments of crime. Next to the cataloguing of new crimes or offenses, an annual review of our penal laws shows that their scope must be widened from time to time to protect society from the employment of some new invention or instrument in a criminal way. Thus Lombroso has lately written on the new forms of crime that are possible through the rapid transit furnished by the automobile, not to speak of the manslaughter which may be committed by the automobile itself. This new vehicle has forced its way into our statute books and 11 laws were passed concerning it during the last year. As several of these have penalties attached they likewise come within the domain of penal law, and a chauffeur when he starts out with an automobile can not be sure that he will not be a criminal before he gets back. The most effectual way to prevent the offense of overspeeding is a mechanical governor on every machine which will prevent it from running at an unlawful rate. And now the phonograph must be very careful how it talks in the state of Ohio. If it is guilty of any profane or immoral language, the law can not of course indict the instrument; but it can

indict the exhibitor, who may be fined from \$50 to \$500 or be imprisoned from 30 days to six months. The biograph or other picture machines must be operated with similar care for they come under the provisions of the same law.

The blackjack, and brass or metal knucks continue to be a menace to the peace of the community. In Virginia a fine of \$25 to \$100 is now imposed for selling or bartering or even having them in one's possession, "except in the case of a conservator of the peace."

Louisiana has also amended its law in regard to carrying concealed weapons and raised the maximum of imprisonment from three to six months. Massachusetts regulates the carrying of loaded pistols or revolvers by license.

Governor Beckham of Kentucky in his message advised that the law be amended in such a way as to increase the penalty beyond the reach even of executive clemency, saying: "As the law now is, when the Governor grants a pardon for any part or all of the penalty, the applicant has to pay to the state a tax of \$4 on the pardon, which the Governor can not remit. I advise that you increase that tax to at least \$100, and when you do so you can rest assured that there will be a wonderful reduction in the number of pistols carried."

Governor Pattison of Ohio likewise urged that some laws "should be enacted to prevent the indiscriminate sale of revolvers and pistols." He proposes that "no such instruments of death should be purchased or sold except with the approval of some probate or common pleas judge residing in the county, and any one purchasing a revolver after having received such a permit should pay a license of \$5 a year during the continuance of said permit, which permit should be for one year only."

Another modern instrument of crime is the use of explosives either for burglary or for arson. Louisiana has strengthened its law against arson by penalizing the use of explosive substances with intent to destroy houses or vessels in which human beings may usually stay or reside, the penalty being imprisonment from 10 to 20 years.

Maryland makes the use of explosives to break and enter buildings either by day or by night, whether inhabited or not, a form of burglary with a maximum penalty of 20 years.

Changes in classification or penalty. Laws are modified in various states so as simply to affect the penalty. Generally these amendments mean that a loose law is screwed up a little tighter in the way of penalty with the view of greater deterrent effect. Oc-

casionaly it is discovered that the penalty is too high. The reviewer of this department has never found, and he challenges anybody else to find, any principle upon which such modifications of penalty may be based. This as pointed out in the introduction to this review is one of the most arbitrary aspects of our code makers. An example of the reduction of the penalty is found in the recommendation of Governor Herrick of Ohio who says: "The State Board of Pardons reports that during the last two years a very large portion of the cases submitted to it are of persons convicted under section 6835 of the Revised Statutes for burglarizing uninhabited buildings. This section provides a minimum sentence of five years for such an offense, and in a majority of the cases it has been found that the law is too severe . . . I suggest that the minimum sentence for this offense should be changed to one year." In accordance with the Governor's recommendation the law has been so changed.

In Kentucky the age of consent has been raised to 16 years. The laws of that state have also been amended so that prosecution for seduction may be renewed if a husband has abandoned his wife within three years of marriage.

In Arkansas an age limit as to vagrancy has been introduced. Convictions can not be had under this head for minors 14 years of age or under.

In Kentucky "in all civil actions for damages inflicted by an assault or assault and battery the defendant shall have the right to plead as a defense to the claim for punitive damages, and to introduce as evidence in mitigation of damages, any matter of provocation which preceded the assault or assault and battery."

New Jersey has somewhat broadened its laws so as to cover various forms of modern fraud, of which there are many, and to make more effectual its law against the receiving of stolen goods.

Both New York and Louisiana provide that contradictory statements under oath shall be presumptive evidence of perjury. Thus if a person testified before the grand jury one way and subsequently before the trial court another way, he may be indicted for perjury. In Louisiana, however, it is made to depend upon "the belief of the jury that such person in either of the above instances did wilfully, corruptly and intentionally swear falsely upon any material point at issue."

Massachusetts has made a new definition as to domestic animals. It is well known that a dog is not regarded at common law as a species of property. Not having any intrinsic value he can not be

stolen, or more accurately the thief can not be indicted for larceny. However, England, Pennsylvania, Texas and Utah now admit that a dog is property. Massachusetts settles the question not only for dogs but for a variety of domesticated animals by enacting "Whoever without the consent of the owner and with a felonious intent, takes any domesticated animal, or a beast or a bird which is ordinarily kept in confinement and is not the subject of larceny at common law, shall be guilty of larceny."

The attempt in California to make the sale of theater tickets by speculators a crime has failed under decision of the Supreme Court, declaring this section of the Penal Code unconstitutional. The code provides that "every person who sells or offers for sale any ticket or tickets to any theater or other public place of amusement at a price in excess of that charged originally by the management of such theater or public place of amusement is guilty of a misdemeanor." The court holds that "the constitutional guaranty securing to every person the right of 'acquiring, possessing and protecting property,' refers to the right to acquire and possess the absolute and unqualified title to every species of property recognized by law . . . it includes the right to dispose of such property in such innocent manner as he pleases, and to sell it for such price as he can obtain in fair barter . . . These rights are in fact inherent in every natural person and do not depend upon constitutional grant or guaranty . . ." A theater ticket represents a species of property. The holder "has the clear right to dispose of it, to sell it to whom he pleases and at such price as he can obtain."

Liquor legislation. Liquor legislation constitutes in some respects a class by itself. Yet physically as well as legally alcoholic drinks have a very intimate relation to crime. This relation is at once recognized when it is known that different authorities, as the result of various statistical investigations, ascribe from 50 to 90% of crimes committed to the use of alcoholic drinks. During the last year 46 laws relating to intoxicating liquors have been passed in 20 different states. Most of these laws are of minor importance and embody no new principle. They are local barometers showing fluctuations in the temperance sentiment, or they relate to the regulation and restriction of the traffic. Many of these laws are sufficiently indicated by the Index and they require no special analysis.

Georgia authorized in 1895 the appointment of a commission to investigate the dispensary system in that state. A law passed in

1906 gives the committee additional powers. Another law provides that local option elections may be held once in four years to abolish dispensaries in counties in which the sale of liquors is unlawful except through dispensaries.

Kentucky and Ohio have passed various laws relating to local option. Some 15 laws were passed in different states relating to liquor licenses. The new regulations and restrictions imposed relate to the sale of liquors to minors or limit the sale to certain localities.

The question of the regulation of the liquor traffic is not merely a question of public morals but involves sometimes the rights of property or the question of interstate commerce. In Alabama it has been declared unconstitutional to prohibit residents of other states from soliciting orders for spirituous liquors to be transported into the state on the ground of interfering with interstate commerce. Louisiana, on the other hand, has just enacted a law to prohibit and punish soliciting orders for liquor within prohibition districts in that state. In Texas a law of 1905 providing for the seizure of liquor in prohibition counties in the state has been declared unconstitutional. The decision recognized that intoxicating liquors kept for sale in violation of the law might be seized and condemned; but the court holds that intoxicating liquors, unlike gambling apparatus, may be owned and kept for a number of legitimate uses, and that the owner of such property can only be deprived of such possession by due process of some law.

Corrections

Nothing of fundamental importance has been enacted during the past year in relation to the penal institutions or corrective system of the different states. The word "correction" suggests rather an ideal than a realization. Our penal institutions reflect the spirit of the penal law which is punitive rather than corrective. The most important departure from the purely punitive method has been in the establishment in various states of a reformatory system not only for juveniles, but also for the younger adult offenders of both sexes. The movement of legislation in this respect goes slowly but steadily forward.

The great majority of laws affecting penal institutions relate to their relocation or improvement or to details of administration. Nothing important touching the jail system, one of the most defective features of our penal system, was passed during the year.

Treatment of inebriates. In no respect is the helplessness of society more apparent than with reference to the legal treatment of drunkenness. The emphasis of course must be laid on prevention rather than cure. Nevertheless thousands of persons are committed to prison every year for offenses the result of intoxication. To punish the offender for the act committed under certain physiological or mental states does not reach the cause of the crime. It is surprising that the obvious defects of our present system should not have led to a more radical change in the legal treatment of drunkenness. In spite of all that can be done in preventive directions we shall still have the problem of the correction of the inebriate. Great Britain within the last few years has decided to commit prisoners who are the victims of this disease to institutions of correction especially adapted to their treatment. In the United States a few such prisoners are committed to insane asylums. Certain states make provision for the treatment of indigent and noncriminal inebriates. But little provision is made for those whose inebriety leads to crime. Iowa has a hospital for inebriates which is filled to its utmost capacity. It makes provision for the prosecution of inebriates leaving the hospital without authority.

Massachusetts for more than 10 years has had an institution for dipsomaniacs at Foxborough. Provision was made for the legal commitment of inebriates to this institution. It was primarily intended and has been used mainly for those who violate the law by becoming intoxicated, but who are not otherwise criminal. During the last year the law has been modified so that any male dipsomaniac who is desirous of submitting himself to treatment in the Foxborough State Hospital may be received by the trustees and detained therein as a boarder and patient. This new law, however, is weakened by a provision that "such person however, after giving notice in writing of his intention or desire to leave the institution, shall not be detained for more than three days."

The fatal weakness of the law governing the Foxborough asylum has been in the lack of provision to recover those who escape from the institution and to compel them to remain until it is safe to parole them. Persons who ought to be detained for two years frequently escape after three or six months. No institution can be effective in treating this disease which has not the power to detain prisoners as long as may be necessary, within a maximum of two or three years, for their recovery; and patients voluntarily committing themselves should be obliged to subscribe to such a rule as a condition of their acceptance.

State prisons. The state of New York as the result of long agitation and repeated condemnation of Sing Sing Prison has passed a law providing for the establishment of a new state prison in eastern New York to replace Sing Sing. \$75,000 was appropriated for the purchase of the site. Unfortunately this law was hampered by an amendment requiring the prison site to contain a certain amount of trap rock. Of 77 sites considered by the commission only two contained trap rock, and these sites were not available for prison purposes. The commission is therefore obliged to ask the Legislature at its session this year to amend the law and remove this hampering provision.

Ohio has appointed a commission to consider the advisability of relocating the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus.

Reformatories and reform schools. New York in addition to abolishing Sing Sing Prison has taken another important step by providing that the new and incomplete prison at Napanoch shall be a reformatory in fact as it has been in name. This is to be brought about by enlarging the state board of managers of Elmira Reformatory and giving it jurisdiction over both institutions. A general superintendent will also direct both reformatories. Elmira has long been overcrowded, while Napanoch has been at a standstill, and no prisoners have ever been directly committed to it by the courts. Its development as a reformatory will greatly add to the resources of New York, in the treatment of felons under the age of 30. The state has not yet, however, made any provision for the treatment of misdemeanants of the same age.

The establishment of reform schools for juvenile offenders has long been a policy to which the Northern, Middle and Western States have been committed. It is gratifying to observe a movement in the South in the same direction. Arkansas has decided to establish a reform school for juvenile penitentiary convicts. It is to be managed by the State Board of Penitentiary Commissioners. The law is drawn on large and liberal lines. "Everything practicable shall be done," says the law, "to develop them morally, intellectually and industrially, and to teach them some useful trade or avocation. For this purpose competent teachers are to be employed. The reform school is for those under the age of 18. White and negro inmates are to be kept separate, and there is to be a female department."

Maryland has changed the name of its house of refuge to the Maryland School for Boys.

South Carolina has authorized the establishment of an industrial school for white boys between 8 and 16 years, who may be kept

until 21. Provision is made for the voluntary commitments by parents and guardians of children with the indorsement of a designated court, and also for the commitment directly by the courts of boys convicted of crime punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. Provision is made for the application of the parole system by the board of trustees. After this industrial school is established, the reformatory now in operation on the State Farm in Lexington county is to be used exclusively for colored boys.

Massachusetts has modified its law relating to its reformatory prison for women by providing that "the sentence of a female convicted of a misdemeanor shall not be executed in the reformatory prison for women unless it appears to the court that she has previously been sentenced to fine or imprisonment." This will exclude from that excellent reformatory many misdemeanants now committed to it who might first be subject to probation.

Indeterminate sentence and parole law. Maryland authorized the Governor to appoint a committee of five citizens to report in regard to the indeterminate sentence and the cumulative sentence in criminal cases. The same state also passed a law that in all cases where the law fixes a maximum and minimum penalty the judges may in lieu of the minimum penalty impose a less penalty of the same character.

South Carolina has established a board of pardons. It is the duty of the board to consider petitions for pardons or commutation of sentence, which may be referred to them by the Governor, and to make their recommendations to the Governor in regard to the same. The Governor may or may not adopt such recommendation. But in case he does not, he shall submit his reasons to the General Assembly. The Governor may also act on any petition without reference to that board. The members receive a compensation of \$4 a day for their services while in session, not to exceed 20 days, and 10 cents a mile one way.

Massachusetts and Virginia have slightly modified their parole laws.

Fee system. Ohio, Rhode Island and Arkansas have amended their laws relating to sheriffs' allowance and jailers' fees and for the transportation of prisoners. These changes have been made in the interest of the sheriff rather than in the interest of the community. Nothing has been done in these states or elsewhere to remove the crying evil of the fee system itself. New York state has been gradually abolishing the system county by county and substituting a salary for the sheriff and jailer.

Prison labor. The tendency of labor agitation and also of legislation is toward the abolition of the contract system and the employment of convicts only upon work for the state. Thus Mississippi has enacted that the state's convicts shall not be worked on any land not owned by the state of Mississippi; but this is not to prevent convicts being worked on public roads, public works and levees. We assume that this law applies only to state convicts and not to those of the counties.

Ohio has for years maintained the contract system in its large penitentiary. It has now decided that the contract system shall be abandoned at the expiration of existing contracts and that prisoners shall be employed only on the manufacture and production of supplies for state institutions or any political division thereof or in the manufacture of crushed stone, brick, tile and culvert pipe, or road-building material.

Maryland has provided for convict labor on the roads in certain counties, and Virginia enacts that on the conviction of a felony, when the punishment does not exceed two years commitment to the penitentiary, the court may sentence the prisoner to hard labor on public roads for an equal time. He is to be in the custody of the superintendent of the penitentiary. Another law provides for the creation of a state convict road force, to be constituted of all prisoners convicted of crime and sentenced either to hard labor on the public roads or to imprisonment in jail, and all persons imprisoned in jail for the nonpayment of fine or cost.

Another law provides that a person charged with crime who is refused bail, or is unable to furnish a bail bond with satisfactory sureties, may instead of being committed to jail, elect to labor in a chain gang on a state convict road force. If at his trial such prisoner is convicted and sentenced to prison in a jail or penitentiary or sentenced to the road, he is to be credited on his term by the number of days he has labored in a chain gang or the state convict road force. If fined he is to be credited with 50 cents for each day he labored in a chain gang. Likewise if acquitted he is to be paid the same sum for each day of labor.

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REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1906

LEGISLATION BULLETIN 33C

Charities William B. Buck
The Insane T. E. McGarr

CHARITIES¹

WILLIAM BRADFORD BUCK, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SEYBERT
INSTITUTION FOR POOR CHILDREN

The greater part of the legislation of 1906 dealing with charities may be grouped under two headings: state supervision and administration and dependent and delinquent children, though there also seemed to be some interest in and some attempt to improve the condition of dependent blind and deaf persons. In amount and importance, however, the legislation dealing with the subject of child saving and care was greatly in excess of that upon any other single topic. No less than 15 states and territories placed such laws on their statute books during the year, and in some instances a single state has two or more such acts to its credit. The phrase "to its credit" is used advisedly in view of the fact that a majority of these acts represent carefully considered action along lines already approved by experience in dealing with children, namely the development of the juvenile court and probation system and the work of placing children in family homes. The amount of such legislation each succeeding year makes evident the increasingly firm hold which these two methods of child saving and care have upon American charities. Particularly in the case of juvenile courts and probation legislation they indicate a willingness to adopt new methods which are based on sound principles and have demonstrated their usefulness—a tendency which is a tangible expression of the common feeling that child saving is perhaps the most hopeful field of charitable effort.

In the field of supervision and administration the tendency to establish state boards of control to manage the charitable institutions of the state, which has been observable for some years, particularly in the Middle West, is still alive if we may judge by the only statute

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 2140.

of importance on that subject during the year. This law places Kentucky in the column of states having that form of management for its state charitable institutions. In this instance the primary purpose of the law is obviously to secure greater coordination and better adjustment in the management of the state's charities, while the purpose of providing suitable supervision seems secondary. In this respect the tendency toward boards of control in these states is based on the sound business principle that a number of institutions of a similar kind, established for similar purposes, can be managed more efficiently and harmoniously by a central board than by several boards working independently and sometimes antagonistically to each other. The need of independent supervision of such management whether central or divided, which is felt strongly in the Eastern States, is not yet so well recognized in the Mississippi valley. Nor are the disadvantages of centralized management, particularly the loss of the volunteer services of public-spirited citizens, keenly felt as yet in those states which have adopted the system of control by a single board.

Supervision and administration. The amount of legislation in this field during the year was not large, but throughout it may be observed a persistence of the movement toward closer, more harmonious and better adjusted management of the charitable institutions of a given state, in short a tendency toward greater centralization. A number of states, notably in the Middle West, have adopted the plan of giving over the entire management and control of their charitable institutions to a central board composed of a small number of salaried officers. Other states, New York for example, have centralized the financial management of their institutions with the same end in view. In a number of states, conferences of the superintendents of state institutions are held at regular intervals to discuss matters of common interest, to adopt uniform methods of work, and in some cases to arrange joint purchases of supplies. Ohio gave legislative sanction to the same idea during the past year by an act which permits the State Board of Charities to call such conferences at its discretion. The value of these conferences has been demonstrated in the states where they have been held heretofore, and Ohio experience should be similar if the plan is equally well carried out in that state. Maryland adopted an original method for securing greater centralization by authorizing the Governor to send delegates to meetings of the boards of managers of those institutions which receive assistance from the state. This act places in the

Governor's hands an instrument for reaching and influencing the boards of managers which might be open to serious abuse in the hands of an ignorant or unscrupulous executive, but which, in good hands, may be made to serve a useful purpose in bringing about greater cooperation and better adjustment among the institutions of the state.

Kentucky is the latest state to go on record in favor of the board of control idea. The act signed by the Governor is similar to the Iowa law but applies only to institutions for the insane and feeble-minded, which are placed under the management of a board of three members, appointed by the Governor for a term of four years each, at a salary of \$2500 a year. The board is given the appointment and removal for cause of the superintendents and stewards of state institutions and the right to make rules for the government of such institutions. The new Board of Control supersedes the various boards of managers of each state institution, these boards being abolished and their powers vested in the central Board of Control. Attempt is made in this act, as in similar laws in a number of the Middle States, to ride the two horses of supervision and management at the same time, and the new board is given most of the supervisory functions and powers of the New York State Board of Charities, the Kentucky statute being modeled after the New York law so far as these sections are concerned. In their supervisory capacity the members of the board will visit and inspect the institutions of which they are themselves the managers, and under these circumstances it should not be difficult for them to find their own work as managers deserving of their highest commendation as supervisors.

In an act adding a seventh member to its board of trustees for the charitable institutions of the state, Arkansas expressly sanctions and continues the objectionable practice of changing the entire personnel of the board every two years, as authorized in the original act.

Juvenile courts and juvenile probation. The amount of legislation dealing with the various phases of juvenile delinquency is much less in 1906 than in the preceding year. There were some amendments to existing laws on this subject but only two or three original acts. One state, Kentucky, made provision for the punishment of parents or other persons who "knowingly encourage, aid, cause, abet, or connive at delinquency" in children, as against eight such statutes in 1905. The Kentucky statute covers dependency as well, and supplements a general act with reference to the care, treatment

and control of delinquent, neglected and dependent children in this state. The latter statute follows the Colorado law and similar acts in other states in many of its provisions. It defines delinquency and dependency in children and provides for a juvenile record and docket in the county courts of the state and for the appointment of probation officers by these courts; defines carefully the procedure to be followed in considering and disposing of cases; and provides for a board of county visitors to institutions and societies receiving children under its terms. While separate sessions of the court for the purpose of hearing cases involving the care of children are not specifically required by the terms of the act, they are implied therein, and, it is to be hoped, will be adopted. The purpose of the statute is admirably stated in section 10 which reads:

"This act shall be liberally construed, to the end that its purpose may be carried out, to wit: That the care, custody and discipline of a child shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents, and in all cases where it can be properly done, the child be placed in an approved family home with people of the same religious belief, and become a member of the family by legal adoption or otherwise."

Similar acts were adopted by Louisiana and Massachusetts, the latter, contrary to its custom where progression measures are concerned, being one of the last states to adopt the Juvenile Court idea. The Louisiana statute is modeled after that of Pennsylvania, which has worked very unsatisfactorily up to this time. It gives the city and district courts outside of New Orleans jurisdiction over juvenile offenders, but does not specifically provide for separate hearings. It does not require detention apart from adult offenders and contains the usual provision for unpaid probation officers. As in the case of the Pennsylvania law, the act is loosely drawn, and affords opportunity for badly managed courts and houses of detention.

The Massachusetts act just mentioned gives jurisdiction to the police, district or municipal courts, and requires both separate sessions of the court for children's cases and detention apart from adults. A distinguishing feature of the Massachusetts statute is a clause giving the State Board of Charities supervision of probation work. A special act also provides for a Juvenile Court for the city of Boston with salaried probation officers and deputy probation officers without pay. This act is somewhat unique in that it creates a new municipal court presided over by a judge appointed solely for this court, instead of providing for a separate session of an

existing court to be presided over by the regular judge or judges of that court. While the act in placing the full responsibility upon a single judge makes the usefulness of the court depend almost entirely upon the personality of this one man, yet its wisdom will be appreciated by those who have observed the lack of continuity in those Juvenile Courts where the presiding justices rotate, or the lack of privacy in so called Juvenile Courts which are in no respect different from regular Police Courts save in the age of the person on trial.

By an important amendment to an existing general statute of Ohio relative to dependent and delinquent children, dependency and delinquency are defined more at length along the lines of the Colorado law. The act further provides salaries for probation officers, raises from 16 to 17 the age of children affected thereby, and makes abandonment by parents or responsibility for delinquency or dependency a misdemeanor.

The Michigan Juvenile Court act of 1905 has been held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that state because of a provision of the act which gives Circuit Court commissioners jurisdiction over delinquent children in counties having more than 25,000 and less than 100,000 population. The court held that the act extended the constitutional powers of the Circuit Court commissioners which are limited to those of a circuit judge in chambers.

Other states and territories might well follow the example of Maryland in appointing a commission to revise the laws of the state relative to the care of minors, to Juvenile Courts, the probation system and detention homes. The commission consists of five members to serve for two years and report in 1908. In many of the states there is confusion in these enactments, which usually spread over a term of years and contain much obsolete matter. There are likely to be omissions and superfluities which need correction as well as new methods of work requiring additional legislative sanction.

An act of Congress approved March 19, 1906, establishes a Juvenile Court for the District of Columbia after the plan of the Boston Juvenile Court. The presiding judge is appointed by the President for a term of six years and he may appoint two salaried probation officers. This act contains the usual provisions of Juvenile Court statutes in other respects and was adopted as a result of local efforts supported by the friends of the Juvenile Court principle throughout the country.

Protection and care of children. In Massachusetts hereafter, no child under 17 may be admitted to a dance hall or roller skating

rink between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. unless accompanied by a parent or some other adult person. The prohibition does not apply to church, charitable or school entertainments.

In Iowa three acts dealing with the subject of placing children in family homes became laws. These laws authorized the superintendents of the State Industrial and Soldiers' Orphans Homes to place in families of good standing and character, orphaned and abandoned children, and also children whose home surroundings would be vicious if they were returned to their parents. Adoption or merely a contract agreement is permitted. Provision is made for the appointment of not more than two placing-out agents by the State Board of Control, which is also empowered to fix their salaries. The agents are likewise to act as parole officers for children so discharged from the State Industrial School. These acts in effect establish the Michigan system of child care, and if wisely carried out should prove as satisfactory as that has proved. Their usefulness depends on the character and ability of the state agents, as the laws do not outline, define or stipulate either methods or principles of work.

A stringent law on the model of a New York statute has been adopted by the Maryland Legislature for the purpose of regulating baby farming in Baltimore. No midwife or institution except one duly incorporated for the purpose of caring for children may hereafter receive infants unless leave from the board of health is secured. Violation of the act is a misdemeanor. The law is stringent in its provisions but so carelessly drawn as to leave many loopholes.

An Ohio enactment provides for the establishment of a state institution for the care and education of crippled and deformed children, and a preliminary appropriation of \$50,000 is for the purpose of securing a site and plans for the institution.

The deaf, dumb and blind. The interesting experiment of providing day schools for persons of defective hearing in connection with the public school system of the state, which has been tried in Illinois and one or two other states, is now to be undertaken in Ohio. Schools may be organized in any school district for three or more pupils, and the sum of \$150 per pupil may be collected from the common school funds of the state. In Virginia, a state school having two distinct departments, one for deaf and dumb, and one for blind children of the colored race, is provided for in a special act. The act carries no appropriation, however, and it is difficult to see how much progress is to be made with the enter-

prise before another Legislature meets and makes an appropriation. A Maryland act extends the provisions of the compulsory education law to blind children.

Three different eastern states have provided commissions with reference to the adult blind. In Maryland and New York these commissions are to be appointed to investigate the condition of the adult blind, and to report on the expediency of establishing institutions for their care and training. The acts provide also for complete registers of the blind in each state.

The New York act is in substance and effect very similar to a statute enacted in 1904. The commission appointed under that act prepared a partial register of the blind and made a preliminary report recommending the establishment of industrial shops in the large cities of the state. No action has been taken upon the recommendation of this commission up to this time, however, and the second commission is doubtless established for the purpose of completing the work done in the first instance. The act carries with it an appropriation of \$5000. The Maryland law contains similar provisions to those of the New York statute and in addition authorizes the commission to aid the blind with implements, materials and tools to an amount not exceeding \$50 to any one individual and to place indigent blind women in homes at an expense not to exceed \$200 a year for each person. The Maryland commission has two years in which to work and is given an appropriation of \$1500 a year. The Massachusetts act provides for a permanent commission for the blind, consisting of five persons appointed by the Governor, to serve for terms of five years each. This commission is the outgrowth of a temporary investigating commission which was appointed some years ago. The permanent commission established by the present act is authorized to maintain a register of all the blind in the state, to support a bureau of information and industrial aid, to furnish material and tools, to establish one or more schools for industrial training, and to devise means for the sale and distribution of the products of schools and workshops. The commission may also provide temporary lodgings and support for persons working in shops or schools for the blind, and devise means to facilitate the circulation of books, but is not permitted to undertake the permanent support or maintenance of any blind person. An appropriation of \$20,000 is made for the work of the commission, but the members serve without any compensation other than their necessary traveling expenses.

In comparison with the preceding year, the legislation of 1906 dealing with charities is not large in amount or of very great importance, but for the most part it may be said to proceed along approved lines and in one or two instances to represent an advance either in methods of care or in public information with regard to those methods. The amazing lack of uniformity in the enactments of the different states, representing as it does a corresponding divergence in systems of care, in principles and methods of work, in point of view, and in the differing degrees of development of our American charitable institutions, is as striking as ever to an observer of the year's grist of legislation. In view of this diversity the fact that there is friction and maladjustment at the points where the charities of one state are in contact with those of another ceases to be noteworthy. The surprising fact is that the friction is so comparatively slight.

THE INSANE¹

T. E. MCGARR, SECRETARY NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

Kentucky ('06 ch.18) establishes in pursuance of the recommendations of Governor Beckham a **State Board of Control** for charitable institutions consisting of three members who serve for four years. Each member receives an annual salary of \$2500 and traveling expenses. The board holds regular meetings at each of the institutions under its control at least once in each month and makes a minute and thorough examination of the affairs, management, property, clothing, food supplies, condition of buildings and grounds and the conduct of each and every official and employee of said institution, "of which they shall make a complete record together with such rules and regulations as they may give." The board is empowered to appoint at each of the three insane asylums a medical superintendent, first, second and third assistant physician, also a steward, and to appoint similar officers at the feeble-minded institute. The statute fixes the term of the medical officers as four years. The board is authorized to embrace all of the asylums in its purchase of supplies for the same or to purchase supplies for each asylum separately as it may prefer. All purchases exceeding \$1000 must be made under competitive proposals. The salary of each hospital superintendent is made \$2000 a year — a remarkably low stipend.

Massachusetts ('06 ch.313) changes the title of the Northampton Insane Hospital to "Northampton State Hospital," thus following the lead of other states which have omitted the word "insane" from the titles of state institutions for the care and treatment of the insane. Arkansas ('05 ch.15) changes the title of the Arkansas State Lunatic Asylum to the "State Hospital for Nervous Diseases," which is permitting the pendulum to swing a little too far away from lunatic asylum nomenclature.

New York ('06 ch.107) provides that any religious body, missionary corporation or society may erect a building on the grounds of any state hospital for holding **religious services**, to be used exclusively for the benefit of the inmates and employees of the said hospital, subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the State Commission in Lunacy. These chapels are designed for the accommodation of employees as well as patients under treatment in the state hospitals.

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 2193.

New York ('06 ch.284) increases the limit of **cost of buildings** on the grounds of the state hospitals which may be designed for the strictly acute and curable class to \$1000 per capita.

New Jersey ('06 ch.272) relieves the boards of managers of the state hospitals of the duty and responsibility of visiting and inspecting all **private institutions** and lodges with the State Department of Charities and Corrections the duty of licensing these private sanatoriums after they have been inspected and shown to be appropriate institutions for such license. The fee for this license, \$25 a year, is to be paid to the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, who transmits it to the state treasury.

New Jersey ('06 ch.324) outlines the procedure to be followed in the **commitment of the insane**. The statute makes the following persons liable for the support of insane relatives committed to state institutions: father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, and the children and grandchildren. New York ('06 ch.181) amends the statute regarding the filing of reports of committees of lunatics by providing that in addition to the filing of committee reports annually with the clerk of the court by which the committee was appointed he shall file a duplicate of "such inventory, account and affidavit with the superintendent or officer having special jurisdiction over the institution where the incompetent is confined." Massachusetts ('06 ch.418) further specifies the qualifications of physicians who desire to become examiners in lunacy and safeguards the rights of the insane patient in the matter of commitment. New Jersey ('06 ch.308) provides that in future commitments of the public insane the county physician of the county from which the patient is committed must be one of the examining physicians.

Virginia ('06 ch.115) provides that no citizen of Virginia whose estate is of less value than \$2000 shall be subjected to any **charge for his maintenance** while in a state institution. If the estate is "less than the amount sufficient to support his or her family (where said family is primarily dependent upon such insane person for support) he must be maintained at the expense of the state." The statute authorizes the Governor to select an agent to enforce the collection of the claims of the state hospitals for the maintenance of insane patients in cases where the patient's estate is worth over \$2000 or where the estate is not required for the maintenance of the patient's family. Such agent is to receive 5% of the money actually paid into the state treasury.

Governors recommendations

Governor Herrick of Ohio recommends the establishment of a new hospital for the insane. This state has faced the necessity which other states appear slow to realize of **establishing new institutions** for the insane and other defectives at practically regular intervals. In this way only can a comprehensive and easily adjusted system of caring for the insane be provided. By the establishment of institutions in various parts of the state proximity to relatives is insured and convenience of visitation provided.

Governor Montague of Virginia criticizes the niggardliness of the commonwealth in fixing the **compensation** of the superintendents and other officers of the hospitals for the insane of Virginia. He states: "We can no longer retain our best men nor hope to fill vacancies by good ones at the present rate of pay." The salary of the medical superintendents of state hospitals is \$2000 which from a northern point of view appears too small. Governor Montague also recommends that the statute permitting the **care in the custody of relatives or friends** of insane persons at the expense of the state should be repealed and recommends that the insane be committed directly to state hospitals. He expresses the opinion that the policy of officially placing the insane in the care of relatives or individuals without state or local supervision is unwise and too susceptible of abuse, a statement which certainly can not be gainsaid.

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REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1906

LEGISLATION BULLETIN 33d

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY¹

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General supervision. The only commonwealths which modified the powers of their State Boards of Health in any important respect during 1906 were Louisiana and Mississippi. In the former state the Board of Health was authorized ('06 ch. 98) to revise the sanitary code and "to incorporate therein rules and regulations governing the manufacture, sale and inspection of foods, liquors, waters and drugs," "in so far as the same may affect the public health," and to provide for the establishment of a laboratory for the analysis of these substances. The power further to amend and revise the sanitary code in the future is conferred upon the board; and the president of the board is required to make an annual report of its operations to the Governor. In Mississippi ('06 ch. 112) the State Board of Health was directed to prepare regulations for the disinfection and sanitation of public buildings, railroad depots and railway coaches and sleeping cars and for the improvement and amelioration of their hygienic and sanitary condition; and penalties were provided for failure to comply with the rules of the board.

Legislation dealing with the organization of **local sanitary authorities** was more widespread and important. In New Jersey ('06 ch. 131) and Ohio ('06 p. 205) acts were passed providing for annual conferences of local boards of health, the expenses of one delegate to be paid by each board. South Carolina ('06 ch. 82) provided for the organization of local boards of health, in unincorporated towns and villages of over 100 inhabitants, to be appointed by the executive committee of the state board on application by one quarter of the electors. No expert assistance is provided; and even in cities and towns of from 5 to 10 thousand population another act passed by the same Legislature ('06 ch. 63) only authorized the appointment of one of the city or town policemen to act as health officer. The important problem is to secure not merely the formal organization of health boards but the services of expert sanitarians;

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 930.

and this end is very difficult to attain in small communities. A significant step toward the solution of this problem was taken in New Jersey ('06 ch.129) by the provision that adjacent townships or municipalities may join in employing a health officer. County sanitary organization offers another way out of the difficulty, a course pursued by New York in providing a bacteriologist for the county of Ontario ('06 ch.271).

Vital statistics. The year 1906 marked very few changes in the laws relating to vital statistics, the only important legislation being in Iowa and Maryland. In Iowa the whole system of collecting statistics was recast. Under the earlier law ('04 ch.100) statistics were collected by local health officers and forwarded by them to the State Board of Health, which acted as a central bureau. The new act ('06 ch. 109) makes the secretary of the state board, Registrar of Vital Statistics. \$2500 is appropriated for office expenses, of which \$300 may be applied to increasing the salary of the secretary. The registrar is to furnish blank certificates to physicians and undertakers, who shall file them with him on the fifth of each month. The gain in thus centralizing responsibility upon a single state officer is somewhat offset by the necessary repeal of the regulation requiring a permit for burial. It is provided, however, that the certificate of death must be exhibited before interment or transportation of dead bodies, and considerable penalties are provided for violations of the law. Records of births are to be furnished by assessors to the clerks of the district courts, who shall report them with the records of marriages and divorces to the State Registrar. Such a centralized system as created by this act is obviously to be preferred to the work of a number of inefficient local boards. On the other hand, a good local board can collect statistics with more completeness than a state authority of the same grade. Certain advantages of both general and local organization seem to be combined in the ingenious law enacted in Maryland ('06 ch.124). This provides that if the state board suspects the accuracy of the work of any local registrar it may take charge of the local office and operate it for three months. If the registration during that time exceeds by 10% the registration for the corresponding three months of the preceding year the local board must pay the expenses incurred; if not the cost is borne by the state board.

License to practise. The only important addition to the laws regulating the practice of medicine, not previously noted in this bulletin, was a law passed in Arkansas ('05 ch.286) providing for

the revocation of the license of any physician or surgeon upon proof submitted to the State Board of Examiners that such physician is rendered unfit for the exercise of his profession by habitual indulgence in alcohol, opium, cocaine or any similar agent. The California law providing that a physician's certificate may be revoked for "all advertising of medical business in which grossly improbable statements are made" (Cal. '01 ch. 51) has been declared unconstitutional as depending on a "vague, uncertain and indefinite provision" (*Hewitt v. Bd of Medical Examiners* 84 P. 39).

Minor changes in the laws governing the **registration of dentists** were made in several states. In Louisiana ('06 ch.57) and Virginia ('06 ch.154) it was provided that the acts regulating dentistry should not prohibit the clinical work of students carried out in recognized dental schools under the supervision of their instructors.

Legislation in regard to the **registration of pharmacists** was more considerable in amount. The law was strengthened in minor details in Kentucky ('06 ch.140), Maryland ('06 ch.585) and Ohio ('06 p.207), and in some important respects in Iowa. The latter state ('06 ch.115) repealed an earlier provision permitting graduates from the State University or from a school of similar grade to be registered without examination. All applicants must now be examined; and before taking the examination, four years of practical experience as clerk in a drug store under a registered pharmacist, or the completion of a course of at least two years at a reputable pharmaceutical school or college is required. In Massachusetts ('06 ch.120) new provisions were made for the registration of pharmacists who have passed examinations in other states which require a similar degree of competency. An important decision was rendered in Vermont which prevents certain exemptions from the general pharmacy laws. The existing law ('02 ch.112) in prohibiting the sale of drugs, chemicals and poisons except by a licensed pharmacist, expressly exempted dealers in general merchandise and the widows or administrators of deceased registered pharmacists. The court declared that this discrimination, being not based on any difference relating to the safety of the public, was class legislation and could not be sustained. Finally, the national Congress enacted a pharmacy law for the District of Columbia (U. S. '05-'06 ch. 148) even more complete than the many elaborate laws of this type passed by several of the states in preceding years. The act provides for the creation of a board of five pharmaceutical examiners

to be represented upon the Board of Medical Supervisors (to be known as the Board of Supervisors in Medicine and Pharmacy). Candidates for the practice of pharmacy, except those now registered under the previous act of 1878, must have had four years' experience in the practice of pharmacy or have served three years under the instruction of a licensed pharmacist or have graduated from a recognized school or college of pharmacy, and must pass an examination and pay a fee of \$10. Pharmacists intending to dispense homeopathic remedies are to be examined and licensed separately. Registered pharmacists from other parts of the United States and foreign countries are licensed without examination if standards are of equal value and if the state or country concerned accords reciprocal recognition to licentiates of the District. Licenses may be revoked for the usual causes. The dispensing of drugs by physicians is permitted; and special permits are provided for dealers in poisonous substances to be used exclusively in the arts or as insecticides. Proprietary remedies and certain chemicals commonly used in the household are specifically exempted from the operation of the act. The sale of poisons is guarded by an elaborate series of restrictions, limiting the dispensing of certain of them to the physician's prescription, forbidding the sale of others to minors or to habitual users and regulating the proper labeling of poisons.

Communicable diseases. The laws relating to the control of the contagious diseases were notably strengthened in Massachusetts and New Jersey. In Massachusetts, the act relating to the establishment of contagious disease hospitals was revised so as to permit the isolation of such diseases to be carried out in a hospital jointly maintained by two or more cities and towns ('06 ch. 365). Another act ('06 ch. 225) provided for compensation to a wage earner isolated on account of contagious disease, such compensation to equal three fourths of his regular wages, up to \$2 for each working day. A third act ('06 ch. 371) extends the law excluding from school children who have been exposed to infection with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles to any other infectious or contagious disease. In New Jersey the vaccination law was reinforced to permit the exclusion of teachers or pupils who have not been "successfully vaccinated or revaccinated" instead of "duly vaccinated" (as it read before), and by providing that certificates of exemption must be signed by the medical inspector in districts where such an office exists (N. J. '06 ch. 104).

The quarantine against yellow fever was taken over by the

national government in 1906 in an act (U. S. '05-'06 ch.243) empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to select quarantine stations on or near the coast line of the United States where infected vessels may be detained and disinfected, and to place the same in the charge of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. \$500,000 was appropriated "for the purpose generally of preventing the importation of yellow fever and other quarantinable diseases into the United States, and for the further purposes, in cooperation with state or municipal health authorities, of eradicating them should they be imported, of preventing their spread from one state into another state, and of destroying their causes." The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to negotiate the acquisition for the purposes of this act of local quarantine stations already established; and the transfer of the Louisiana station has been already authorized ('06 ch.203).

Special diseases. Legislation in regard to special communicable diseases was not of great importance in 1906. Georgia ('06 p.112) directed the State Board of Health to manufacture and distribute free antirabic virus, a progressive measure, which has been adopted by few Legislatures as yet. Rhode Island appropriated two sums of \$1500 each for the study of the cause and control of diphtheria and tuberculosis respectively. In Mississippi the new science of yellow fever control was recognized in two acts. The first ('06 ch.113) empowered the Board of Supervisors to appropriate money "for screening cisterns and other water containers and fumigating and disinfecting houses where yellow fever existed, or to prevent the introduction of yellow fever by distributing coal oil where stagnant water may be found," whenever such action is deemed necessary by a county health officer. The second act ('06 ch.130) authorized the appointment by the Governor of a field officer of the State Board of Health at a salary of \$2500 with \$1000 more for expenses. His duty is to be to visit all places on the coast where yellow fever may appear and to report thereon to the Board of Health.

A considerable number of new laws as usual dealt with the establishment and maintenance of hospitals for consumptives. In Iowa ('06 ch.120) and Maryland ('06 ch.308) state sanatoria were created during the year. The Iowa act establishes in some detail the conditions for admission, the charges for treatment of those able to pay, etc. The institution is to be under the charge of a superintendent, at a salary not to exceed \$2500, who is responsible

to the Board of Control of State Institutions. \$50,000 is appropriated for purchase of land and construction, and \$4000 a month is to be credited for running expenses to be drawn on at the rate of \$20 a patient. In Maryland the control of the sanatorium is vested in a board of managers, three holding office *ex officio* and six appointed by the Governor. \$100,000 is appropriated for land and buildings and \$15,000 a year for maintenance. Governor Warfield suggested other important measures of control, including the establishment of dispensaries and the development of a system of district nursing. In Massachusetts a resolution was passed creating an unpaid commission to investigate the extent of tuberculosis in the state, the advisability of the care of tuberculous persons by the state, the probable cost of such an undertaking, and the best sites for the erection of new hospitals. \$5000 was appropriated for the investigation (Mass. '06 r.102). In Kentucky Governor Beckham advised the establishment of a state sanatorium; but the Legislature pursued another line by passing a bill ('06 ch.53) which provided for the erection of local sanatoria. In every county containing a city of the first class the mayor of the city is required to appoint a board of 10 persons having power to erect and maintain a tuberculosis hospital as may seem to them best, the expenses to be met from county and city taxes.

In connection with the subject of tuberculosis, reference may be made to the antisputting ordinances adopted by Massachusetts ('06 ch.165) and Virginia ('06 ch.302). Both laws prohibited expectoration on sidewalks and on the floor of public buildings, steamboats or railway cars. The Massachusetts law specifically exempted smoking cars, while the Virginia Legislature evidently held that decency and hygiene are desirable even in smoking cars and therefore required railroad and steamboat companies to provide an adequate supply of spittoons for smokers.

Practice of embalming and undertaking. Only a single measure passed in 1906 dealt with the disposal of the dead, an act providing for the registration of undertakers and embalmers in New Jersey ('06 ch.219). The act provides for a board of five members which shall conduct examinations and issue licenses to candidates of 21 years of age who shall have obtained a grammar school education and have served a two year apprenticeship with a reputable funeral director, and who shall show a sufficient knowledge of questions that pertain to "the embalming, burial and disposal of dead human bodies, and to the shipment of bodies dying of contagious

or infectious diseases, or any other cause whatsoever, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health."

Mosquito control. Besides the Mississippi laws relating to yellow fever above referred to, New Jersey and New York passed statutes bearing on the mosquito problem. New Jersey two years ago ('04 ch.119) specified "water in which mosquito larvae breed" as a nuisance to be abated by local boards of health. A year ago ('05 ch.80) the director of the Agricultural Experiment Station was authorized to investigate the breeding places of mosquitos on the request of the towns involved, and the state agreed to pay one fourth of the cost of abating the nuisance up to \$500, in the case of salt marches. This year a more comprehensive law was enacted ('06 ch.134). It required the director of the Agricultural Experiment Station to survey and prepare maps of all salt marsh areas and of fresh-water swamps as requested by local boards of health, locating the mosquito-breeding areas. All salt marsh areas breeding mosquitos are to be reported by the director to the local board of health, which must notify the owner of the land to abate the nuisance and in case of his failure must proceed with the abatement itself. If the municipality has no funds available for this purpose the director at his discretion may pay all expenses and if the municipality appropriates half of the necessary sum he must contribute the residue. In the case of fresh-water breeding places the director must make a full report to the local board of health as to the extent of the danger and nuisance involved and the cost of remedial measures; if the cost of abatement equals or exceeds the value of the land without increasing its taxable value the state may contribute half the cost up to \$500 for each municipality. The aggregate sum to be used for the purposes of this act is limited to \$350,000. The New York law ('06 ch.583), though less far-reaching, is also a very helpful one. It provides that a local board of health may declare an accumulation of water where mosquitos may breed to be a nuisance and arranges that the cost shall be borne jointly or severally by the owner of the property, by the municipality or by the owners of adjacent property benefited by the improvement, according to the discretion of the board. In case of assessment upon local property owners, other than the owner of the property where the nuisance exists, a commission is to be appointed by the local courts to carry out the work and to assess and collect the costs. A Massachusetts law, apparently relating to water pollution ('06 ch.529) should really be considered under this head. It

provides for the improvement of the Mystic river valley in the vicinity of Alewife brook in accordance with a recent report of the State Board of Health (under Mass. '04 ch.445) and the plan as recommended by the state board was essentially one of drainage of swamp lands to abolish mosquito-breeding marshes. The sum of \$100,000 is to be expended in the work, the expense being divided among four adjoining cities and towns.

Pollution of water. Louisiana has had upon its statute books in relation to water pollution, only a prohibition of the discharge of material likely to obstruct navigation; but in 1906 this state joined those which have taken specific steps to protect water supplies from pollution. The new law makes it a misdemeanor for a person to "knowingly and wilfully" contaminate, or to allow contaminating substances from his premises to enter any public water supply (La. '06 ch.213).

In New York special commissions were created for the study of pollution in the Bronx river and of methods for its prevention ('06 ch.669), and for the study of the pollution of New York bay ('06 ch.639). The second piece of work is an important one, and provides for the continuance of an investigation begun under an earlier act ('03 ch.539); it contemplates a study of the present and future sanitary condition of the waters adjacent to New York city and the best methods of improving and protecting their purity, including the desirability of a comprehensive plan of sewerage and sewage disposal for the metropolitan district. \$15,000 is to be raised for the expenses of the commission by the issuance of corporate stock of the city of New York; and a final report is to be submitted in 1909. New Jersey is to be asked to cooperate in the investigation. No action was taken by the New Jersey Legislature upon this matter in 1906; but the State Sewerage Commission was directed (N. J. '06 p.740) to confer with the proper authorities of Pennsylvania and New York in regard to the purification of the Delaware river.

Smoke nuisance. The smoke nuisance was not dealt with in 1906; but President Roosevelt pointed out that the Washington law had been sustained by the courts and urged that it be made more stringent by increasing the fine, and by providing for imprisonment of persons and injunction against the operation of plants, in the case of persistent offenders.

Buildings: sanitation and safety. Legislation bearing on building construction related, for the most part, to details which

are not of general interest. In Massachusetts ('06 ch.340) an act was passed recasting the section of the law passed in 1892 ('92 ch.419), which controls building construction in the city of Boston. The new section deals with strength of materials and covers timber, wrought iron and steel, cast iron, stonework, brickwork and concrete. Three acts of Congress regulated buildings in the District of Columbia. The first ('05-'06 ch.138) created a board consisting of the health officer, the building inspector and the assistant to the Engineer Commissioner in Charge of Buildings with power to condemn insanitary buildings. The second (U. S. '05-'06 ch.259) authorized the establishment of a uniform building line on streets less than 90 feet in width. The third (U. S. '05-'06 ch.53) required the erection of fire escapes in certain buildings. In Louisiana a law was passed authorizing the establishment of fire limits and the regulation of construction within them in all cities of over 1000 inhabitants except in New Orleans ('06 ch.91).

An important step in relation to **plumbing inspection** was taken in Ohio by an amendment which relieves the Board of Health from supervising the location, construction and repair of water-closets, privies, cesspools, sinks, plumbing and drains in cities having a building department and placing the work where it belongs. Regulations prescribed by the council are, however, to be approved by the Board of Health ('06 p.188). The Health Board may still of course condemn and abate specific nuisances; but the general regulation of plumbing has only an indirect relation to the public health. The same fact lies at the bottom of a judicial decision rendered in Washington (*State v. Smith* 84 P. 851) which declared unconstitutional the law for the registration of plumbers passed in the preceding year (Wash. '05 ch.66). Mr Justice Rudkin in delivering the opinion of the court declared that the act had "no such relation to the public health as will sustain it as a police or sanitary measure, and that its interference with the liberty of the citizen brings it in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States," and quoted freely from a dissenting opinion of Mr Justice Peckham in a similar case in New York (*People v. Warden, etc.*) and from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, voiced by the same justice in the famous *Bakery case* (*Lochner v. N. Y.*). How far the state may restrain the liberty of the individual in the protection of his health and the health of others is a large question which can not be considered as yet settled; but it is certainly a severe straining of the facts to compel the licensing of plumbers as a health measure.

Boilers and engineers. The subject of boiler inspection received much attention in Massachusetts, the Brockton explosion being still fresh in the minds of the legislators. Governor Guild pointed out in his message that there were 13,000 steam boilers in the state not inspected by any company, and four acts were passed strengthening the system of supervision. The boiler inspection department of the state police was fortified by the addition of five new members ('06 ch.522) and by the creation of the office of chief inspector ('06 ch.521). It was provided ('06 ch.387) that every steam boiler not examined by state inspectors or by representatives of authorized insurance companies, should be inspected once each year by the licensed engineer or foreman in charge, report being made to the chief of the district police.

Miscellaneous. Among miscellaneous measures dealing with the public safety one or two deserve brief mention. An important step was taken in Maryland ('06 ch.244) by the creation of a board to examine and license electricians in the city of Baltimore, broadly defined as persons "conducting or managing a business for installing any wires or **electric apparatus** to convey electrical current or be operated by such current." The board is to be appointed by the Governor from nominations presented by specified technical associations and has power, not only to examine applicants for license but also to draw up regulations for the installation and operation of electrical devices in the city. The conditions of licensing are severe. Applicants must be 21 years old, must have had three years' experience in electrical work, and must pay a fee of \$25 and file a bond of \$1000 to protect the owner in case of loss entailed by defective work. A rejected applicant may appeal to a board of arbitration. New Jersey enacted an elaborate law ('06 ch.91) of 30 sections (14 printed pages), regulating the use of **power boats** above tide water and providing for the **licensing of vessels**, their masters, pilots and engineers.

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REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1906

LEGISLATION BULLETIN 33e

Agriculture (general)	J. I. Schulte
Experiment Stations and Inspection	W. H. Beal
Horticulture: Diseases and Pests	E. P. Felt
Domestic and Noxious Animals	E. V. Wilcox

AGRICULTURE (GENERAL)¹

J. I. SCHULTE, UNITED STATES OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

In 1906, 11 states enacted laws relating to state departments of agriculture, farmers institutes, agricultural associations, fairs and weeds.

State departments. Georgia ('06 p.110) enacted a law increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture to \$3000 a year. In Iowa ('06 ch.66) an amendment was passed by which each member present at the agricultural convention is entitled to but one vote and no proxies are recognized. This state also enacted an amendment ('06 ch.67) increasing the salary of the secretary of the State Agricultural Department from \$1500 to \$1800 a year.

The General Assembly of Kentucky ('06 ch.90) passed an act creating a State Board of Agriculture, Forestry and Immigration, consisting of nine members, viz, the Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, ex officio chairman, the director of the Kentucky Experiment Station, an ex officio member, and one intelligent, experienced and practical farmer from each of the Appellate Court districts in the state. It is provided that the Governor shall appoint as members of the board the director of the Experiment Station, together with seven members, one from each Appellate Court district. The director of the Experiment Station is reappointed by the Governor every four years, beginning with the first of January, 1908, and in case he resigns or is removed from the directorship of the station, his successor is appointed to fill his place on the board. Of the members first appointed from the Appellate Court districts, two serve until March 1, 1907, two until March 1, 1908, two until March 1, 1909, and one until March 1, 1910, and their successors are elected by the State Industrial Institute, also established by this act. The board is to meet at least every two months

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 1826.

to consider general agriculture and other industrial interests of the state and to take necessary steps to carry out the provisions of this act. Five members constitute a quorum. It is the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, with the approval of the board, to see that a farmers and industrial institute of at least two days' duration is held in each county annually for the instruction of the agricultural and industrial public. The county institutes are to select one or more crop reporters from each magisterial district in the county, who are to serve one year without pay, and also one or more delegates to represent the county at the State Industrial Institute. The initial arrangements for this institute are also to be made by the Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics and it is to be held at a place agreed upon by the board during January and February of each year. The duration of the institute is to be at least three days and only county delegates are entitled to vote, each county having one vote. At the first state institute, to be held in 1907, two citizens are to be elected from the Appellate Court districts by delegates of these respective districts as members of the State Board of Agriculture, Forestry and Immigration for a period of four years, to fill the vacancies occurring at the expiration of the term of office of the two members appointed to serve until March 1, 1907, and each year thereafter the delegates to this institute from the respective appellate districts shall elect a member of the board for a term of four years to fill the vacancies which shall occur on the first of March of the same year. Vacancies occurring between elections are filled through appointment by the Governor, who has also the power of removing any member of the board for just cause. In addition to the duties specified the board is to aid the Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics in the distribution of seed, collection of information concerning crops, and in the promulgation of industrial information generally. It is also to act as a Forestry Commission for the state and as an Immigration Committee. The Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics may appoint a clerk and stenographers for the board, subject to the approval of the same. Among other duties of the commissioner are the annual preparation of a report on the state and county institutes, of which 25,000 copies are to be published in book form and distributed free as nearly as possible in proportion to the agricultural population of the several counties. The members of the board are to receive \$5 a day and actual traveling expenses while attending the meetings of the board, such meetings not to aggregate more than 30 days a year. \$25,000 a year is appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act.

Louisiana ('06 ch.201) passed an act authorizing the Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration to use \$700 of tag funds to pay for the services of the receiver and depositor of said funds, auditing and warrant clerk, and bookkeeper. By this law the secretary to the Commissioner of Agriculture is made receiver and depositor of said funds, auditing and warrant clerk, and disbursing, and his bond placed at \$2000.

A Department of Agriculture and Immigration was created by an act of the Mississippi Legislature ('06 ch.102) and placed under the control of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Statistics and Immigration, his term of office being four years, beginning January 1, 1908. This office is to be filled through appointment by the Governor, who also fills vacancies by appointment. The commissioner is to take an oath of office, give a \$5000 bond, and to have an office in the city of Jackson. His annual salary is \$2400. The commissioner has the right to appoint a clerk at a salary not to exceed \$1200 a year. The duties of the commissioner are the encouragement of the proper development of agriculture, horticulture and kindred industries, and for this purpose he shall foster the organization of agricultural clubs and associations, collect and publish agricultural and other industrial statistics, cause investigations to be made of diseases of crops and the value and cultivation of grasses, and inquire into the different branches of animal husbandry and of agricultural engineering, and also into the market conditions for cotton and cotton goods. The endeavors of the commissioner are not in any way to conflict with the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Experiment Station, but rather to cooperate with these institutions. The commissioner is also to have collected specimens of wood suitable for manufacture and other purposes, and specimens of agricultural, mineral, phosphate and marl deposits of the state and have analyses made of such as may be deemed expedient. He is also to prepare a handbook of the state, setting forth its resources, and in this connection may call upon the heads of state departments and manufacturing concerns to supply data. By a joint resolution of both houses of the Legislature ('06 ch.103) the name of the department was changed to Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

In New York ('06 ch.29) an amendment was enacted in relation to joining causes of action for penalties incurred for violations of the agricultural law in a complaint. According to this amendment plaintiff may unite in the same complaint two or more causes of action belonging to 11 different categories set forth.

The General Assembly of Virginia ('06 ch.2) by an amendment increased the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration from \$2000 to \$2800 a year, and by an act ('06 ch.27) abolished the office of State Assayer and Chemist, created to analyze soils and assay ores and metals.

Farmers institutes. By an amendment the General Assembly of Ohio ('06 p.307) provided that instead of basing the amounts expended for farmers institutes on the population of the county there be drawn each year on the county treasurer, after the existence of one or more farmers institute societies and their compliance with the law have been certified, one order in favor of the president of the State Board of Agriculture for the sum of \$125 and one in favor of the president of each such farmers institute society for a sum not to exceed \$31.25 for the payment of necessary local expenses. The total annual sum paid out in any county is not to exceed \$250 and the payment to any farmers institute society shall not exceed the expenses.

Associations and fairs. In Maryland ('06 ch.746) the law was amended to the effect that agricultural associations entitled to state aid are required to forward to the comptroller of the treasury a statement giving in detail the financial condition of the association for the year immediately preceding the application for the benefits to which such associations are entitled under the law. The Maryland General Assembly ('06 ch.387) further passed an amendment by which the executive board of the Maryland State Horticultural Society is to consist, in addition to the president, vice president and secretary of the society and the president or first vice president of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, of three members of the Maryland State Horticultural Society elected by the society, and that the existing board shall remain in office until the next regular election of the board. The annual appropriation of the society is increased by this amendment from \$1000 to \$2000. An amendment ('06 ch. 722) was also passed including poultry associations for the purpose of dealing in eggs, increase of poultry and other things connected with poultry farming in the law providing for the formation of corporations.

In Kentucky ('06 ch.99) an amendment was enacted including among the different lines of exhibits at the annual state fair, in addition to agricultural, mechanical, horticultural, dairying, forestry, poultry and live stock, also mineral and all other industrial interests of the state, and placing the management and control of the state fair in the hands of the State Board of Agriculture, Forestry and

Immigration, which is given power to determine the time for holding said fair each year and may also receive bids for a site upon which to hold the fair and to determine its permanent location. It is provided that the city or county where the fair is proposed to be held for any year shall give security in the sum of \$10,000 to indemnify and guarantee said board against any loss which may be sustained by it in holding the fair for that year. If at the close of the fair the board has on hand funds representing the profits of previous fairs held at that place these funds shall be applied to the payment of any loss sustained before the guarantors in the bond or other security become liable for any sum. After the board shall have determined upon a place for the permanent location of the fair, it is empowered to receive special donations of lands and other things of value for the benefit of the fair and to purchase grounds and erect buildings and make other necessary improvements out of any funds it may have on hand from donations or profits from holding fairs but not from the annual appropriation for the fair. Provision is also made for the disposal of such donations in case of discontinuance of the fair at that place. Heretofore the fair was under the management and control of the Kentucky Live Stock Breeders Association and this amendment makes provision for transferring the affairs and funds to the State Board of Agriculture, Forestry and Immigration and prescribes what is to be done with the unexpended funds the board may have on hand at the time of making the report required in the amendment. Any profits derived from the fair are to be used for succeeding fairs or for the purchasing and providing permanent grounds and buildings when permanently located by the state.

Mississippi ('06 ch.147) passed a law granting a conditional lease of the old Capitol and grounds to the Mississippi Industrial Exposition Company for state fair purposes.

Weeds. In Illinois court decisions declared unconstitutional the law ('03 p.87) authorizing the levy of assessments for destruction of noxious weeds against the owner of land in townships in which the board of town auditors has been abolished, on the ground that it imposes an unequal tax and one not based upon valuation.

An act was passed in Michigan ('05 special laws, ch.584) providing for the destruction of noxious weeds in the city of Detroit.

In Texas court decisions declared invalid the law ('01 ch.117) prohibiting companies from permitting Johnson grass or Russian thistles from going to seed on their right of way and providing a penalty in so far as it authorizes recovery of damages.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND INSPECTION¹

W. H. BEAL, OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS, UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Experiment stations. The most important piece of legislation during 1906 affecting the agricultural experiment stations was the act of Congress of March 16, 1906, known as the Adams act (U. S. '05-'06 ch.47), which provides for "the more complete endowment and maintenance of agricultural experiment stations now established or which may hereafter be established in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 2, 1887" (known as the Hatch act). The Adams act provided for an appropriation of \$5000 to each of the experiment stations for the year ending June 30, 1906, with an annual increase of \$2000 thereafter for five years, making a total annual appropriation at the end of that period of \$15,000, and thus doubling the amount provided by the Hatch act. The act provides that this fund shall be applied "only to paying the necessary expenses of conducting original researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States." The administration of the fund is placed in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, and in his interpretation of the act the secretary holds that the fund provided can be used only for the more advanced scientific investigation relating to agriculture and that "accordingly, expenses for administration, care of buildings and grounds, insurance, office furniture and fittings, general maintenance of the station farm and animals, verification and demonstration experiments, compilations, farmers institute work, traveling, except as is immediately connected with original researches in progress under this act, and other general expenses for the maintenance of the experiment stations, are not to be charged to this fund."

Legislative action accepting the terms of this act and naming the beneficiaries under it was taken during the year in Georgia ('06, p.1161), Iowa ('06 ch.213), Louisiana ('06 ch.50), Maryland ('06 ch.217), Massachusetts ('06 ch.330), Mississippi ('06 ch.233), New Jersey ('06 ch.204), New York ('06 p.1900) and Rhode Island ('06 r.2).

During the year the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act appropriating \$5000 "for the more complete endowment and main-

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 1828,

tenance of the Virginia State Agricultural Experiment Station." This act is of special importance as providing for the first direct state appropriation supplementing the federal appropriation for this station. The fund is to be used in harmony with the provisions of the Hatch act.

An act of importance in connection with the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station ('05 ch.231), passed in 1905 but not noted in the Review of Legislation for that year, is one which provides for a course of study in agricultural lines in connection with the experiment station, for the establishment and maintenance of substations in different parts of the state, defining certain lines of investigation, providing for the appointment of assistant veterinarians and for veterinary inspection for contagious and incurable diseases of stock, and appropriating \$35,500 for the maintenance, improvement and development of the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station for the two years beginning April 1, 1905. Features of special interest in this act are (1) the fact that it confuses the proper functions of the experiment station with those of the agricultural college by providing for the establishment of courses of instruction in connection with the experiment station, and (2) the fixing in detail of the salaries of the employees of college and station without clearly defining the relation of these employees to the two institutions.

Commercial fertilizers. Legislation relating to fertilizers was limited during 1906 to amendments of the existing law in South Carolina ('06 ch.49, 96, 97), fixing the time within which analyses must be made at 40 days instead of three months as heretofore; making the inspection apply to cotton-seed meal as to other fertilizing materials; abolishing the imprisonment penalty and eliminating the provision for determining the agricultural value of fertilizers by field experiments, etc.; giving the board of trustees of Clemson College discretionary power to exempt such natural materials containing less than 1% of the constituent elements of plant food as may be deemed expedient; providing for the determination of available phosphoric acid instead of soluble and precipitated phosphoric acid; and numerous minor amendments. The amendments simplify the act somewhat and at the same time make it somewhat more comprehensive. It is still, however, very long and complicated. The fertilizer inspection under this law with its tonnage tax of 25 cents has been a source of large revenue to the Clemson Agricultural College, and under the clause providing for experiments

to determine the agricultural value of fertilizers a certain proportion of this income has heretofore been available for the work of the agricultural experiment station.

Commercial feeding stuffs. Legislation on this subject during 1906 included the enactment of laws regulating the sale of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs by the Legislatures of Kentucky ('06 ch.48) and South Carolina ('06 ch.62) and the amendment of existing law in Louisiana ('06 ch.125). The Kentucky law follows in the main the usual lines of legislation on this subject, providing that the methods of analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists shall be used in the inspection, and making the director of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station responsible for the enforcement of the law. An inspection fee of 20 cents a ton is provided for. This act is not intended "to restrict or prohibit sales of concentrated commercial feeding stuff material in bulk to each other by importers, manufacturers or manipulators who mix concentrated commercial feeding stuffs for sale, or as preventing the free, unrestricted shipment of these articles in bulk to manufacturers or manipulators who mix concentrated commercial feeding stuffs for sale." The law is explicit and direct in its terms and should insure efficient inspection.

The South Carolina law also provides that the methods of analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists shall be used, and the board of trustees of Clemson Agricultural College is charged with the enforcement of the law. The materials exempted from inspection include "wheat bran, wheat middlings and wheat shorts, separated or mixed, and when not mixed with other substances, and whole seeds and grains and pure meals made from whole grains and seeds." A clause also specifically prohibits the adulteration of feeding stuffs with "foreign mineral or other substance or substances, such as rice hulls, or chaff, peanut shells, corn-cobs, oat hulls, or other similar materials of little or no feeding value, or with substances injurious to the health of domestic animals." This law is also simple and explicit in its provisions.

The Louisiana law was simplified by leaving out the long list of materials subject to inspection. It was also made more specific as regards the guaranty required.

Grain and grain products. Acts were passed during the year by the Legislatures of Louisiana ('06 ch.157) and Mississippi ('06 ch.140) to regulate the sale of mill products and cereals and defining the weights and contents of standard packages of these materials.

Paris green. The Legislature of New Jersey passed an act during the year providing for inspection of this substance by the director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station. The law fixes the following standard for paris green or any product analogous to it sold in the state: "First. It shall contain arsenic, in combination with copper, equivalent to not less than 50 per centum arsenious oxid. Second. It shall not contain arsenic in water-soluble forms equivalent to more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of arsenious oxid" ('06 ch.93).

Seeds. The legislation on this subject during the year was limited to an amendment of the Kentucky law of March 24, 1904, by the inclusion of timothy in the list of seeds subject to inspection ('06 ch.37).

HORTICULTURE: DISEASES AND PESTS¹

E. P. FELT D.SC., NEW YORK STATE ENTOMOLOGIST

The large number of laws relating to this subject and enacted within comparatively recent years appears to have met most of the necessities, judging from the relatively few amendments and additions made in 1906. Iowa ('06 ch.112) has amended the horticultural law and requires that nursery stock be inspected by the State Entomologist or an inspector duly approved by him, and insists upon a broader certificate, in that it covers dangerously injurious insects or plant diseases. The laws of Maryland ('06 ch.509) have been amended to make the duties and appropriations of the State Horticulturist coordinate with those of the State Entomologist and State Pathologist.

Gipsy and brown tail moths. The special legislation relating to these insects has been strengthened in minor details in Massachusetts ('06 ch.268) by giving the superintendent charged with this work power to make, subject to the approval of the Governor, rules and regulations governing all operations by cities, towns or individuals under the act, and designating additional stages of the insect which may be proceeded against. It is also prescribed that the percentage limit of expenditure for any city or town shall be exclusive of any reimbursement received from the commonwealth, and renders liable any person knowingly failing to comply with any of the rules or regulations issued by said superintendent. Rhode Island ('06 r.38) appropriated \$5100 for work against these two insects and provided for the appointment of a commissioner, without salary, giving said commissioner or his agents authority to enter at all proper times on any land for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the resolution, the entire work being subject to the approval of the Governor.

Tobacco. The interests of the tobacco grower have been conserved in Kentucky ('06 ch.33) by the passage of an act making it a felony, punishable by not less than one or more than three years in the penitentiary, for any person to wilfully or unlawfully take or destroy on the premises of another tobacco plants growing in the bed.

Resume. The tendency in horticultural legislation, particularly that relating to the inspection of nursery stock, has been

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 1844.

toward uniformity, though unfortunately not much has been accomplished. The regulations of the various states, even at the present time, vary in a manner most perplexing to nurserymen shipping stock over a considerable proportion of the United States. Repeated efforts have been made to secure uniformity through the national government, and it is hoped that within a few years this purpose will be accomplished.

The extensive depredations and spread of the gipsy and the brown tail moth in the New England States have resulted in the enactment of several laws, and Massachusetts in particular is making an earnest effort to keep the gipsy moth from spreading. The federal government, through its Bureau of Entomology, is cooperating with this commonwealth and also with Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, where this pest has become established. The control of this insect is already a question of national importance. The federal government, cooperating with Massachusetts, has imported large numbers of beneficial parasites, but, while it is hoped that some of these will prove efficient natural checks, it will not do to rely too largely upon such agencies. No efforts should be spared to prevent the further spread of these insects, and residents of adjacent states should be deeply concerned in the matter and at least give every possible aid in the early detection of the insects before they have become firmly established in a locality. Adjacent states can hardly make provision for controlling these insects until there is imminent danger of their introduction, though influence may be brought to bear upon Congress and as a result liberal appropriations for fighting them obtained from the federal government.

DOMESTIC AND NOXIOUS ANIMALS¹

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Communicable diseases of animals

During the year under review much less attention than usual has been given to the subject of animal diseases by the state Legislatures. One of the chief difficulties which has been experienced in the control of infectious diseases is the payment of indemnities. Wherever indemnities have been offered to the extent of nearly the full value of the animal, it has been found that the operation of the law places an immense burden upon the funds of the state. On the other hand, if the position is taken that diseased animals are without value and should, therefore, properly be slaughtered by the state for the protection of other animals and without indemnity to the owner, opposition is at once met with from the owners of stock, and the consequent lack of cooperation between the authorities and stock owners makes it practically impossible to enforce such laws effectively.

The Governor of Rhode Island in his message to the Legislature stated that the money which had been appropriated for the payment of indemnity was not sufficient for this purpose if a thorough search was made for tuberculous cattle in the state. Even where the number of animals slaughtered and paid for out of the state funds was not large it was held that the payment of the indemnity is not accomplishing the purpose for which it was intended. The suggestion of the Governor was not carried out by the Legislature but an amendment was made to existing statutes (R. I. '06 ch.1354) whereby the State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may notify the State Board of Agriculture through their veterinarian or other official of the existence of tuberculosis in any part of the state. This amendment simply serves to make the notification of cases of tuberculosis more certain.

Indemnity. In Maryland ('06 ch.431) the law relating to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board was amended and made more specific with reference to the payment of indemnity. The amendment had reference to the slaughter of tuberculous animals after a diagnosis of the disease by physical symptoms or even after a

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 1144, 1856, 1875.

tuberculin test. It is also found necessary in Mississippi ('06 ch.122) to provide more definitely for the payment of indemnities for glanderous horses and mules.

Importation. On account of the great interest shown by leading stockmen throughout the country in the improvement of their farm animals, it becomes an important matter to regulate the importation of breeding animals in order to prevent the introduction of dangerous diseases. In Iowa ('06 ch.170) this emergency has been well provided for by a law which requires a satisfactory certificate of inspection with all registered cattle imported into the state for dairy and breeding purposes.

Special animals. The continued spread of foul brood among bees in states where honey production is an important industry has caused a great deal of trouble among bee raisers and has brought about a necessity of legislation to control the disease. In Ohio ('06 p.55) an already existing act was amended giving the county commissioners more power in the appointment of bee inspectors and in supporting their actions. The effect of such laws is gradually becoming more beneficial as the bee raisers understand better the danger of the disease and the functions of the inspectors.

In 1902 a commission was appointed in Maryland for the study of cerebro-spinal meningitis in horses. Since cases of this disease are rare or almost unknown at the present time, and since other diseases of cattle and horses require the attention of a commission of this sort, an amendment was passed (Md. '06 ch.482) extending the term of the commission until 1908 and empowering them to carry on investigations of tuberculosis and other contagious diseases.

Noxious animals

Foxes. The payment of bounties on foxes has, in many instances, been found unsatisfactory, and in New Jersey an amendment to existing laws was passed (N. J. '06 ch.320) providing that bounties need not be paid in any county if the authorities do not so desire.

Domestic animals

As usual in legislation relating to the control of domestic animals, attention was chiefly directed during 1906 to the regulation of stray animals, the matter of ownership and dog taxes. The only matter in this connection worthy of special mention is the increased necessity of the control and supervision of pedigrees on registered stock. Unfortunately the plans made regarding pedigrees of registered

stock of various breeds have not always been clearly substantiated and in many instances serious falsifications have been detected. All breeders recognize the importance of having the matter of pedigrees under complete control so that the ancestry of any registered animal can be determined without question. It has been found possible to regulate this matter through the cooperation of state authorities and the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The registration and publication of pedigrees has received legislative attention in Iowa ('06 ch. 98). According to recent federal law the general supervision of studbooks has been placed under the control of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The legislators in Iowa recognizing this fact require that the owners or keepers of male animals intended for breeding purposes should keep such animals registered in a studbook recognized by the Bureau of Animal Industry and that the pedigree in each case must be passed upon by the federal and state authorities and shall serve as the only basis for the issuance of a certificate by the owner of the stock.

Dogs. Unimportant amendments to laws relating to the control of dogs have been found necessary in the laws of New Jersey ('06 ch.259), New York ('06 ch.212), Ohio ('06 p.87) and South Carolina ('06 ch.12), while in Kentucky a new law was passed providing for the promotion of the sheep industry by the better control of stray dogs.

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REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1906

LEGISLATION BULLETIN 33ⁱ

Public Control of Water R. P. Teele

Land Drainage John T. Stewart

PUBLIC CONTROL OF WATER¹

R. P. TEELE, EXPERT IN IRRIGATION INSTITUTIONS, UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Very little legislation on this subject was enacted in 1906 as few Legislatures held sessions, and the legislation which was enacted is of little importance. One very interesting feature is the recommendation of Governor Stokes of New Jersey that a commission be appointed to investigate the supply of potable water in the state and to estimate the cost of the acquisition of this water supply by the state. In recommending this commission the Governor said: "But the question will arise as to the right of individuals or corporations to appropriate and sell potable water within the state without the consent of the state." This message of Governor Stokes's shows that the states of the East are rapidly coming to the same situation as regards the use of water for domestic and power purposes that the Western States have reached as regards irrigation. In both sections the old idea that water was free and could be acquired by any one prevailed for a long time, and individuals and corporations were allowed to appropriate the water without restraint, but as the demands have approached the limit of supply there arises in both sections a demand for public control. Throughout the arid region this has been met in most states by the provision for some form of state control of water resources. In a number of Eastern States there is some provision for such control of the use of water for power purposes, while in New Jersey the commission recommended by Governor Stokes has been provided for by law ('06 ch.154, 25 Ap.).

Arkansas has gone farther than any other state in its provision for state control of the use of water for power. In that state any person or any corporation authorized by its charter to do so, may maintain dams for the development of water power. Such a person

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 1180.

or corporation is required to file with the Secretary of State, and in the counties in which lands pertaining to the water power are situated, a plat showing the location of the dam site, the stream above the dam site, and lands necessary for the development of the power. This power is to be for public use and to be let to parties desiring it in order of their applications, and the State Board of Railroad Commissioners is authorized to grant franchise for the construction of dams, the franchise to state the maximum compensation per horse power to be received for the use of the power generated. The builders of power plants are granted the right of eminent domain so far as necessary to enable them to condemn lands for the construction of storage dams, provide for the overflow of the water stored, and to acquire right of way for viaducts and transmission lines ('05 ch.323).

In New York the powers conferred upon the River Improvement Commission ('04 ch. 734) have been transferred to the State Water Supply Commission ('06 ch. 418).

The special procedure provided by the Wyoming law for acquiring right of way for irrigation works (R. S. 1899 § 897-900) was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the state because of failure to provide for notice to the landowner of the time and place of hearing before the appraisers (*Sterritt v. Young*, 82 P. 946). A dictum contained in this decision implies that a law providing for such notice to the landowner would be held constitutional.

LAND DRAINAGE¹

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As few legislative assemblies were in session during 1906 only a small amount of drainage legislation was enacted. A code of new laws was enacted in Mississippi and nine other states remedied defects in existing laws, by passing amendments and substitutes or by adding new sections to the old code.

The trend of legislation for the year was to give drainage officials more authority in securing right of way and providing for the maintenance of drainage channels, both natural and artificial. Louisiana is the fourth state to enact legislation by which the state becomes a participant in drainage improvements. The proposed amendment to the Constitution of Florida as described in the review of drainage legislation for 1905 was defeated in the November election.

Arkansas. An act was passed ('05 ch.53) which provides that levee and drainage boards organized under the laws of the state may enter upon or take and hold any property which may be necessary for drainage or levee purposes. They also have the right to cut and remove timber or other material which in any way may endanger drainage structures. Where it becomes necessary to condemn right of way, three disinterested persons shall be appointed by the circuit judge to act as appraisers. These persons, having been properly appointed and qualified, shall determine the amount of damages due the owner of property by reason of the construction of any drainage structure. In assessing the damages they shall not only consider the property taken, but shall include any inconvenience that may be caused the property holder, interference with natural drainage or damage to crops and buildings. The appraisers shall report their findings to the clerk of the Circuit Court, who shall immediately notify all persons affected and have a notice of the finding published at least four different times, and if no exception is filed by the owner within 10 days after he has been notified, or the publishing of the last notice, the court shall enter a judgment in favor of the owners for the amount of the award against the district. When a property owner files an exception to the award of the board of appraisers, the clerk shall docket the cause, and if a

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 1192.

trial is demanded it shall be tried as other common law cases. In case the district refuses to pay the award, they may abandon the line and make a relocation and will not be liable for any damages, except the costs.

The act of 1905, chapter 320, makes it unlawful for any person or corporation in any manner to obstruct the free flow of water in any natural or artificial drainage channel, with the exception of natural streams where logs may be floated or booms constructed, so long as they are not the cause of overflows.

Iowa. A joint resolution was passed and referred to the next General Assembly ('06 p.210) proposing an amendment to the Constitution which would permit the General Assembly to pass laws enabling the owners of land to organize themselves into districts for the purpose of improving land by drainage, and to give to these districts the right to levy special assessments and to condemn and hold such property as may be necessary for improvements.

In the code relating to levees built by the United States, chapter 83 of the laws of 1906 provides substitutes for sections 1976, 1979, 1982 and 1984, and amends sections 1977 and 1986. The important change in the substitute for section 1976 provides that a petition for drainage, instead of requiring 25 signatures, shall be signed by one or more owners of land lying within the proposed district, a map of which shall accompany the petition.

In sections 1977 and 1982 the classification of lands as dry, low and wet has been excluded, and provision is made for the assessment of the land lying within the district by a levy of a rate upon the assessable value. Where the improvement is for drainage only, the lands may be classified and the tax graduated thereon, as provided in chapter 68 of the drainage laws of the 30th General Assembly.

Chapter 84 of the laws of 1906 provides for several minor amendments to chapter 68 of the laws of 1904. The principal points in these amendments are: giving to the supervisors power to recall the engineer at any time and to select another to act in his place; in providing that the engineer shall accompany the appraisers and furnish them such information as they may call for, and giving township trustees having jurisdiction over highways the same rights as landowners to petition for the establishment of a drainage district.

Chapter 86 of the laws of 1906 provides for the payment of the preliminary expenses of the organization of a drainage district,

as provided for in chapter 68 of the laws of 1904. County supervisors are authorized to pay all general expenses of district organization out of the general county funds, the amount to be replaced to the credit of the county, by the district, as soon as it is established or out of the petitioner's bond if it is not established. Where there is more than one county interested, each shall pay its portion of the preliminary expense, as determined by the engineer in charge.

Kentucky. Chapter 76 of the laws of 1906 amends subsection 5 of section 2412a, giving the county judge authority to appoint an inspector during the months of April and November of each year, who shall inspect all creeks in the county and notify the owner of the land upon which any obstruction is found to remove the same within 10 days. If the owner fails to remove the obstruction the judge shall have the obstruction removed, and all costs which shall be thereby caused shall be entered on the tax books as an assessment against the land and collected as other taxes.

Chapter 150 of the laws of 1906 provides that the county judge at any regular session of court, shall cause any ditch or drain to be constructed or cleaned out as hereinafter provided.

Chapter 151 of the laws of 1906 provides that corporations having for their object the drainage of swamp lands shall have the benefit of the present laws and laws hereinafter enumerated bearing on drainage. The County Court upon receiving a petition signed by more than one half the landowners residing within the boundary of the drainage corporation shall appoint three commissioners, who shall assess on all lands within the boundary of the corporation a tax of not less than 10 nor more than 25 cents an acre, per year, for a period of 10 years. A report of this assessment shall be filed with the clerk of the County Court. No error in the assessment, in the description or location of the property, or name of the owner shall invalidate the assessment of any property which can be located with reasonable certainty. At the end of 10 years, another assessment for a 10 year period may be established, by a petition of more than one half of the land owners. After the commissioners' report has been filed, all interested persons are notified and have 30 days in which to file written complaints with the circuit clerk. The clerk shall assign these complaints to a hearing in the Chancery Court, where the report may be rejected or the assessments equalized, as justice requires. Taxes shall be assessed on the first day of July, payable to the company on or after the first day of October, and due on the first day of December. All taxes payable

in October shall be discounted 3%, in November 2%; after January 1 all unpaid taxes shall bear interest at $\frac{1}{2}\%$ a month until paid. The corporation shall have a lien which shall be superior to all claims except state and county taxes, for all assessments upon lands the same as a mortgage, but said lien shall not continue longer than 10 years before suit is brought for collection. These taxes are to be used by the company for the construction and maintenance of ditches and general drainage purposes. The officers of the corporation may file an affidavit with the Circuit Court, stating on what lands assessments are due and unpaid, and these assessments can be collected in the same manner as other liens, the cost to be added to the assessment, or in case of a suit by the losing party. The corporation has the right of eminent domain for the securing of such lands as may be necessary for the construction and improvement of water courses. In such cases the company is to proceed according to the Kentucky statutes. The directors of the company shall annually, in January, file a detailed report of all their proceedings with the clerk of the County Court. Upon petition of a drainage company to the County Court, an extension of their territory can be made, when the numerical majority of the landowners after being properly notified by the County Court give their consent, such extension shall be subject to this act, and assessments made and collected.

Chapter 152 of the laws of 1906 provides for the organization of drainage districts by the county judge upon receipt of a petition signed by one or more landowners, who file a bond sufficient to cover the preliminary expenses. Three commissioners are appointed by the county judge who are resident property owners in the county, and are not interested or of any kin to any one interested in the proposed district. These viewers shall make a survey and prepare a report showing plans, estimates and specifications of the proposed improvement, a description with the amount of benefits and damages to each tract affected, and make a statement in regard to the public utility of the improvement.

Louisiana. Chapter 29 of the laws of 1906 authorizes drainage districts organized previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1898 to levy and collect annually an acreage tax, not to exceed 25 cents an acre on all lands in the district, when such a proposition is favored by a majority, in number and amount of property of the taxpayers, who by article 199 of the Constitution of 1898 have a right to participate in such an election.

The Board of State Engineers by an act ('06 ch.103) are required to make surveys and to perform such services as the commissioners of drainage districts throughout the state may require, the expense thus incurred by the State Board of Engineers to be paid by the districts where the services are rendered.

An act ('06 ch.108) makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine and imprisonment, for any one to divert or impede the course of water from a natural drain unless it is returned to the natural channel and the velocity outside of the estate of the one diverting it is undiminished.

Chapter 135 of the laws of 1906 amends section 2 of chapter 159 of the laws of 1902 by giving police juries power to fix the limits of drainage districts and to appoint three of the commissioners, the other two to be appointed by the Governor, each commissioner to be an elector of the district, and owning real estate having an assessed value of not less than \$500.

Maryland. Chapter 137 of the laws of 1906 provides that any person who feels aggrieved by the decision of the county commissioners in any drainage proceeding can within 30 days appeal to the Circuit Court, the decision of such court to be final. It is farther provided that the commissioners appointed by the county commissioners to make any drainage improvement or assessment shall give at least 10 days' notice before beginning their work, and county commissioners after receiving the report of any drainage commissioners shall give at least 20 days' notice of a date set to hear objections to such report before acting.

Mississippi. Chapter 132 of the laws of 1906 provides for the election, by the Board of Supervisors, of three drainage commissioners for each county in which a drainage district is proposed to be organized. A petition for the organization of a drainage district shall be signed by a majority of the landowners, who represent one third the area of the land in the proposed district or one third the landowners, owning more than one half the area of the land in the proposed district. This petition is to be filed with the clerk of the Chancery Court. When the proposed district lies in more than one county, the petition shall be filed in the county in which the greater area lies. The clerk shall give three weeks' notice of the filing of the petition to all persons interested, which shall be heard at any date which may be fixed by the chancellor of the court. At this hearing the court shall determine whether the petition is properly signed, whether all persons interested have been properly notified

and whether the lands described by it require a combined system of drainage, and if the court find in favor of the petitioners, the petition shall be referred to the drainage commissioners of the county. The drainage commissioners may employ an engineer, and as soon as practicable go upon the land and determine the route of the proposed improvement, its size and an estimate of its cost, with the damages and benefits to the district lands. If they find that any of the lands described in the petition will not be benefited, they shall report that the same be excluded from the district when organized. Upon the filing of the commissioners' report, the clerk shall fix a date for the hearing and give three weeks' notice to all those interested. The court at the hearing may refer the report back to the commissioners for amendment, reject or confirm the report, as in its opinion may seem best. If confirmed the court shall issue an order organizing the district as a corporate body, under a name mentioned in the petition. As soon as practicable after the order organizing the district, the commissioners shall go upon the lands and assess the benefits and damages to each tract, and shall procure the right of way for the construction of the ditch. In case the commissioners have to pay damages by agreement or condemnation to any person the commissioners shall allow to each landowner through whose land the ditch passes a reasonable amount of damages, so that all lands may be equally compensated for damages sustained. The assessment when completed shall be filed with the clerk of the Chancery Court, and a hearing shall be granted in not less than 15 nor more than 30 days after the date of filing. All interested parties are to receive at least two weeks' notice of this hearing. The court after the hearing shall act on the assessment as justice may require. Any person feeling aggrieved may appeal to the Supreme Court upon such terms as are required by law. At the time of confirming the assessment the court shall state how the assessments or any bonds that may be issued are to be paid. The collection of assessments shall not exceed 10 separate instalments. The county treasurer is to act as treasurer for the drainage districts in his county. Bonds may be issued not to exceed 80% of the levy; they shall not be sold for less than par or bear interest greater than 6%, nor extend over a period longer than 20 years. Contracts for construction shall be let after not less than 22 days' advertising, to the lowest responsible bidder who can give a satisfactory bond. The commissioners and their successors shall have charge of the ditches in perpetuity, and shall annually see that they are cleaned

out and kept in repair, and when necessary make additional assessments for maintenance. Where two or more landowners desiring to construct a lateral ditch in a drainage district can not agree upon the cost to be borne by each, any one of such parties may petition the drainage commissioners, who, by giving due notice, shall lay out the ditch and make assessments in the same way as described for the main district. Commissioners shall receive \$5 a day and expenses for the time actually spent and shall annually make a report showing all proceedings. From the time a petition to organize a district is referred to them, they shall have a right to enter upon all lands for the purpose of making surveys and estimates, or for cleaning out and repairing ditches. Where an upper district is organized which will discharge its waters into the ditches of a lower district previously organized, the lower district shall receive just compensation for furnishing an outlet, and where the commissioners can not agree upon the amount to be paid for such outlet privileges, the matter shall be referred to the Chancery Court in which the districts were organized. Roads and railroads shall be assessed for drainage purposes according to benefits; they shall also remove all bridges which are in the way of ditch construction and replace them after the ditch is completed, expense to be paid by the drainage district. If the owners of any lands lying outside of the drainage district make connection with any district ditch, the commissioners shall make complaint to the court, and after 25 days' notice the court shall give a hearing, and if the complaint is found to be true, such lands shall be annexed to the district and assessed the same as district lands. County property where benefited shall be assessed the same as other lands and the assessment paid out of the general county funds by order of the board of supervisors. Any person who shall in any manner injure a ditch shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than \$100 and liable for double the expense of repairing the injury.

New Jersey. An act was passed ('06 ch.161) providing that if the outlet of any artificial reservoir or previously drained wet land becomes obstructed and requires cleaning, and the authorities in charge of same shall neglect to do the necessary work, any 10 or more citizens of the municipality, after serving 10 days' notice upon the governing body of such organization, may petition the court for the appointment of three commissioners to construct such drainage channels as may be necessary. The court when satisfied that such work is necessary may appoint three commissioners, to act

until discharged, with full authority to proceed with the work. All expenses incurred by the commissioners and approved by the court shall be paid by the municipality in which the work is done.

New York. Chapter 115 of the laws of 1906 amended section 1 of title 16, chapter 8, part 3 of the Revised Statutes by providing that the president of the board of trustees of any incorporated village, the supervisor of any town or any person interested in swamp or wet lands may present a petition to the county court asking that commissioners be appointed for the purpose of opening or deepening drains through the land of others not interested in the drainage.

Ohio. A law was enacted ('06 p.280) providing for the election of a township ditch supervisor in any township where there are township or county ditches. The duties of this supervisor shall be to look after the maintenance of ditches. He shall divide all ditches in the township into working sections, and apportion the same to the various landowners or organizations benefited by the ditch construction. When the ditches are located in more than one township, the supervisor shall cooperate in making the apportionment. Within 10 days after the apportionment is made, each party shall be notified in writing of the date of the completion of the apportionment and of his portion. On the second Saturday after the completion of the apportionment the trustees of the township, or if more than one township is interested, the trustees of the several townships, shall hold a joint meeting. At this meeting any person dissatisfied with his portion shall appear and protest, and it is the duty of the trustees after hearing the protest to modify the apportionment or confirm it, as justice may require. The ditch supervisor or supervisors shall be present at this hearing and be notified by the trustees of any change that is made. Each landowner or organization shall mark the terminus of their portion by a substantial marker, having painted on it the number of the section, and clean out the ditch until it is of the same dimensions as when originally constructed. If there is assessed to any of the land \$3 or less, these small sections may be grouped together, and if the parties to whom they are assessed neglect to clean them, or if any landowner or organization shall neglect to clean their portion before October 15 in each year, the ditch supervisor shall let these sections to the lowest responsible bidder, and they shall be paid for out of the township funds and the amount certified to the county auditor, who will enter it in the tax books and it will be collected by the

county treasurer and returned to the township funds. For the carrying out of this law, township trustees are empowered to levy a tax upon all taxable property, not to exceed 5/10 mill. The ditch supervisor shall receive a salary of \$2 a day and when necessary shall be allowed an assistant at \$1.50 a day. Every person or corporation through whose land a ditch passes shall keep it clean of fallen timber and drift. If they neglect to do so, and complaint is made, the ditch supervisor shall examine the obstruction and notify the landowner to remove it. The landowner can within 10 days appeal to the board of trustees, who shall examine into the case and cause the obstruction to be removed at the owner's expense, or have the cost prorated throughout the district.

Sections 4496 to 4498 inclusive, 4553 to 4556 inclusive of the Revised Statutes, and sections 1 to 13 inclusive of an act to provide for the cleaning out and keeping in repair public ditches and water courses, passed April 15, 1902, are repealed by this act.

Virginia. The Legislative Assembly of Virginia passed an act ('06 ch.188) providing for the organization of drainage districts where five or more landowners are interested. The interested landowners are to file a bill in the Circuit Court, setting forth the facts, and shall be made the plaintiffs, while others interested shall be the defendants. The court by its commissioner in chancery shall ascertain all the data in regard to the proposed ditch and lands and the amount each tract of land is to be benefited or damaged, and if the report of this commissioner is confirmed a special commissioner is appointed to collect the assessments and supervise the construction. All landowners assessed have the privilege of draining into the ditch, but no other persons shall use this ditch as an outlet except upon terms ordered by the court. When the ditch has been completed and all matters regarding it settled, the court shall remove the case from the docket.

Washington. The Supreme Court on April 4, 1906, gave the following decisions:

The finding by the court that a system of drainage is practicable and will increase the value of lands to be drained is a judicial question, and does not delegate legislative authority to the court.

That a jury in establishing a system of drainage and determining damages and benefits to each tract of land does not impose on the court and jury the duty of making assessments in violation of the Constitution.

That the amendment to section 5 of the drainage laws is invalid because it was not included in the title.

The fact that section 5 is invalid does not in any way affect the validity of the remaining sections, as none of them were dependent upon section 5.

A petition for the organization of a drainage district may be amended for the purpose of permitting the drainage commissioners to propose a change in the system, providing a notice and hearing of the amendment be given the defendants.

The fact that some other drainage system might be more feasible does not deprive the court of the power to approve a system already before it.

A petition for the organization of a drainage district should give a complete description of the proposed system, with estimates, plans and specifications.

Where a petition is insufficient from the fact that it does not contain a full description, the commissioners may dismiss the proceedings or take leave to amend.

New York State Education Department
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REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1906

LEGISLATION BULLETIN 338

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY¹

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The general character of state laws relating to domestic commerce and industry, enacted during 1906, is shown by the following list: weights and measures, adulterations and imitations, branding, inspection, associations, exchanges, speculation, warehouses, markets, the regulation and licensing of trades and occupations, encouragement of industries, navigation, waterways and miscellaneous trade regulations.

Weights and measures. Eleven laws relating to this subject were passed in 1906, five of which were revisions or modifications of existing laws. Most of these laws affected agricultural products. Five states, all in the South, established certain standards of weights and measures and those who neglect to carry out the provisions of the law are subject to penalties. Massachusetts ('06 ch.215) in order to facilitate prosecution against violators of existing laws amended her statutes whereby possession of false weights or measures constituted *prima facie* evidence of fraudulent intent. This placed upon the suspected individual the responsibility of proving his innocence and thereby rendered prosecution more effective. Two recent laws of California, one ('05 ch.302. Ex parte Dietrich 84 P. 770) requiring packages of butter of certain weight to have the weight marked thereon, the other ('03 ch.251. Ex parte Hayden 82 P. 315) necessitating the marking of packages of fruit which is to be shipped, were both declared to be contrary to the state Constitution on the ground that they were not valid exercises of police power.

Adulterations and imitations. Branding. Inspection. Legislation affecting these subjects, as well as laws regulating weights and measures, has formed a prominent feature of not only state, but federal legislation in recent years. As far as national legislation is concerned, witness the federal pure food and meat inspection laws. These laws are due largely to an awakened public conscience and

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 1422.

are aimed to protect society against the unscrupulous producer and trader. Three laws relating to adulterations, imitations and inspections and affecting the sale of fish, oysters, oranges, farm products (La. '06 ch.112), the manufacture and labeling of mattresses and couches in which wool or shoddy made from cast off clothing is used (Md. '06 ch.358) and the sale and manufacture of turpentine, linseed and flaxseed oil (N. Y. '06 ch.584) have been enacted during the past year. Iowa and Ohio have both amended existing statutes for the purpose of making their oil inspection more effective.

The most prominent legislation in the above category related to the subject of branding, several states prohibiting the unauthorized use of union labels and society badges and insignia. New Jersey ('06 ch.26) increased the penalty of violators of state trade-marks.

Associations. Exchanges. Speculation. Radical legislation relating to these subjects, due largely to a misconception of the true function of speculation, was frequent a few years ago, especially in southern and western states. This movement seems to have spent itself. During the past year Georgia ('06 p.95) passed a general law prohibiting "dealings in futures." It is stated however (§ 8) "that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent or render unlawful the posting or publishing of market quotations or prices of commodities, stocks, bonds and securities by any regularly organized commercial exchange or other bona fide trade organization in which no purchase or sale for future delivery on margin is permitted."

Warehouses. Markets. In 1905 Wisconsin passed acts ('05 ch.19, 317) creating a grain and warehouse commission and providing for licensing and regulating warehouses and elevators and for the storage, weighing and inspection of grain in the city of Superior and conditionally at other terminal points in said state. Complaints being made that unreasonable charges were exacted at the warehouses in Superior, the Legislature at a special session in 1905, upon the recommendation of Governor La Follette, amended the act whereby any warehouseman or other person deeming charges unreasonable may file complaints with the State Warehouse Commission, which may increase or decrease these charges as its judgment dictates. An appeal, however, may be taken to the Circuit Court of the county in which Superior is located.

Aside from this law there were no other important enactments regarding warehouses excepting, perhaps, a Kentucky law ('06 ch.145) which provided for the incorporation and organization of

warehouse companies and placed them under the supervision of the State Insurance Commissioner.

Regulation and licensing of trades and occupations. Laws in this category relate to accountants, barbers, coal and coke dealers, commission merchants, hawkers and peddlers, junk and secondhand dealers, transient merchants, veterinary surgeons, et al.

Rhode Island ('06 ch.1370) has fallen in line with Illinois, Washington, New Jersey, Florida and Michigan in passing an act to create a State Board of Accountancy and to regulate the business of certified public accountants. This law presents no new features but is similar in its organization and powers to the accountancy laws of the other states. There is an interesting reciprocity section (8) in the law which provides that the state board may register the certificate of any certified public accountant of another state provided such state "extends similar privileges to the certified public accountants of this state."

As regards barbers the state of New York repealed the law which created a Board of Barber Examiners whose duty it was to regulate barbering ('06 ch.256), while, on the other hand, the Massachusetts State Board of Health has been instructed to investigate the sanitary conditions of barber shops and to report to the Legislature in 1907 upon the desirability of regulating these establishments.

Many of the state courts have declared it to be unconstitutional to exempt from a peddler's license, farmers who sell from house to house the products of their own farm or garden. In order to obviate the constitutional difficulty, Minnesota amended her Constitution by popular vote in November 1906.

Washington passed a law in 1905 (p.372) which provided that every person who peddles out or "after shipment to the state," canvasses and sells by sample any carriage or wagon, and certain other articles, shall pay in advance a license tax of \$200 for each calendar year, or portion thereof, to be paid in each county in which the occupation is pursued. The purpose of such a law is evident. It was declared unconstitutional (*Bacon v. Locke* 83 P. 721) on the ground that it was class legislation and that it impaired the privileges and immunities of citizens of other states. Similarly Michigan passed a law in 1905 (ch.214) providing for the licensing of transient merchants, but giving any municipality power to suspend the act in any specific instance. This was declared unconstitutional, as it denied equal protection of the laws (*Brown v. Stuart* 108 N. W. 717).

Miscellaneous trade regulations. Under this heading two subjects are especially prominent—legal and public holidays and trading stamps. For various social and industrial reasons there is a general tendency in the United States toward shorter labor hours and an increase in the number of holidays. As in line with the latter South Carolina ('06 ch.68) proclaimed a legal holiday for Thursday in counties where the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society holds its annual fair; the first Saturday of March is designated in Arkansas ('05 ch.209) as Arbor day; June 3, Jefferson Davis's birthday, becomes the Confederate Memorial day in Mississippi ('06 ch.120): January 19, the birthday of Robert Edward Lee, is to be observed in the public schools of Arkansas ('05 ch.35) by patriotic exercises. Most interesting of all is the amended Code of Virginia ('06 ch.110), which designates Saturday as a holiday as regards negotiable instruments and as a half holiday as regards the transaction of business generally.

The organized opposition against the use of trading stamps has led to the enactment of laws in many states prohibiting their use. California passed such a law in 1905 (ch.69) and Massachusetts in 1904 (ch.403) but both have been declared unconstitutional, the former on the ground that such a law is not within the police power of the state (*Ex parte Drexel* 82 P. 429) and the latter because it was held to be class legislation (*O'Keeffe v. City of Somerville*, 76 N. E. 457).

Encouragement of industries. The subjects generally considered under this heading are bonuses, exemptions, bounties and expositions. Nebraska passed a law in 1895 (ch.1) for the payment of a bounty on the production of sugar and chicory but this law was declared unconstitutional (*Oxnard Beet Sugar Co. v. State* 105 N. W. 716) because it was a pledging of public money for private purposes.

As regards "expositions," the governors of several states, including also the President of the United States, recommended governmental participation in the Jamestown Exposition, and a few states made appropriations for this purpose. Governor Higgins of New York sent a special message to the Legislature recommending provision for celebrating in 1909 the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson river and the centennial anniversary of the first use of steam in the navigation of the Hudson. It is interesting to note a recommendation of Governor Warfield of Maryland "that it would be well for the state of Maryland to establish in

Baltimore city, its great center of population, a museum of agriculture and manufactures, where could be displayed the product of the state and the output of our manufacturing establishments, thus advertising Maryland's resources."

While the federal government has been more or less interested in restricting immigration many of the Southern States have in recent years been offering various inducements to encourage immigration within their borders. Governor Montague of Virginia stated "the state needs immigration . . . I would suggest the enactment of legislation for the procurement of desirable immigrants who can contribute to our home-building and developing energies." For the purpose of encouraging immigrants several southern states made appropriations.

Navigation and waterways. Most harbors and inland waterways are interstate in character and are thus cared for by liberal appropriations from the national treasury. The inability of the railroads to provide adequate transportation facilities for our increasing domestic and foreign traffic is sure to cause increased appropriations for the improvement of our inland waterways. This, however, as has been said, is largely a matter for the federal authorities. A noteworthy exception in recent years is the enormous appropriation of the state of New York for the purpose of enlarging the Erie canal. During the past year there has been no marked state legislation relating to navigation and inland waterways. California has appropriated money to repair the water front at San Francisco; New Jersey and New York have done something toward the maintenance of open piers and buoys; Ohio and Kentucky have removed obstructions from the rivers on their borders — but these deserve hardly a passing notice.

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REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1906

LEGISLATION BULLETIN 33h

BANKING¹

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Legislation pertaining to banking and similar kinds of business during 1906 presents few features of general interest. For the most part the state Legislatures which held sessions during this year were content with amendments of a minor character, which improved the statutes previously existing but inaugurated no new policies. The substance of the most important of these laws and amendments may be summarized under the following heads.

Amendments to general banking laws. For many years the supervision of banking and similar institutions in Massachusetts has been in the hands of a board known as the Board of Commissioners of Savings Banks. This board has now been abolished ('06 ch.204) and for it has been substituted a Bank Commissioner, appointed by the Governor for three years, at a salary of \$5000 a year. This officer has authority to appoint a deputy at a salary of \$3000 a year, five examiners at salaries of \$2000 each, and necessary clerks and other assistants. His duties are substantially the same as those of the old board. The Treasurer, Receiver General and Commissioner of Corporations, however, act with him as a board in matters relative to the incorporation and supervision of trust companies as prescribed in the trust company act passed in 1904 ('04 ch.374) and in certain other matters specifically described in section 2, chapter 114 and section 20, chapter 116 of the Revised Laws of the state.

Two other amendments ('06 ch.66, 347) increase the power of the Bank Commissioner over foreign banking associations doing business in the state. A former act ('02 ch.463) gave the Commissioners of Savings Banks authority to examine the offices of these associations in the same manner as those of domestic banks, but the present amendments go farther and compel foreign banking associations to obtain authorization from the commissioner before beginning business, to report their condition to him on a prescribed date and at other dates specified by him, and to submit

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 1679.

to inspection annually, or oftener if required; and give the commissioner authority to apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain such an institution from doing business in case it has exceeded its powers, or has failed to comply with the law, or is insolvent or in a condition which renders it dangerous to its depositors or to the public.

South Carolina has established the office of Bank Examiner ('06 ch.64). This officer is appointed by the Governor at a salary of \$3000 a year, and must be an expert accountant and have had experience in the banking business. His powers are those usually conferred upon similar officers in other states, namely, the examination of banks at least once a year, the publication of bank reports which must be sent to him four times a year at dates fixed by himself, the report to the banks and to the State Treasurer of violations of law, and the winding up of insolvent or fraudulently and dishonestly conducted institutions after receiving permission from the circuit judge.

Louisiana ('06 ch.140) has amended the banking act of 1902 ('02 ch.179) in several particulars. It now requires all persons engaged in the business of banking to become incorporated and prohibits any other person or persons from using the title "Bank, Banking Association, or Savings Bank." It further requires banks, before beginning business, to furnish "satisfactory proof that they have complied with all the requirements of the law concerning the adoption and recordation of their charter." The old law required only that they should furnish satisfactory evidence of having received in lawful money one half of the subscribed capital. The time fixed for the payment of the balance of the capital stock is now within 90 days after the bank "shall have opened its doors for business" instead of within 90 days after the filing of the articles of association in the office of the Secretary of State. Any increase in capital must now be paid within 30 days after subscription, instead of 10 as formerly prescribed. Instead of calling for reports on or before the first Tuesday in April, June, July and October, and for a date in the quarter just ended, the Bank Examiner is now required to call for reports four times each year, and the date of the report shall be "a certain day then past." The loans which may not be counted in applying the statutory limitation regarding loans to any one borrower must be secured by "good collateral securities or solvent indorsements" instead of simply by pledged collateral as formerly. Loans to officers or employees of the bank may now be

made only when approved by a resolution of the Board of Directors, at which the applicant shall not be present or participate. Loans and discounts, overdrafts or other debts which are past due for more than 12 months and on which interest has not been paid must be classed as bad debts, and either charged off or reduced in value after an appraisalment by the Bank Examiner and two stockholders before any dividend be declared out of the profits of the bank.

Other amendments worthy of notice are by Kentucky ('06 ch.44) requiring incorporation of all persons engaged in the business of banking and another ('06 ch.155) modifying her reserve regulation so as to require only 10% against savings deposits not subject to check and only withdrawable on 30 days' notice, instead of 15% in small towns and 25% in large ones, as formerly; one by Iowa ('06 ch.81) increasing the number of bank examiners from four to five, and another ('06 ch.65) prescribing the procedure to be followed in the extension of bank charters; one by New York ('06 ch.572) permitting the purchase, from a person who already has borrowed from the bank up to the limit prescribed by law, of commercial or business paper actually owned by him, provided that in no event his total liability to the bank or trust company shall exceed 40% of the actual paid-up capital and surplus; two by New Jersey ('06 ch.130) authorizing the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance to apply to the Chancellor for the appointment of a receiver for a bank which does not possess unencumbered assets of at least \$20,000 in excess of its liabilities, and another ('06 ch.156) extending the power of the Chancellor to proceed against a bank to cases in which a bank is in an unsound condition or is violating the laws or its charter or refuses to submit to the legal demands of the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. Another amendment passed by the last New Jersey Legislature ('06 ch.190) requires bank directors to take an elaborate oath, which must be kept on file by the commissioner.

Savings banks. A savings bank act was passed by the last New Jersey Legislature ('06 ch.195). It contains 15 chapters and covers 25 printed pages. The features especially worthy of notice are the following: It is made the duty of the Commissioner of Banking, to whom application for charters must be made, to satisfy himself before granting such requests that the convenience of the region in which the proposed bank wishes to locate will be promoted by such an institution, that the density of population affords reasonable promise of adequate support for such an enterprise, and

that the applicants possess the characteristics necessary to commend the respect and confidence of the community. Managers must not borrow from the banks of which they are officers nor be interested in its profits except as depositors. The investments of such banks must be confined to the following classes of securities: United States bonds; bonds of the state of New Jersey; bonds of other states which have not defaulted in payment of the principal or interest on any debt authorized by their laws; county, township, municipal or school district bonds of New Jersey, provided these corporations have not defaulted in the payment of the principal or interest of any legal obligation for five years, and provided the total indebtedness of the borough or village does not exceed 10% of its assessed valuation, and provided that school district bonds are by law charged upon all the property of the inhabitants of the district; any interest-bearing obligation (other than obligations commonly known as improvement certificates) issued by the city, county, town, township, borough or village in which such bank is situated; bonds of cities or counties of other states, provided the issuing corporation has not defaulted in the payment of the principal or interest of any of its debts in 10 years and its total liabilities do not exceed 10% of its assessed valuation; first mortgage bonds of railroad companies which have paid dividends of not less than 4% regularly on their entire capital stock for a period of not less than five years; bonds secured by first mortgage on real estate in New Jersey, the amount loaned not to exceed 50% of the value of improved and 30% of the value of unimproved property, the total of loans of this class not to absorb more than 80% of the deposits subject to loan. Investments in real estate, other than that obtained upon foreclosures and in satisfaction of debts, must not exceed 50% of the net surplus of the bank, and loans upon notes, bills of exchange and drafts are permitted only in case they be secured by collateral consisting of the kinds of securities in which the bank is allowed to invest or of the stock of national and state banks, or the stock and bonds of other corporations which have not defaulted in the payment of interest and dividends during the two preceding years, provided the loan does not exceed 80% of the value of such collateral, and the aggregate of such loans does not exceed 15% of the total deposits of the bank.

Banks are permitted to keep a reserve fund equal to 10% of their deposits, and in addition to accumulate deposits until the amount of the fund is large enough to render investment profitable. These

funds may be kept on deposit in other banks or invested on pledged collateral of the kind above described. The managers of savings banks are also authorized to accumulate a surplus fund equal to 15% of the deposits, said fund to be taken from the net profits. They must report to the Commissioner of Banking the condition of the bank on the 31st of December of each year and more frequently if he shall demand, and the commissioner must examine each bank at least once in two years. It is also the duty of the commissioner to notify the bank in case it is violating its charter or the laws or is conducting its business in an unsafe manner, and, in case it does not comply with his orders, to direct the Attorney General to proceed against it.

Besides this general law, the New Jersey Legislature extended the provision of its general banking act which makes it a misdemeanor for any bank officer to overdraw his account, to embezzle money or to keep false accounts, so as to include the officers of savings banks, trust companies and safe deposit companies ('06 ch.192).

New York and Iowa also slightly amended their laws relative to the investments of savings banks. The New York amendment ('06 ch.581) makes definite and clear the precise date from which the period of default in the interest or principal payments of a city or state shall be counted in applying that section of the law which prohibits investment in the bonds of cities or states which have defaulted in payments since January 1, 1878, for more than 90 days. The Iowa amendment ('06 ch.78) permits savings banks to invest their funds in the bonds of drainage districts.

Trust companies. The most important legislation of the year regarding trust companies was that of New York state, compelling such companies to keep a reserve. A new paragraph ('06 ch.337) was inserted in the banking laws, which requires trust companies in cities with a population of 800,000 or over to keep a reserve of 15% of the deposits and in other cities one of 10%. In cities of the first class one third, and in those of the second class 30% of such reserves must consist of lawful money of the United States, gold certificates, silver certificates, or notes or bills of national banks; the same percentage in each case may consist of bonds of the United States, or the state of New York or cities of the state of New York, and the balance of deposits subject to call in banks or trust companies in the state with a capital of at least \$200,000 or a combined capital and surplus of at least \$300,000, and which have

been approved by the Superintendent of Banks. Whenever the reserve of any trust company falls below the lawful amount, it must not increase its liabilities, except by discounting sight bills, nor declare any dividend, until said reserve shall have been restored, and this restoration must take place within 30 days from the notification required of the Superintendent of Banks. In case of failure to comply with this requirement, the company shall be deemed insolvent and proceeded against according to the laws pertaining to insolvent moneyed corporations.

This amendment is the result of a movement started some time ago by the Associated Banks of New York city to more nearly equalize the conditions under which they and their trust company competitors are permitted to do business. Heretofore the responsibility for maintaining adequate cash reserves in New York city had been borne by the Associated Banks, which are subject to much more severe legal limitations than the trust companies, both as to reserves and as to loans. To this end the power of the Clearing House Association was first employed, with, however, only partial success. The law just described accomplishes only in part what the Associated Banks desire.

Slight amendments to their trust company acts were also made by New Jersey and Maryland. The former ('06 ch.157, 191) increased the power of the Court of Chancery over such companies in precisely the same manner as was indicated above in the description of New Jersey ('06 ch.156) and requires from the directors of such companies the same oath as is required of bank directors by New Jersey ('06 ch.190) described above. Maryland ('06 ch.118) forbids foreign trust and fidelity companies to do business in the state before they have made the deposit required by law and indicates the procedure to be followed in case of a failure to comply with the regulation.

Building and loan associations. The New York Legislature passed four amendments to the laws of that state pertaining to building and loan associations. Two ('06 ch.438, 573) make slight changes only; a third ('06 ch.600) facilitates the dissolution of these associations by carefully defining, under four heads, the circumstances under which dissolution is authorized and by specifying in detail the procedure to be followed; the fourth ('06 ch.432) permits directors of such associations to reserve 5% of the net earnings of each dividend period, until a fund equal to 5% of the dues and dividends credited to members by series or otherwise, and to

at least 50% of the book value of all real estate owned, has been accumulated.

A New Jersey act ('06 ch.5) permits trustees appointed to wind up building and loan associations to count as assets property acquired under mortgage foreclosure, and another ('06 ch.54) amends the provisions of the law pertaining to the loans of such associations so as to permit loans to the amount of *two thirds* instead of *one half* of the cash value of improved real estate. Kentucky ('06 ch.96) repealed the provision of law which limited the total value of shares in building and loan associations to \$5,000,000; Ohio ('06 p.173) permits payments to minors or to their order and declares a receipt from such minor or from a properly authorized person acting for him to be a valid acquittance of his rights; and Massachusetts ('06 ch.280) permits payments on loans of amounts of \$50 or multiples thereof, or of smaller amounts, if so provided in the bylaws.

Pawnbrokers. The state of Virginia ('06 ch.156) imposed a license fee of \$100 upon pawnbrokers and requires each one to give a bond of \$1000 for the observance of the law. The act also specifies the fees which may be charged for various purposes, the purpose being to prevent extortion and overcharging under any pretext whatsoever. The Supreme Court of Mississippi (*Rodge v. Kelly* 40 S. 552) declared unconstitutional a law passed in 1904 ('04 ch. 76) imposing a license tax on lenders on personal security. In the opinion of the court this law, which aimed to prevent extortion by pawnbrokers, was so worded as to constitute class legislation. New York ('06 ch.41) amended her law so that, in a prosecution against a pawnbroker for advancing money to a child under 16, the defense that the child was the agent of another can not be entered by the courts.

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REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1906

LEGISLATION BULLETIN 33i

Forestry G. W. Woodruff & P. P. Wells
Fish M. C. Marsh

FORESTRY¹

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF AND PHILIP P. WELLS, FOREST SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

General forest laws were enacted by several states during the year. Maryland passed a comprehensive forest law ('06 ch.294), creating a nonpartizan State Board of Forestry which appoints a State Forester of technical training and practical experience, at a salary not to exceed \$2000. He supervises forest wardens, extinguishes fires, enforces laws, protects and improves state parks and forest reserves, cooperates with owners of forest lands, collects information, lectures in the State Agricultural College and at farmers institutes and similar meetings, is secretary of the state board, prepares an annual report on the state forest work and recommends improvements therein. He may cooperate with municipal and private corporations and individuals in forest protection and management, nominate forest wardens and allow them compensation for special services actually rendered. They enforce forest laws, protect the state forest reserves and have the powers of constables to arrest and prosecute. \$3500 annually is appropriated for 1907 and 1908 and penalties are paid into the forest reserve fund, and counties may spend money for forest protection, improvement and management. New York ('06 ch.206) empowers the State Forester to appoint a secretary and fix his compensation. Ohio ('06 p.54) creates, at the State Agricultural Experiment Station, a Department of Forestry for the investigation of forest conditions, methods and management, and of wood preservation, which may cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture to these ends. Bulletins are to be published and reports made, recommending necessary legislation. No extra compensation is to be paid for these services. Rhode Island ('06 ch.1322) provides for a State Forester, who is to publish information and to report annually, recommending needed

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 1890.

legislation. Kentucky ('06 ch.90) gives the "State Board of Agriculture, Forestry and Immigration" the power to spend not exceeding \$2000 either independently or, if a like sum is expended by the federal government in the same work, in cooperation with the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The only legislation during the year for tax exemption or bounty was enacted by Iowa ('06 ch.52). So called "forest reservations" (in private ownership), which must be at least 4 rods wide and contain not less than 2 acres with not less than 200 growing forest trees of enumerated species on each acre, are to be assessed for taxation at \$1 an acre. Not more than one fifth of the living trees in any reservation may be removed in any one year, and within one year after the death or removal of any tree the owner must plant and care for another. Grazing in forest reservations is forbidden and violation of the act forfeits its benefits. The secretary of the State Horticultural Society is State Forestry Commissioner, without salary, and receives from deputies in the counties annual reports on forestry matters and the operation of the act for the use of the society. The act also favors "fruit tree reservations" under like conditions.

Several fire laws have been enacted during the year. Maryland ('06 ch.294) charges the forest wardens with the immediate duty of fire prevention and fire fighting. Their expense accounts are rendered to the State Forester, and paid by the counties on vouchers approved by him, and the county may recover from any landowner money which it has been obliged to pay out for fighting fire for his benefit. Fire notices are to be furnished by the State Forester and posted by the forest wardens. The penalty for negligently or wilfully firing another's woods is a fine of from \$25 to \$1000 and imprisonment of from 30 days to one year. Landowners setting fire on their own lands must carefully cut and pile the material, or clear around the land to be burned, and failure to do so, or allowing fire to escape to the injury of adjoining lands, is prima facie proof of wilfulness or neglect, creating civil liability for the injury resulting from the fire and for the cost of fighting it. Locomotives and engines in and near forest or brush which do not burn oil as fuel must be equipped with appliances to prevent the escape of fire, under a penalty of from \$10 to \$100 for every offense. The state and the county may recover from the violator of any of the foregoing provisions for all expenses incurred in fire fighting. New Jersey ('06 ch.123) empowers the State Board of Forest Park

Reservation Commissioners to appoint a State Firewarden and fix his salary. Town firewardens must be appointed by the township committees upon notice from the state board, which may appoint, if the committees fail to act, and are removable by the state board. There may be district firewardens within a township and deputy wardens to act in the absence or disability of the town firewarden. The State Warden supervises the local wardens, instructs them in their duties, notifies the state board of all vacancies on the roll of firewardens, sees that the townships are divided into proper districts, that the district firewardens are appointed, has charge of firewardens reports, ascertains the origin of fires, collects evidence and institutes prosecutions for the violation of the act and supervises bills against the state for fighting fires. The local wardens establish fire patrols when and where the state board prescribes, enforce all forest fire laws and the orders of the State Warden as to forest fires, patrols and fire fighting in their respective localities. They may plow land, set back fires, summon any male inhabitant to assist in fire fighting, and require the use of horses and tools for that purpose, under a penalty of \$10 for disobedience. The State Warden, if present, controls fire fighting and may summon firewardens and their assistants from surrounding townships, whose expense in that case shall be paid wholly by the state. Any person may cross or work upon lands of another to extinguish fire. The state board may prescribe additional duties and make necessary regulations for firewardens and may purchase and distribute to them necessary material and equipment. The pay of local wardens and their employees unless fixed by the town committee shall be as follows: for firewardens, while fighting fires, \$3 a day, while otherwise employed, \$2 a day; for helpers fighting fire, \$1, and at the rate of 20 cents an hour for more than five hours; for helpers on patrol or otherwise employed, \$1.50. Detailed accounts are to be rendered by firewardens to the township authorities within one month after the service is rendered, with receipts for all disbursements of \$1 and over. Such bills, when approved, are to be paid by the township, and one half repaid to the township by the state, but the state pays the entire cost of fire fighting on state forest reserves. The local warden reports within 10 days all fires burning over more than one acre to the State Warden, specifying the area burned over, the kind, age and quality of the standing timber, the quantity of forest products, fences, bridges and buildings destroyed, with estimate of their value, the cause of the fire, the names of all persons known or sus-

pected to have knowledge of the cause, and the means of fighting or putting it out. Fire notices are prepared by the State Warden and posted by the local wardens, and are protected from wilful or malicious removal under penalty of \$10. In townships having firewardens the burning of fallows, brush etc. from March 10 to May 31 is not allowed without the written permission of the local firewarden, who shall not grant it if in his opinion any forest or woodland would be endangered. Such permission does not relieve any person from the penalties of the act in case the burning results in a forest fire. All persons burning charcoal, brush, grass or other material must keep a careful and competent watchman in charge while the burning is going on. The wilful, careless or other setting of fire to any waste land, brush land or forest land is forbidden, but any person may set a back fire, ground fire or surface fire upon his own property, to protect it, provided it does not escape to adjoining property. But any firewarden may set or cause to be set any back fire. Violation of the act is punishable by fine of from \$50 to \$200. Firewardens and their deputies may arrest violators without warrant. The penalty in any action is paid to the prosecutor (the state board) which pays one half to the treasury of the state, the other to the informer. New York ('06 ch.206) empowers the Commissioner to appoint a chief firewarden (\$1800) who supervises and instructs town firewardens, enforces the law as to fire districts in towns, commences under authority of the Commissioner prosecution for violations of the forest fire laws, and may from time to time employ expert foresters and a foreman and laborers to hold office during the pleasure of the Commissioner and perform such duties for the preservation of forests as he shall prescribe. The Commissioner must appoint five inspectors, four of whom may serve during the season of forest fires in the forest preserve counties of the Adirondacks, to inspect railroads, report to the Commissioner thereon for the purpose of fire prevention and perform other duties in preventing forest fires.

New Jersey ('06 ch.25) empowers the State Board of Forest Park Reservation Commissioners to cooperate with municipalities, corporations and individuals for the control and management of forest land, the establishment of an arboretum and experiments in forest culture. The state also ('06 ch.46) adopts a new procedure for purchasing lands for state forest reservations. The state board fixes the price and authorizes a contract for purchase, including covenant of title in fee simple, without incumbrance. The executive

officer files an accurate map of the lands in the office of the board, which may order and pay for all searches reported by the Attorney General to be necessary, and when the Attorney General shall advise the board in writing that the title is clear and that there are no encumbrances the board may pay the price fixed. New Jersey also ('06 ch.136) empowers municipalities to use any of their lands for forest purposes, to cut and sell any timber thereof and contract with the state board for the control and management of such lands, which, when so used, are declared to be devoted to public use. New York submits to the Legislature to be chosen November 6, 1906, two amendments of article 7, section 7 of the state Constitution: one ('06 p.1895) permitting the storage of water for public purposes and the construction of dams therefor, upon such lands in the state forest reserve as may be necessary; the other ('04 p.1934) authorizing the removal, by officers and employees of the state, but not by contract, of all timber on burned areas so far as necessary for reforestation, also the sale of lands outside the established limits of the Adirondack Park and Catskill Park, the proceeds to be used only for the purchase of lands in such parks. Any citizen of the state may, with the consent of the Supreme Court or notice to the Attorney General, institute a suit to keep the state preserve as wild forest land.

In Washington a proposed constitutional amendment, submitted in November 1906, making the use of the waters of the state for the removal of timber products a public use, was rejected.

Forest legislation was recommended by the governors of various states as follows:

To preserve the pine forests by restricting cutting by private owners to a minimum of 10 or 12 inches (Louisiana); to foster and preserve the forests and to establish a Bureau of Forestry in connection with the State Fish and Game Commission at the State University (Ohio); to exempt from taxation for a period of 10 or 20 years all timber lands in agricultural sections to the extent of one fourth of the entire tract, if used for forest purposes only, a certain number of trees per acre to be required, and cutting, except for the owner's domestic use, to be prohibited during the period of exemption (Ohio); to protect the wilderness constituting the state preserve in its natural state, but also to encourage commercial forestry by precept and example (New York); to require the timber products of the state to be sawed into lumber by mills within her borders if this can be done under the Constitution (Louisiana).

FISH AND FISHERIES¹

M. C. MARSH, UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES

The legislation for 1906 was about equal in volume to that of 1904, or of years in which relatively few Legislatures convene. Aside from federal legislation, 14 states participated in passing about 40 acts concerning fish or fisheries. No new fish or fish and game commissions for general purposes were established but Maryland created a Board of Shellfish Commissioners. Only one new hatchery was provided for, on the Hudson river in New York. Legislation on close seasons and restrictions upon methods and apparatus, usually forming a considerable part of the total, is this year meagerly represented. The feature of the year is the increase of comprehensive regulation of the oyster fishery. The necessity of husbanding the oyster supply is everywhere gaining recognition, and there is a distinct trend to the legislation of recent years on this subject as a whole. Its chief feature is rigid control by the state. Water bottoms are coming to be regarded as public lands, natural oyster beds being reserved for public use while barren bottoms capable of growing oysters are portioned off to residents usually by lease for cultivation, instead of in fee simple, the state retaining much authority. States are restricting the shipping of oysters and even shells out of the state, and restrictive regulations are applied to private as well as public oyster bottoms.

Oysters. Maryland ('06 ch.711) enacted to establish and promote the industry of oyster culture in Maryland. Residents, but no corporation or joint stock company, may plant and cultivate oysters, but not on natural beds. A Board of Shellfish Commissioners is appointed consisting of three salaried members, who shall employ a surveyor to survey the natural oyster beds of the state. The Governor is requested to ask assistance of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the United States Commissioner of Fisheries to aid in the survey, the completed report and charts of which are to be conclusive evidence of the boundaries of all natural oyster beds and bars, all other regions of Chesapeake bay to be construed as barren bottoms and open for oyster planting. Provision is made for the correction of omissions in the survey. The board is to have marked on the oyster survey maps the grass-grown

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, marginal no. 1900.

bottoms of tributaries to the bay which are profitable grounds for soft shell crabs and such areas are exempt from leasing for oyster culture. The barren oyster bottoms are to be offered for leasing after the survey, for 25-year terms, the preference being given to owners of water front and oyster fishermen, under certain restrictions of acreage, for 10 months, after which all applications are considered in order. Assignments of interests acquired under this act, to nonresidents, are void. If such assignment is attempted, or assignment to a corporation or joint stock company, all the interest of assignor reverts to the state. The revenues under this act are to be applied, after the payment of its expenses and a balance of \$10,000 each year to the board, to the credit of the "special road fund" in the state treasury.

Congress authorized the cooperation of the two federal bureaus mentioned and appropriated \$15,000 for the expenses of the federal survey work.

In Maryland a general repeal and reenactment with amendments was made ('06 ch.188) of the 1904 law relating to oyster inspectors. The number of inspectors is increased and the tax rearranged. The culling law of 1904 is repealed and reenacted with amendments ('06 ch.439), making it necessary to cull oysters before throwing them into the well or bottom of boat. It is unlawful to transport unmerchable oysters out of the state. A new law ('06 ch.468) applies the culling provisions and size limit ($2\frac{1}{2}$ inches) to the Potomac river to take effect only when Virginia passes concurrent legislation.

Governor Warfield in his annual message states the cause of the present oyster famine to be a reliance, "in the face of all experience," solely on the natural supply, while other states with a supply inferior in quality and quantity, have introduced cultivation.

New Jersey increased the appropriation for the protection of oyster beds from \$2000 to \$4000 ('06 ch.35).

South Carolina ('06 ch.60) likewise has regulated her oyster industry, the act including also terrapin, clams, shad and sturgeon. All beds of bays, rivers and shores of the sea not otherwise appropriated are to remain the property of the state for use as a common by the people for fishing and fowling. The Governor is to appoint a board of fisheries of three salaried members, which is to enforce all laws relative to oyster planting and cultivation, fishing and propagation; to have power to police the waters and make prosecutions; to recommend legislation. Four salaried inspectors may be ap-

pointed by the board, whose duties are to collect the taxes imposed by this act. Launches are to be provided for the use of the inspectors. Persons desiring to propagate shellfish, terrapin or fish may lease portions of the state bottoms for 20 years; but not over 500 acres to one individual or corporation. Oysters and clams planted and oyster shells deposited as cultch are made chattels of which larceny may be committed, although there be no interval between the severing and the taking away. Craft violating the law are to be forfeited. Nonresidents may not catch clams, oysters or terrapin from public grounds. May 1 to October 1 is made a closed season, save for replanting. Dredges must not be used in water less than 12 feet deep. Oysters in the shell must not be transported out of the state. Oysters must be culled and those less than 3 inches long returned to the water. An impost tax is placed upon all oysters, clams, terrapin and shad taken for the market, whether from natural or planted beds or waters. The proceeds go to the support of the board, to defray the expenses of the act and to improve the natural and protect the private beds.

Mississippi ('06 ch.133) amended her oyster laws. The changes increase the number of deputy inspectors, require license fees from small boats as well as the larger ones, and packers must include private grounds in their statistical returns. The appropriation for improving the oyster reefs is increased from \$12,000 to \$15,000. The funds applicable to the expense of patrolling Mississippi sound are increased. The close season, the culling provision and the oyster tax are all made to apply to private grounds as well as public. Inspectors may spend \$15,000 a year in dredging oysters where they are too thick and replanting where they are too thin, and in planting shells. New reefs shall not be fished for two years, unless opened by the board after one year. Exhausted reefs must be closed for one or two years. A standard oyster measure is established, and oysters in the shell are forbidden to be shipped out of the state for any purpose whatever, under heavy penalties.

Louisiana passed a comprehensive oyster law in 1904 (ch.52). The act is now amended and reenacted ('06 ch.178). Salaries are increased. The appointment of a chief surveyor is made mandatory. Appropriations for expenses are considerably increased. The oyster tax is to be collected by the Oyster Commission instead of by the parish officers. Disputed water bottom may not be leased until adjudication. Leases run in perpetuity instead of for 15 years. Dredges may be used in a minimum depth of 10 feet of water

instead of 15. The definition of "natural reef" is modified to include areas where oysters "have been found and fished within the past two years."

Virginia ('06 ch.207) forbids the use of "drag boxes," tubs, sacks or other receptacles for taking oysters by dragging over bottoms. This law is apparently aimed at evasions of the dredging law.

Terrapin. New Jersey ('06 ch.63) devotes an act to the protection and regulation of the fishery for this valuable animal. Statutes rarely designate the objects of fisheries by their technical names but this one is entitled: "An act for the protection of *Malaclemmys palustris*, commonly called diamond-backed terrapin," and the expression is used throughout. The chief features of the law are: close season, April-November; use of nets of any sort, or weirs, in capturing forbidden; size limit, 4 inches; penalty for destroying eggs; fish and game commissioners, protectors and wardens may arrest for violations of act, and may without warrant search for terrapin and liberate in the water those illegally held. There is no liability for damages on account of the arrest, seizure or liberation.

In South Carolina the oyster law ('06 ch.60) cited above covers terrapin in part. The impost tax is 5 cents on each one caught for market. It is unlawful to sell or ship them without the Board of Fisheries stamp certifying to payment of tax. Marshes may be leased for propagating terrapin.

Fishways. Kentucky ('06 ch.115) requires "fish ladders or roads," over dams where the "annual tides" are not high enough to admit the passage of fish, to be maintained during April, May and June. The Governor of Wisconsin in his message called attention to the laws of 1905 requiring dams, booms and piers to be equipped with a special kind of patented fishway, and remarks that there is no necessity for fishways in booms and piers and that a patented fishway should not be required at all. In accordance the Legislature ('05 ex. sess. ch.16) amended chapter 461 of the laws of 1905, leaving power mainly to the Commissioners of Fisheries.

Alaskan fisheries. Federal legislation contained a measure to prohibit aliens from fishing in the waters of Alaska, aimed particularly at the Japanese. But chief importance attaches to the act (U. S. '05-'06 ch.298) for the protection and regulation of the fisheries of Alaska. This deals particularly with the salmon fishery. It taxes all prepared fish products, exempting the salmon pack, in cases where the packers operate hatcheries, at the rate of 10

cases for every 1000 king or red salmon fry liberated. Inspection of these hatcheries is provided for. Various restrictions are placed on the use of nets, and for net-fishing a weekly close season is established from Saturday to Monday. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who is charged with enforcing the act, may close over-fished streams and set aside waters as preserves for spawning purposes. Salmon dead longer than 48 hours may not be salted or canned for sale as food. Fishermen and packers are required to report annually to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor such facts as may be required by this official, who is given power to make additional regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the purpose of giving effect to the act. District Courts in Alaska or United States District Courts in any of the Pacific coast states may try violations, and the court has discretion to inflict heavy penalties.

Sponge fishery. Florida statutes forbid the use of diving apparatus in securing sponges. Recently a large number of Greek sponge divers began to ply their occupation off the Florida coast, but outside the territorial limit. A federal law to take effect May 1, 1907, drafted in accordance with suggestions of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, forbids the landing, curing or offering for sale at any place in the United States of sponges taken with diving apparatus, save that sponges so taken between October 1 and May 1, in water more than 50 feet deep, are excepted. A size limit of 4 inches maximum diameter is fixed.

It is worthy of note that this federal legislation was invoked on account of lack of state power to deal with the question; that the fishery affected is outside state or national jurisdiction; and that the desired end is gained indirectly, by barring the product of the offensive fishery from access to the country. Similar legislation in 1887 put an effectual ban for five years on the southern spring mackerel fishery, an American industry, in a futile attempt to increase the abundance of mackerel.

Miscellaneous. In New Jersey ('06 ch.271) it was made a misdemeanor to take fish from nets without permission of owner, or to wilfully mutilate fishing gear. The Governor of New York recommended the recodification of forest, fish and game laws. The Governor of Ohio referred to the statement of the Fish and Game Commission complaining of lax fishing laws for Lake Erie, and asserting the necessity of stringent legislation to stop the rapid depletion of fish in Ohio as a whole as well as Lake Erie. In Louisiana ('06 ch.121) all the fish found in the state were declared to be the property of the state. It was made unlawful to catch bass

save by angling and to use drugs, explosives or sawdust to catch or kill fish. No one may kill fish at night by "striking" (spearing). Likewise in Ohio ('06 p.257) a license is required for fishing other than by angling, and ('06 p.250) electricity, poisons or explosives are forbidden. In Rhode Island ('06 ch.1344) waters stocked at the expense of the state may not be fished until three years thereafter. Maryland appointed a joint special committee of the General Assembly to confer with Pennsylvania in reference to propagation of food fishes in the Susquehanna river.

Colorado decision. A court decision in Colorado is of unusual interest in its bearing on the public right of fishery in streams stocked at public expense, and in the diverse opinions of the justices. It is *Hartman v. Tresise*, Supreme Court of Colorado, June 5, 1905.

Plaintiff owned both sides of a stream stocked with fish by the state. His lands were fenced and posted as required by law, and were acquired from the United States after Colorado had been admitted to the Union. Defendant, against the will of plaintiff, fished in the stream, asserting the right thereto and refusing to desist when requested. Plaintiff brought action. Defendant justified under the state Constitution providing that "the water of every natural stream, not heretofore appropriated, within the state of Colorado, is hereby declared to be the property of the public, and the same is dedicated to the use of the people of the state, subject to appropriation as hereinafter provided" (§ 5 art. 16), and under a state law of 1903 which provides "that the public shall have the right to fish in any stream in this state, stocked at public expense, subject to actions in trespass for any damage done property along the bank of any such stream."

The District Court dismissed the action on the constitutional and statutory grounds above and held that a perpetual easement was conceded to the state over public lands for the natural streams which are a part of such lands, by the ratification of the state Constitution by the United States government, and that therefore lands acquired from the public domain were to this extent subject to the right of the state.

On appeal the Supreme Court of Colorado reversed the judgment, four justices concurring, one concurring specially, and two dissenting. The main opinion held that the state Constitution in declaring unappropriated waters the property of the public and dedicating the same to the use of the public subject to appropriation, did not grant any right of fishery or easement for its enjoyment, nor has such right been otherwise recognized as vested in the state,

save by the statute of 1903 which is held void for at least two reasons:

1 By an enabling act and subsequently an ordinance the state relinquished all right to public lands within the territory, and the exclusive right of Congress to dispose of those lands has been recognized. Plaintiff acquired the lands from the United States subject to no right of fishery or easement. The common law holds, and owning both sides of the stream the plaintiff has exclusive right of fishery within his lands. Defendant conceded this construction at common law.

2 Even if defendant had the right to fish, he had no easement over plaintiff's land, and the statute of 1903, attempting to make lawful a trespass by providing for recovery in case of damage, is unconstitutional since it permits the taking of private property for private use without just compensation. It is, moreover, in conflict with laws of Congress relating to the disposition of public domain.

The justice concurring specially agreed in the reversal but not in the reasoning of the main opinion. He excluded the bearing of riparian rights, and resolved the difference under the game law of 1899 which he held to rule by elimination of the law of 1903, in whose unconstitutionality, and reasons therefor, he concurred. He believed the question of issue to be simply summed up by query of *amicus curiae*: Has a fisherman the right to fish where the game law says he shall not? The law of 1899 governs, which provides that "no person shall shoot from a public highway at game, or fish, or hunt game in any inclosure not public land, without the consent of the owner or persons in charge of the same."

The dissenting opinion is emphatic and at twice the length of the main and special opinion together. It traces the development of fishery rights from early times in England, and insists that despite exceptional rulings in a few cases, as in Illinois, the great weight of authority upheld the doctrine that the public right of fishery ran with the public right of way in streams; that the Constitution (§ 5 art. 16) makes the waters of every natural stream in Colorado public; that the right of fishery has always existed in public streams and this not because they were navigable but because they were public. "There is no higher authority for making a stream public than the declaration of the people themselves . . ." State legislation has habitually assumed right of use of the stream bed as well as public ownership of the water.

Riparian rights depend on state laws and the plaintiff, having filed upon his lands under the State Constitution, never had any

right of way in the bed of the stream save subject to the right of the public. The public has believed that the right of public fishery existed in all the streams of the state, and this they have shown by establishing hatcheries and by protecting the fish, having spent more than \$300,000 in this way since the adoption of the Constitution. If plaintiff's contention is correct all this is to inure not to the benefit of the people at whose expense it has been done, but to that of adjacent proprietors.

The action of plaintiff neither alleges nor pretends any injury whatever and "is unconscionable and should not be tolerated even though it might be maintained on technical grounds. . . All that is complained of is that he (defendant) stepped his foot upon the plaintiff's barren soil, or boulders and gravel (in the bottom of the stream) and this is made the basis of an action. The doctrine *de minimis non curat lex* ought to apply with striking force in a case so barren of right, equity or justice as this. If not, it may well be inquired as to when, and under what circumstances, the court will cease to take cognizance of trifles."

The denial of right of public fishery will amount to a confiscation of nearly half a million dollars of the people's money and its diversion to the benefit of a few. In that event the Legislature to be consistent should dismantle the fish hatcheries, abolish the fish warden's office, and refuse further appropriations for propagation and protection.

Comment is then made on the special concurring opinion, the reasoning of which is also held untenable. The question is not, Has a fisherman the right to fish where the game law says he shall not? but it is, May a fisherman fish where the game law says he may? Even assuming the unconstitutionality of the proviso in question of the act of 1903 it does not necessarily follow that the act of 1899 governs, for it was possibly repealed by the repealing clause of the act of 1903. Into this question it is unnecessary to go, for in imputing to the clause "subject to actions for trespass for any damage done the property along the banks of any such stream," permission to damage property and consequent unconstitutionality, words are read into this statute which are not there. "The statute gives the right to fish in the stream and that is all that it gives." If this may be done without injuring property then the Constitution is not violated. It is apparent that it may be so done. It is a forced construction which finds in the provision for recovery for damage authority to commit a trespass. The fair construction is that the statute shall not be so construed as to permit damage.

Courts and the Practice of Law Isidor Loeb
Corporations Richard C. Harrison

COURTS AND THE PRACTICE OF LAW¹

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Courts

Tenure and term. During the period under review there were no measures of importance affecting the tenure and term of judges. In Ohio, slight changes were made in the terms of judges of the Supreme Court ('06 p.269) and of the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas ('06 p.119) in order to make them conform to the provisions of the amendment to the Constitution ('04 p.640) adopted in November 1905, which established biennial elections and required even-year terms for administrative and judicial officials.

Compensation. The existing movement for the increase of judicial salaries which has been in progress for nearly a decade (Review of Legislation 1903, g2-4; 1904, g1, g2; 1905, p.27-29) found expression in a number of enactments during 1906. In Louisiana, the salaries of justices of the Supreme Court were increased from \$5000 to \$6000 ('06 ch.74) and under an amendment to the Constitution ('06 ch.137) adopted in November 1906, providing for a reorganization of the Courts of Appeal (*see below*, "Intermediate Appellate Court") the salaries of the judges of the Court of Appeal for the parish of Orleans were increased from \$4000 to \$5000. Another amendment to the Constitution of Louisiana ('06 ch.216), adopted at the same time, provides a uniform salary of \$3000 for all district judges, instead of \$2000, \$2500 and \$3000, which had been provided as the salaries of the judges of the three classes, respectively, into which the judicial districts of the state had been divided by the Constitution of 1898. Virginia is another southern state in which an increase in judicial salaries was made ('06 ch.321), the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals

¹See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 590.

now receiving \$4500 in place of the former salaries of \$4000 for associate justices and \$4200 for the president of the court. Governor Vardaman of Mississippi recommended an increase in the salaries of Chancery and Circuit Court judges, but no action of this nature was taken by the Legislature. In Florida, the people were not willing to follow the Governor and Legislature, rejecting, in November 1906, the two constitutional amendments, proposed in the preceding year ('05 p.432), which provided for increases in the salaries of justices of the Supreme Court and circuit judges (Review of Legislation 1905, p.28) and for grading the salaries of judges of criminal courts according to the population of the counties.

In New Jersey ('06 ch.318) a change was made in the classification of judges of the Court of Common Pleas so as to increase the salaries of such judges, in counties containing between 35,000 and 45,000 inhabitants, from \$2000 to \$3000, while in Massachusetts the privilege of retiring on half pay, when 70 years of age, after 10 years' consecutive service, was extended to judges of probate and insolvency ('06 ch.474). In California, a decision of the Court of Appeal (*Johnson v. Gunn* 84 P. 370) will probably overturn much of the legislation regulating the compensation of justices of the peace. It was held that the constitutional prohibition upon special legislation prevented the Legislature from fixing ('01 ch.234) the compensation of justices of the peace, in townships of a certain population, in counties of a certain class, at a different amount than that which was established in townships of the same population in counties of different classes. In Missouri, it was held (*State v. Messerly* 95 S. W. 913) that a similar constitutional provision rendered invalid an act ('99 p.215) which changed the compensation of justices of the peace from fees to salary in cities of a certain population, "lying wholly within one township, except cities operating under special charter."

The increase of judicial salaries has been partly due to a general movement for raising the compensation of officials which has extended to the clerical and administrative officers of courts. During 1906 acts were passed increasing the compensation, in certain cases, of court stenographers in Ohio ('06 ch.6), New York ('06 ch.522) and Virginia ('06 ch.321); of prosecuting attorneys in New Jersey ('06 ch.73), Ohio ('06 p.160) and South Carolina ('06 ch.79) and official interpreter in New Jersey ('06 ch.143).

Supreme Court. During the period under review no legislation was enacted increasing the number of judges of the Supreme Court

in any state. On the contrary, the New York Legislature failed to repass the proposed constitutional amendment ('04 p.1936) authorizing the Legislature to increase the number of judges of the Court of Appeals (Review of Legislation 1904, g3).

Supreme Court commission. Kentucky adopted ('06 ch.6) the plan of a temporary Supreme Court commission to relieve the crowded docket of the Court of Appeals, authorizing a majority of such court to appoint a Commissioner of Appeals to hold during the pleasure of the court which is required to terminate the appointment when the business of the court does not require such commissioner.

Intermediate Appellate Court. Governor Terrell of Georgia called attention to the crowded docket of the Supreme Court, but recommended the establishment of a permanent court of appeals to relieve the situation. The Legislature incorporated this plan in an amendment to the Constitution ('06 p.24), which was adopted by the voters in October 1906. The new court consists of three judges elected for terms of six years with the same compensation as judges of the Supreme Court. In defining the jurisdiction of this court Georgia did not follow the usual practice of considering the pecuniary value of the cases but left to the Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases from the Superior Courts and in all cases of capital felony, and gave to the Court of Appeals appellate jurisdiction in all other cases coming from the Superior Courts and from the city courts of Atlanta, Savannah etc. This division of jurisdiction between the new court and the Supreme Court makes possible the conflict of decisions which has arisen in a number of states which have adopted this plan. While the Court of Appeals must certify to the Supreme Court all questions involving the state Constitution or the Constitution of the United States and may certify any other question of law and is bound by the instruction given by the Supreme Court in such cases, there is no provision for the Supreme Court to order the Court of Appeals to certify any question. In some states a single judge of the Intermediate Appellate Court can secure a transfer of a case to the Supreme Court if he considers that there is a conflict of decisions, but the Georgia act does not contain such a provision. It may be safely predicted that there will be decisions of the Court of Appeals which are not in harmony with previous rulings of the Supreme Court.

In Louisiana, where there have been five Circuit Courts of Appeal in addition to the Court of Appeal for the parish of Orleans, this

conflict of decisions has been prevented by the power of the Supreme Court (Const. art. 101) to require cases to be certified to it from the Courts of Appeal, but considerable embarrassment was created by the Constitution of 1898 (art. 99), which required that, after July 1, 1904, each of the five Circuit Courts of Appeal should be composed of two of the District Court judges, to be designated by the Supreme Court, instead of judges specially elected for this purpose. As early as 1902 an attempt was made ('02 ch.126) to amend the Constitution so as to provide two Circuit Courts of Appeal, each consisting of three specially elected judges, to take the place of these five courts, but the amendment was rejected by an overwhelming majority of the voters. The effort was renewed at the next session of the Legislature ('04 ch.132) but the proposed amendment was again defeated, though by a much smaller majority. Encouraged by the growth of sentiment in its favor the supporters of the movement secured the submission ('06 ch.137) of practically the same amendment and this time it received popular ratification. The only important difference between the amendment proposed in 1904 (Review of Legislation 1904, 94) and the one which was recently adopted is that the former provided that the judges, including the judges of the Court of Appeal for the parish of Orleans, should receive a salary of *not less* than \$4000 while the amendment of 1906 fixes the salary at \$4000, except in the case of the latter judges, who are to receive \$5000.

Other intermediate courts. During the period under review there has been evidence that the natural growth of judicial business has continued to necessitate some relief for courts exercising original jurisdiction. While the voters in Florida rejected the proposed constitutional amendment ('05 p.433) providing for a Court of Record in Escambia county, in Louisiana they adopted an amendment ('06 ch.12) which they had rejected two years previously ('04 ch.29) providing for two district judges in place of one in the First Judicial District. Georgia adopted the amendment ('05 p.66) proposed in 1905, which authorizes the Legislature to increase or diminish the number of judges of the Superior Court for any circuit, while in Virginia where the Constitution of 1902 had established 24 circuits but had authorized the Legislature to increase or diminish the number after January 1, 1906 (§ 94, 95), the total was increased to 29 ('06 ch.117). In Kentucky and Mississippi, where the Governors recommended an increase in the number of judicial districts, the Legislature failed to enact the necessary legislation. In the former

state, however, the Legislature adopted another means, recommended by the Governor to improve the condition, by providing ('06 ch.23) for a special judge, to be appointed by the Governor, whenever the regular judge can not attend at a special term because the court is in session in some other county of the district.

The provision for a special judge in a district is similar to that for a Supreme Court commission in that it is generally regarded as a temporary expedient. This was the view of Governor Heyward of South Carolina, who recommended in view of the increase in the number of circuits in the preceding year (Review of Legislation 1905, p.31) that the law, adopted in 1900 (ch.186), providing for special courts be repealed. In New Jersey, on the other hand, a law, adopted in the same year ('00 ch.149), which provided for the appointment by the Governor of three special circuit judges to hold the Circuit Court in the respective counties, in the absence of a justice of the Supreme Court, and which was amended in 1904 (ch.29) and 1905 (ch.268) so as to increase the number of judges to be appointed to four and five respectively, was again amended ('06 ch.285) by adding two additional judges for terms of seven years, making seven special judges whose offices are apparently intended to be permanent. Another New Jersey law ('06 ch.119) provides that in any county two or more Circuit Court judges may sit separately at the same time for determining matters, and in Kentucky a law ('06 ch.13) was adopted which provides in great detail for the division of cases in Circuit Courts having continuous sessions and two judges. All criminal cases go to one judge, while civil cases are to be divided equally between the two judges by a secret lot, which is so arranged as to prevent collusion in assigning particular cases to one of the judges. If one judge is overburdened, the civil cases are to be divided between the two judges in the ratio of one to two.

Police courts and justices of the peace. During the past year there were no important changes in the law affecting police courts or justices of the peace. New Jersey ('06 ch.286) provided for the appointment, by the Governor, of a commission of three persons to prepare and submit to the next regular session of the Legislature a revision and codification of the laws relating to police courts. In Massachusetts ('06 p.843) there was referred to the next Legislature a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the Governor, with the consent of the Council, to remove justices of the peace and notaries public.

Public prosecutor. Slight evidence of a tendency to introduce a degree of central control over local public prosecutors appears in an act of Louisiana ('06 ch.123) requiring the Attorney General, in certain cases, to designate a district attorney to prosecute proceedings for the state in another district than that for which he was elected. Of a similar nature is the renewed recommendation of Governor Montague of Virginia that the commonwealth's attorneys be required to report at least quarterly to the Attorney General the style and disposition made of every cause to which the commonwealth is a party.

Practice of law

During the period under review there was no legislation of importance regarding the practice of law. The voters of Indiana refused to adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution ('05 ch.171) giving to the Legislature the power to prescribe qualifications for admission to bar, hence the existing provision, under which every voter of good moral character may practice law in all courts, will be retained. A New York law ('06 ch.154) dispenses with the former requirement for an annual publication of all additions to the official register of attorneys.

CORPORATIONS¹

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There was little important legislation affecting business corporations enacted during 1906. Of the leading charter-granting states New York and New Jersey alone had legislative sessions. New Jersey has a commission at work on a revision of the corporation statutes and consequently did little, pending its report. Insurance legislation engrossed the attention of the New York Legislature to the exclusion of other corporation matters.

State supervision and reports. One law, introduced by the Insurance Investigation Committee of New York, is of general interest to corporations. It has been made a misdemeanor for an officer or employee of a corporation to make or concur in making any false entry in the books or accounts or to omit or concur in omitting any statement required by law to be made in any written report of its affairs or pecuniary condition ('06 ch.286).

Georgia has required the filing of an innocuous annual report by all corporations except banks doing business in the state. No information concerning the financial condition of the corporation is required except a statement of its authorized capitalization and only a general statement of the nature of the business engaged in need be included. Beyond furnishing a list for purposes of taxation it is difficult to see what purpose such a report can serve ('06 p.105).

Massachusetts has given the Supreme Judicial Court greater discretion in the matter of penalties for failure to file the annual report or the tax returns by removing the minimum per diem fine ('06 ch.346).

The same state has sought to prevent abuse of power by corporations by permitting the Supreme Judicial Court, upon relation of the Commissioner of Corporations, to enjoin corporations from doing business not authorized by charter and foreign corporations attempting to do business in the state without first having met the statutory conditions (Mass. '06 ch.372).

Incorporation and management. Two interesting statutes affecting incorporation were adopted during 1906.

Massachusetts removed the restriction against the incorporation of companies to distil or manufacture intoxicating liquors under the general act. Theretofore such corporations could be formed

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 500.

only under special act of Legislature (*Enterprise Brewing Co. v. Grime*, 173 Mass. 252, 256; *see also* Op. Atty. Gen. June 16, 1899).

Mississippi provided for the domestication of foreign corporations by reincorporation ('06 ch.114). This act does not obligate foreign corporations to become domestic as a condition of doing business in the state since they may still take advantage of chapter 45 of the laws of 1900.

Several minor laws affecting the management of corporations are worthy of notice.

Ohio joined the respectable minority of states which allow the sale of the entire corporate assets and franchise ('06 p.229). A proviso is made that the sale shall not be for the formation of any trust or combination in restraint of trade or competition and the usual provision is made for the appraisal and purchase of the shares of dissenting stockholders.

The same state has increased the maximum number of directors of business corporations from 15 to 30 ('06 p.294). This is the highest number allowed by any state having a fixed maximum and appears of doubtful expediency in view of the unwieldiness of large directing boards.

New York has somewhat simplified its cumbersome procedure for changing the corporate name by reducing the time required for publication of notice from six to three weeks ('06 ch.89).

Owing to the San Francisco disaster, California was confronted with the problem of providing for the replacing of destroyed charters and corporate records. The former may be refiled in the form of a certified copy of the original papers filed with the state officers ('06 ch.61). Any corporation, by its board of directors, or any stock or bond holder may petition the Superior Court where the principal office of the company is located to restore destroyed records. Provision is made for a hearing, upon notice to all interested parties, and for the disposition of stock, bonds and papers whose ownership can not be determined ('06 ch.63).

Rights and liabilities of stockholders. Virginia has amended its law concerning notice of stockholders meetings so as to require written notice to each stockholder in addition to the notice by publication ('06 ch.17). This brings the state in line with the great majority of jurisdictions in this matter.

The most important change in stockholders liability was the adoption by Kansas of the constitutional amendment proposed by chapter 542 of the laws of 1905, reducing liability for debts to the amount unpaid on stock subscriptions in place of liability to a

sum equal to the stock held. This leaves but two states, California and Minnesota, allowing recourse against holders of fully paid stock to others than laborers and employees.

Rhode Island now permits corporations to amend their charters so as to give the company a lien on its stock for assessments or other indebtedness of a stockholder to the corporation or to give the company a preference in the matter of purchasing its stock from a stockholder desiring to sell. If, however, these powers are added by amendment it is very properly provided that all the stockholders must assent ('06 ch.1326).

Dissolution and receivers. Virginia has adopted an act allowing corporations to dissolve without resort to judicial proceedings upon vote of two thirds in interest of the stock and filing the proper certificate with the State Corporation Commission. At any time within three years from the dissolution or within a like time from the expiration of a charter the corporation may be revived by a two thirds vote of the stock ('06 ch.327).

New York has adopted an important act aimed at abuses incident to receiverships both on the part of receivers and their attorneys. The compensation of both has been placed under the direct supervision of the court. The receiver's commissions, except in proceedings for voluntary dissolution, have been cut from 5% on the first \$100,000 received and disbursed and 2½% thereafter to an amount not exceeding 2½% straight commissions on the amount handled, in the discretion of the judge appointing him. The maximum fee of \$12,000 a year is retained, as is the provision permitting the court to grant, on the final accounting, an extra allowance of 2½% on the gross sum handled in cases where the services rendered warrant it. The compensation of attorneys of receivers must be fixed by contract approved by the Supreme Court ('06 ch.349).

New York has simplified voluntary dissolution by judicial proceedings by materially reducing the time required to complete the same ('06 ch.293). Anything which encourages those interested in an unsuccessful corporation to resort to regular proceedings for dissolution rather than mere abandonment of the enterprise is a step in the right direction.

Combinations and monopolies. Arkansas revised its antitrust act of 1899 to include combinations in restraint of trade formed outside the state. A provision was added whereby purchasers of commodities from offending corporations are not only not liable for the purchase price but may recover any money or value which they have paid therefor. A rather curious provision was inserted

to aid the prosecution of offenders. The Attorney General or prosecuting attorney may obtain from the court an order for the examination in Arkansas of any nonresident officer, director, employee or agent together with the books and records in his custody before a commissioner. The latter may serve notice upon the attorney of record for the defendant or upon any officer, agent or employee requiring the production of the witness and record within six days plus the necessary time required for travel. Upon failure to produce the witness at the time and place fixed in this notice, judgment shall be rendered against the corporation by default ('05 ch.1). \$5000 was appropriated to employ counsel to assist the Attorney General to enforce the act ('05 ch.88).

In Iowa, Governor Cummins's recommendation relative to the prohibition against lowering the price of oil in any locality sufficiently to destroy competition bore fruit in chapter 169 of the laws of 1906, prohibiting such unfair competition under penalty of a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5000 or imprisonment for not less than one year or both.

Ohio has granted immunity from prosecution to witnesses in prosecutions for violations of the law against conspiracy and combinations in restraint of trade ('06 p.313).

Congress has confined the immunity clause in the prosecution of monopolies to natural persons, thus remedying a flagrant abuse of a very necessary privilege (U. S. '05-'06 ch.389).

During 1906 one antitrust statute was declared unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of Montana held that Penal Code § 321, prohibiting combinations to fix prices, violated that provision of the federal Constitution guaranteeing to all persons the equal protection of the law, since it excepted from its provisions persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture (*State v. Cudahy Packing Co. et al.*, 82 P. 833).

ROADS¹

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The Legislatures of only about one fourth of the states were in session during 1906, but notwithstanding this fact some very important road laws were enacted.

Arrangements were completed for the issue of \$50,000,000 in bonds in New York and an appropriation of \$5,000,000 was made from the proceeds to build state aid roads. Rhode Island followed the example of New York by providing for the issue of \$600,000 in bonds, the proceeds of which are also to be applied to the permanent improvement of state roads.

A state highway commission was created in Virginia and a new form of state aid adopted whereby the state is to furnish convict labor free to any county which will agree to supply necessary materials and teams and have the roads built under the direction of the State Highway Commission. In view of the facts that this form of aid involves but little outlay on the part of the state and that it is of substantial assistance to the counties it may be adopted in many other states where the revenues are small and where the convict labor and road problems are alike perplexing.

It is gratifying to note that while the legislators throughout the country are making extensive preparations for the permanent improvement of the public roads, some of them have not forgotten the earth road. In Iowa and Virginia, the value of the split log drag has been emphasized by the passage of appropriate laws authorizing its use in the maintenance of earth roads.

The regulation of motor vehicles on country roads and city streets continues to claim a considerable share of the attention of the law-makers. The Legislature of New Jersey was the first to recognize the fact that automobile tires, bound with chains to prevent slipping, are injurious to macadam and gravel roads. Suitable legislation to prevent the use of such tires was enacted.

¹ See also Governors' Messages and Index of Legislation, 2700.

During 1906 the Legislatures of 12 states adopted 81 bills relating to road improvement and automobile regulations. A brief synopsis of 39 of the most important of these measures is presented herewith.

Georgia. The speed of automobiles is limited to 10 miles an hour in Catoosa ('06 p. 395), Gwinnett ('06 p. 426) and Walker ('06 p. 460) counties. These acts also require that automobiles be registered in these counties and that their numbers be properly displayed. Fines and penalties are attached for violations.

Iowa. An act ('06 ch. 62) authorizes the use of the split log drag in maintaining earth roads. Dragging must be done under the direction of the road superintendents, who may allow not to exceed 50 cents a mile for each dragging or \$5 a mile for dragging the road for one year.

Another act ('06 ch. 63) provides that all persons who use wagons on public roads with tires not less than 3 inches in width for hauling loads exceeding 800 pounds in weight shall receive a rebate of one fourth of their highway tax, provided such rebate shall not exceed \$5 a year.

Kentucky. Any county in this state owning turnpike roads is authorized ('06 ch. 106) to collect tolls on such roads, provided the same is agreed to by a majority of the legal voters of the county. The fiscal courts are required to appropriate to each road on which tolls are collected all the money so collected for the purpose of keeping the road in repair.

Where the capital stock of turnpike roads is owned by the commonwealth of Kentucky and any county or counties, the share owned by the state may be transferred ('06 ch. 45) to the county, provided the county agrees to maintain the road and to collect no tolls thereon.

If agreed to by a two thirds vote of the people, a special tax of not to exceed 25 cents on each \$100 worth of assessed property may be levied for the construction and repair of roads ('06 ch. 74). In working out the tax the road overseer may allow \$1 for each day's work and \$2.50 a day for each two horse team and wagon.

Maryland. The law regulating the use of automobiles was re-enacted ('06 ch. 449) with certain changes and amendments, the most important of which are as follows: The registration fee is increased from \$1 to \$3, one third of which is retained by the Secretary of State as his fee and the balance turned over to the state road fund. When automobiles are sold or rented they may be

operated for five days under the old number, after which time they must be reregistered. All chauffeurs operating automobiles on the roads or streets are required to register with the Secretary of State. Persons so registering are required to pay \$2, one half of which is retained by the secretary for his fee and the other half turned over to the state road fund. Every person so registering is supplied with a chauffeur's badge, which is nontransferable. Fines and penalties are attached for violations.

Massachusetts. The Massachusetts State Automobile Association was authorized ('06 ch. 234) under the direction of the Massachusetts Highway Commission to erect signboards on the public highways for the safety and convenience of those using the same.

The act regulating the use of automobiles is amended ('06 ch. 412) limiting the speed of motor vehicles to 20 miles an hour outside the limits of cities and towns; to 12 miles an hour inside the thickly settled or business parts of cities and towns; and to 8 miles an hour around curves on highways or at street crossings. Other minor changes were also made in the original act, such as fixing a penalty for those who refuse to give their names to police officials and the revoking of licenses to those who have repeatedly violated the speed regulations.

Another law ('06 ch. 353) authorizes the Massachusetts Highway Commission to prepare rules and regulations governing the use of automobiles and fixes fines and penalties for violation of the same.

Mississippi. Boards of county supervisors in counties having a population of 30,000 are authorized ('06 ch. 109) to issue bonds for the purpose of permanently improving roads from cities of at least 14,000 population to public parks. Such bonds may extend over a period of not to exceed 25 years, and bear interest at the rate of not to exceed 6%. The interest and so much of the principal as may become due each year is paid out of a special tax levied for the purpose.

New Jersey. The salary of the State Commissioner of Public Roads is increased ('06 ch. 70) from \$1500 to \$5000 a year; the allowance for his expenses is also increased from \$1500 to \$4000 a year, and the salary of the State Supervisor, who shall be a competent civil engineer, is fixed at \$2500 a year.

Roads constructed by the boards of chosen freeholders of the counties with or without state aid may be maintained ('06 ch. 322) by the township, town or borough in which they are located under the direction of the State Commissioner of Public Roads.

The purchase or condemnation of toll roads which have been permanently improved with stone or gravel may be paid for, one third by the state and two thirds by the county. Ten per cent of the two thirds may be paid by the township or municipality in which the road is located. The county may borrow money temporarily to pay its share for such roads.

Roads partially in one county and partially in another may be improved ('06 ch. 38) jointly, each county paying its proportionate share of the cost. Lands for widening may be secured by gift, condemnation or purchase, and bonds may be issued for a period of 50 years, bearing interest at 4% to pay for improvements. The levy of a tax to pay interest and principal is provided for.

A general law regulating the use of automobiles (ch. 113) was approved April 12, 1906. It provides that automobiles shall be supplied with brakes and suitable signals; and that motor vehicle tires shall not be fitted with chains when used upon gravel, macadam or other improved roads or pavements, except when the same are covered with snow or ice. Drivers of motor vehicles must be licensed and vehicles registered annually, the fee being \$1 for license and \$3 for registration. The speed of automobiles is limited to 1 mile in 7 minutes on sharp curves on streets and highways; 1 mile in 4 minutes at the junction of prominent crossroads in the open country; 1 mile in 5 minutes in built up parts of cities or villages; and on country roads, 1 mile in 3 minutes. Penalties and fines are provided for violations of the various provisions.

New York. The issue of the \$50,000,000 in bonds, provided for in section 12, article 7 of the Constitution, was legalized May 16, 1906 (ch. 469). Funds realized from the sale of these bonds are to be expended under the Higbie-Armstrong state aid law in the permanent improvement of public highways, the state paying one half of the cost, the counties 35% and the townships 15%. The bonds are to be issued in two classes, *A* and *B*. Class *A* bonds are to run for a period of 50 years and bear interest at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ and are redeemable from a fund maintained by the state. An annual tax of .0055 of a mill upon each \$1 of property for every million dollars worth of bonds outstanding is provided to pay interest and to create a sinking fund with which to redeem class *A* bonds.

Class *B* bonds also bear interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ and are to be paid for in 50 equal annual instalments by the counties and townships wherein the proceeds have been applied to the improvement of highways. Such counties and towns as do not desire to avail themselves of funds derived from the sale of these bonds may pay

their share of the cost of state aid roads in cash. Interest and principal on class *B* bonds are paid by a tax which is levied on a basis of 70% upon the county and 30% upon the town. \$5,000,000 was appropriated out of moneys realized from the sale of these bonds for the purpose of improving the highways according to the state aid laws.

An act to authorize towns to raise money for highway purposes and to prevent snow blockades on highways by the substitution of wire for other fences was reenacted with amendments ('06 ch. 311). Not to exceed \$100 a year may be levied and expended by the commissioners of highways for the purpose of purchasing fence wire. This wire may be donated to property owners who will agree to use it on the highways in replacing fences which now cause snow-drifts.

Section 37 of chapter 568 of the laws of 1890 is amended ('06 ch. 149) so as to provide that persons who live on and improve private roads shall be given credit for such work, or that such roads may be annexed to the highway district, and if in a money system town, the person so working a private road may be paid for work performed thereon.

The town law relating to highway commissioners is amended ('06 ch. 384) so as to provide that towns which have adopted the money system and have more than one highway commissioner may reduce the number of commissioners to one, if agreed to by a majority of the voters at a special meeting.

The highway law is amended ('06 ch. 363) providing that supervisors and the highway commissioner or commissioners of towns receiving state aid shall annually report to the State Engineer on forms provided for the purpose, all expenditures for road and bridge purposes, sources of revenue, machinery and tools on hand. The highway commissioners and supervisors are required to use such forms for keeping accounts of moneys collected and expended as may be prescribed by the State Engineer.

The highway law is amended ('06 ch. 423) to provide that if \$1000 is not sufficient to pay necessary road expenses and for purchase of tools etc., such additional taxes as are necessary may be authorized by ballot at any town meeting. If the amount is over \$500 and less than \$1000 and is approved by the town board, the board of supervisors shall cause the amount to be levied and collected as other town taxes.

Ohio. The county commissioners are authorized ('06 p. 32) to issue bonds for the purpose of reimbursing boards of road commissioners appointed by the county commissioners for indebtedness in connection with road improvements carried on by virtue of any legislative act. Such bonds may be issued for such amounts and such length of time and for such rate of interest as the county commissioners may determine. The commissioners are authorized to levy an annual tax on all property within the precinct or road district out of which to pay interest and principal.

The Revised Statutes of Ohio in relation to the National road are amended ('06 p. 156) so as to provide that the county commissioners in any county through which the National road (Old Cumberland road) passes, are authorized to require township trustees to maintain such portions of the road as pass through their township.

The act authorizing township trustees or county commissioners to organize special road districts is amended ('06 p. 292) so as to authorize road commissioners to purchase road rollers and such other road machinery and appliances as may be necessary.

An act passed April 2, 1906 (p. 320) provides that automobiles shall be registered and fitted with brakes, signals etc. The speed of automobiles is limited to 1 mile in 3 minutes on country roads; 1 mile in 4 minutes in cities and villages, except in the closely built sections where the speed shall not be greater than 1 mile in 6 minutes and at curves, corners, and on steep grades on highways and streets, the speed shall not be greater than 1 mile in 15 minutes. Chauffeurs are also required to register and display a chauffeur's badge, which is nontransferable. Fines and penalties for violations are provided for.

Rhode Island. An act passed February 20, 1906 (ch. 1312) provides for the issue of script or certificates of indebtedness in the name of the state to the amount of \$600,000. They are to mature in at least 30 years and bear interest at the rate of not to exceed 3%. \$200,000 worth of these bonds are to be issued and sold before January 1, 1907, and the balance on or before January 1, 1908, in such instalments as the State Treasurer may determine. The amount necessary to pay the annual interest and provide for a sinking fund to pay off the bonds is to be included in the annual appropriation bill for state expenses. The funds derived from the sale of these bonds are to be expended under the direction of the State Board of Public Roads in the construction of a system of state roads, the state paying the whole cost, as provided by law.

Virginia. Provision is made ('06 ch. 73) for the establishment of a state highway commission, consisting of a state highway commissioner appointed by the Governor, who shall be a civil engineer and a citizen of the state, and the professors of civil engineering of the University of Virginia, the Virginia Military Institute and the Virginia Agricultural Mechanical College. The highway commissioner is to receive a salary of \$3000 a year and traveling expenses, and an assistant to the commissioner is to receive \$1800 and traveling expenses. Clerks and other assistants are also provided for. \$16,000 is appropriated for the use of the commission from July 1, 1906 to February 28, 1908. The commission is to collect and disseminate useful information on road building, to prepare plans and specifications for the improvement of roads throughout the state, when requested by local authorities to do so, and to direct the construction of such roads.

The commission is further authorized to furnish as many convicts from the State Prison as may be necessary to build the roads according to the specifications of the commissioner and under the direction of an engineer appointed by him, provided the local authorities agree to furnish all necessary material, tools and teams. The State Highway Commissioner is authorized to have general supervision of the construction and repair of the main traveled roads throughout the state and to recommend to local authorities and to the Governor needed improvements in the public roads. The professors of civil engineering at the universities and colleges here mentioned are required to aid the commissioner when not actually engaged in their academic work by inspecting road work and giving such information as may be desired.

An act approved March 6, 1906 (ch. 74) provides for the use of state convicts in the improvement of public roads and in the preparation of road-building material throughout the state. Such convicts when engaged in road work in any county are placed under the direction of a civil engineer and road builder appointed for the purpose by the State Highway Commissioner. \$25,000 is appropriated annually out of which is to be paid the transportation of the convicts to and from the penitentiary and for guarding, clothing and feeding them when engaged in road work.

The law relating to the establishment, construction and permanent improvement of public roads is amended ('06 ch. 318) providing among other things that the county superintendents of roads, road district boards, and road subdistrict supervisors and the State Engineer shall have control, supervision and management of the public

roads. The bill also provides that the regular county levy and district levy may be used in defraying the county's and district's proportion of the expense of constructing roads for which state aid has been obtained. Rules and plans for making roads in the counties are subject to the approval of the State Highway Commissioner.

The boards of supervisors of the various counties are authorized ('06 ch. 212) to enact such local legislation as may be necessary for the protection of roads and bridges providing the same is not in conflict with the Constitution or the general laws of the state.

Bonds may be issued ('06 ch. 107) by any county for the purpose of permanently improving roads and bridges in any county provided the same is agreed to by the qualified voters of the county. The maximum amount of such bond issue shall not exceed 10% of the total taxable values and the bonds shall be payable in not to exceed 34 years. A tax of not to exceed 90 cents on each \$100 worth of property must be levied to create a sinking fund and to pay the interest thereon. All roads built from such bond issues must be constructed according to the directions of the State Highway Commissioner.

Counties in which no special road law is in force may be divided by the board of supervisors into road subdistricts. The qualified voters of such subdistricts are authorized to meet and elect a chairman, secretary, treasurer and one or more road surveyors and to assess a subdistrict road tax of not to exceed 50 cents on each \$100 of taxable valuation. These funds are to be expended under the direction of the road surveyor of the subdistrict and according to such instructions as he may receive from the State Highway Commissioners, the county supervisors or the subdistrict meetings. The surveyor is also required to furnish such information to these authorities as may be requested from time to time. The State Highway Commissioner is required to furnish plans of split log and other drags to supervisors of subdistricts and to instruct them in their proper use.

An act relating to turnpike companies is so amended ('06 ch. 297) as to provide that when the collection of tolls on turnpikes has been suspended for a period of four months on account of the bad condition of the same, as authorized by law, three disinterested supervisors shall be appointed by the Circuit Court to make an examination of the road, and if the road is still reported to be in bad condition the Circuit Court is authorized to require the turnpike company to forfeit its franchise and charter.

Only one tollgate may be erected on any one stretch of toll road in which the state of Virginia has an interest ('06 ch. 322), and such tollgates shall be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from any city.

Chapter 43 of the Code of Virginia is so amended ('06 ch. 326) as to provide that taxes levied for road purposes by the boards of county supervisors shall not be levied on property located in incorporated cities and towns which maintain their own streets.

Automobiles must be registered ('06 ch. 299) with the Secretary of State and provided with suitable lights, brakes and signals. The speed of automobiles is limited to 15 miles an hour on country roads and 8 miles an hour in cities and towns and on sharp curves on country roads. Fines and penalties for violating the various provisions of the act are provided for.

New York State Education Department

New York State Library

REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1906

LEGISLATION BULLETIN 33¹

Libraries	Asa Wynkoop
Printing and Records	Adelaide R. Hasse
Bibliographic Notes	T. L. Cole

LIBRARIES¹

ASA WYNKOOP, NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

The legislation of 1906 relating to libraries is small in amount but is not lacking in significant items. Its most general characteristic perhaps is the tendency shown in different states to accept principles which have been tried and proved advantageous in other states, a direct effect of the study of comparative legislation which has of late been especially emphasized. Of distinct innovations there are none, unless the provisions in the Ohio law for the establishment of county library systems be claimed as such. As in other years, the matter receiving the most general attention is the state library. While most of the items relating to it are of a routine character, there is evidence even in these that it is receiving each year a better recognition as a part of the state's economy, and in two cases its powers, resources and efficiency are distinctly enlarged. The principle of contract, enabling communities to hire for a specific consideration library privileges from a library not owned by the community, a principle introduced into the laws of New York and Wisconsin in 1897 and which has since been widely adopted, receives further recognition this year in the laws of Ohio and Iowa. The subject of taxation for public libraries receives attention in two states, in one of which the legal rate of such taxation is advanced, and in the other, provision is made for issuing bonds for the erection of library buildings. In one state exemption from the operation of the collateral inheritance tax is granted. The state making the most decided advance during the year is Virginia, which doubles the annual appropriation for State Library purposes, confers many of the powers of a library commission on the State Library board and appropriates \$7500 for the establishment of a system of traveling libraries.

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 2352.

The following is a summary by topics of the more important acts of the year:

Library commissions. No new commissions are created, but provision is made for enlarged work in Massachusetts and Ohio. In Massachusetts the principle so long maintained, that state aid should be confined chiefly to moral stimulus and guidance, seems to have been greatly modified if not abandoned, and the commission is granted \$2000 annually for the material aid of public libraries. Such aid is to be given chiefly to libraries in towns not exceeding \$600,000 in valuation, and is to include gifts of books, personal visits, instruction in library matters and such other help as the commission may deem advisable. Ohio authorizes the commission to appoint a library organizer, whose duty shall be to furnish advice and information to persons interested in library work, to visit the public libraries of the state, to assist in promoting and organizing new libraries and to make an annual report to the commission of the library conditions of the state.

Founding and support. In Ohio, library boards are authorized to issue and sell bonds to provide for and furnish library buildings, subject to vote of the community. The total issue of such bonds must not exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar of assessed valuation of the district. A tax not to exceed .25 mill may be levied to provide a sinking fund for these bonds. Where a library owned by a private association offers its privileges free to the public, the township authorities are authorized to levy a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ mill to compensate the association for this privilege. In case such library shall at any time cease to operate, all books and other property bought with the proceeds of this tax shall revert to the public. The law of 1902 is also amended enabling boards of education to provide free libraries for townships, as well as for cities, villages and school districts; extending the provisions of that act to libraries jointly owned by two or more districts; and providing that a tax of 1 mill may be levied on each district for such libraries. In Iowa, cities or towns of 6000 population or less are authorized to levy a library tax of 3 mills on the dollar, instead of 2 mills as formerly. An additional tax of 3 mills may also be levied in such communities to provide a library site and building. Libraries which are open to the free use of the public not less than three days a week are exempted from the collateral inheritance tax.

Traveling libraries. New Jersey provides for traveling libraries to be used exclusively in the penal and correctional institutions of the state and appropriates \$1000 for the carrying of the act

into effect. Ohio, which holds first place in the number of centers reached by traveling libraries, increases the annual appropriation for this work from \$8000 to \$9200. Virginia, in response to a strong recommendation in the Governor's message, makes provision for a comprehensive system of traveling libraries under the direction of the State Library Board. These libraries are to be loaned to any public school in the state under such rules as may be prescribed by the State Library Board. Books to be used for school libraries must be approved jointly by the State Board of Education and the State Library Board. \$7500 is appropriated for inaugurating the system, of which not more than \$5000 may be used the first year.

Library instruction. Three states make better provision for library instruction. New York makes its first direct appropriation to the State Library School, amounting to \$7900 plus any part of \$3000 received from its tuition fees. Ohio appoints a special state officer to be known as Library Organizer, whose duty it is to visit the libraries of the state and to give advice and instruction to any persons interested in library matters. Massachusetts makes an appropriation for the purpose of enabling the commission, among other things, to provide for "visits to libraries" and "the instruction of librarians."

State library. New York passes an act providing for the acquisition of a site and for the erection of a State Education Building to house the Education Department including the State Library and the State Museum. An initial appropriation is made of \$400,000 for procuring a site and architectural plans. For the combined expenses of the State Library, Library School and Educational Extension Division an increase is made in the appropriation from \$132,720 to \$150,200. Ohio increases the annual appropriation to the State Library from \$23,060 to \$24,140. Maryland provides for the appointment by the Governor and Senate of a custodian of works of reference at a salary of \$720 a year. The Governor in his message urged the importance of establishing a Department of Legislative Reference but no action was taken beyond that just noted. Mississippi creates the office of Assistant State Librarian with a salary of \$600 a year. Virginia, in response to a recommendation in the Governor's message that larger compensation be given to the librarian and his chief assistant and that legislative sanction be given to the plans of the librarian for rehabilitating the history of the state, increases the annual appropriation for State Library purposes from \$7010 to \$14,690.

School libraries. The only general act on this subject is that of Louisiana, which provides that when \$10 shall be raised by patrons and friends for establishing a library in any public school or grade, an equal sum shall be appropriated for the same purpose by the parish school board; or when \$5 shall similarly be raised for the enlargement of any such library, the school board shall appropriate not less than \$5 nor more than \$15 for the same purpose. No more than one appropriation a year is to be made to any school or grade library. Books are to be selected from lists approved by the State Superintendent of Education. The felonious destruction or removal of such books is defined as larceny. As noted under another heading, Virginia provides for the supplying of books to any public school in the state through the system of traveling libraries.

Law libraries. Ohio provides that county commissioners shall provide rooms and bookcases, together with light and heat, for the libraries of county law library associations, at the expense of the county. Iowa increases the annual appropriation to the law department of the State Library from \$2500 to \$4000. Numerous local acts are passed in New York, relating chiefly to appropriations to judicial district or Supreme Court libraries. No clear tendency is shown in these acts, as they reflect local need or influence rather than any general principle.

Public documents. Massachusetts appoints a committee consisting of the Secretary of State, Commissioner of Public Records and the State Librarian to investigate the distribution and use of state documents and to report to the next Legislature. Ohio provides that public documents 10 years after date of current use shall be put into the care of the State Library and the State Historical Department; they are to be classified, labeled and calendared; rooms in the new Historical, Memorial and Art building are to be set apart and equipped as a Hall of Public Archives. An appropriation of \$2000 a year for three years is made for carrying the act into effect.

Miscellaneous. A special act in South Carolina is of general interest as indicating a possible solution of the race problem in library legislation in the South. This act provides that in the town of Union, where a Carnegie library has been established for the white race, a library may also be established and maintained for the colored people, in case the latter will furnish the means for the building and its equipment. When so built and equipped, "a just and suitable amount" shall be appropriated by the aldermen of

Union for its support. Ohio authorizes county commissioners to receive gifts and bequests for the maintenance of county public libraries; to contract with any library organization for the free use of their library to the people of the county; and to levy a tax not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ mill for the maintenance of county libraries or to meet terms of the contract. Iowa enacts that county supervisors, township trustees and city or town councils may contract with the trustees of a library situated outside their civic divisions for the free use of such library by the district they represent; a tax of 1 mill may be levied for meeting the conditions of such contract. This state also provides that public library trustees shall have entire control of all moneys available by gift or otherwise for the erection of library buildings. New Jersey authorizes free public libraries to accept gifts and bequests of art objects and to meet such conditions regarding the care of such objects as may be stipulated in the gift or bequest.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND RECORDS¹

ADELAIDE R. HASSE, NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Public documents. Printing. The following states held sessions in 1906: Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia. Of these Iowa, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Virginia, Kansas and Massachusetts passed laws affecting the printing and distribution of public documents. In the following review the acts of Arkansas of 1905 are included as well as a constitutional amendment made by the state of Oregon.

Arkansas passed one law in 1905 which concerned public printing ('05 ch.270). By this she amended section 6421 of Kirby's Digest and provided that all printing let under this section be done in the state of Arkansas. It is further provided that, should there be cause for belief that an agreement or combination exists among the bidders or printers of the state on any contract all bids may then be thrown out. The competition thereupon becomes free and open without regard to location. Iowa makes six amendments to the code ('06 ch.3). Section 1 of the act converts the official register from an annual to a biennial publication, to be issued in an edition of 40,000 copies in the odd numbered years. Section 2 is immaterial. Section 3 provides a new scale for the number of copies of each kind of document to be printed. This is most clearly stated in tabular form, and is as follows:

TITLE	FORMER NO.	NO. UNDER '06 CH.3	REDUCTION
Governors biennial messages.....	3 000	2 500	500
Governors inauguration	2 500	2 000	500
Auditor's biennial	3 000	2 500	500
Treasurer's "	2 000	2 000	
Superintendent of Public Instruction..	4 500	4 000	500
Agricultural College	3 000	2 000	1 000
Board of Public Health.....	3 000	2 500	500
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	4 000	3 500	500
Auditing on insurance.....	6 000	4 000	2 000
Commissioners of pharmacy.....	3 000	2 500	500
² Railroad commissioners.....	4 000	3 000	1 000
² Board of Control.....	4 000	3 000	1 000
Assessment of railroad property.....	2 000	2 000	
Secretary of State on lands.....	2 000	1 500	500
" " oil inspection	2 000	1 500	500
Board of Dental Examiners.....	2 000	1 500	500
Pioneer Lawmakers Association.....	1 200	1 200	
Reports not specified.....	2 000	1 500	500
	53 200	42 700	10 500

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 67 and 2363.

² 2000 of the 3000 copies to be bound in cloth.

The executive council is given power to reduce the number of copies printed of any one document, whenever the books of the document accountant in the office of the Secretary of State show that a less number will supply all necessary needs for such publication. Section 4 of the act provides for an edition of 1000 copies of the collected documents bound in half sheep. In assigning the distribution of this edition the Secretary of State is made custodian of remaining copies of which he may dispose at his discretion. The state assumes the transportation charges on all matter distributed under this section. This retrenchment in state printing carries out Governor Cummins's recommendation in his message of January 8, 1906, for a statutory amendment reducing the number of copies of documents printed.

By virtue of act of March 16, 1906 (ch.42) and resolution of March 22, 1906 (p.545), Kentucky makes two important provisions relative to public printing. Under the act of March 16, the office of Superintendent of Public Printing is created. This officer is to be appointed by the Board of Printing Commissioners for a term of four years, at a salary of \$1500 a year. The duties of the office are the superintendence of all printing done by the public printing contractor of the state under specifications furnished by the Board of Printing Commissioners. Under the resolution it is provided that a joint commission be appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate to revise the laws governing the public printing contract. The commission is directed to report to the Governor, in time to enable him to transmit the report to the next session of the General Assembly. In his message of January 2, 1906, Governor Beckham comments on the saving to the state by reason of the change from the old system of electing the public printer to the present system of letting contracts to the lowest bidders. He refers in addition to defects still existing in the printing law and to the expediency of remedial legislation.

The bulk of New York's legislation of 1906 relative to public printing is all amendatory of the state printing law of 1901. Three amendatory acts and one act providing additional clauses to the act of 1901 were passed. The first act, of April 27, 1906 (ch.330) amends section 2 of the law of 1901 and provides that separate contracts, involving an expense of more than \$500, may be made at any time for printing of any description not specifically mentioned in contract made under the amended act. The second act, of May 9, 1906 (ch.359) amends section 10 of the printing law of 1901 relating to bids for department printing, the amendment requiring

a certified check of \$10,000 to be presented with each bid. Forms for bids accompany the act. The third New York printing act of 1906, passed May 11 ('06 ch.417) adds sections 16 and 17 to the printing law of 1901. These new sections further define the powers and duties of the State Printing Board and limit the office expenses of the board to \$10,000 a year. The act of May 16, 1906 (ch.476) amends sections 6, 7 and 8 of the printing law of 1901. This act affects the printing and delivery of the stitched but unbound copies of the legislative journals, bills, messages and reports. The journals are required to be printed in an edition of 759 copies within 48 hours after receipt of copy. They are to be delivered as follows:

STYLE	TO WHOM	NO. COPIES
Stitched.....	Superintendent of Documents of Senate.....	180
"	" " " Assembly.....	290
"	State officers	40
"	State Library	2
Bound	Clerks of Senate and Assembly.....	remainder

The bills are to be printed in an edition of 1000 copies of each bill within 24 hours after receipt of copy. They are to be delivered as follows:

STYLE	TO WHOM	NO. COPIES
Unbound.....	Superintendent of Documents of Senate.....	270
"	" " " Assembly.....	670
"	State Library	2
"	State officers	40
Bound	Clerks of Senate and Assembly.....	remainder

Of these bills the contractor is also required to print an additional 300 copies of any or all general Senate and Assembly bills respectively, and 500 copies of substitutes for engrossed bills as may be ordered by the clerks of the Senate and Assembly.

Of the Governor's message, reports of standing or select committees and other communications which may be ordered by either house, the contractor is required to print 759 copies of each. These are to be delivered as follows:

STYLE	TO WHOM	NO. COPIES
Stitched.....	Superintendent of Documents of Senate.....	186
"	" " " Assembly.....	290
"	State Library	2
"	State officers	40
Bound	Clerks of Senate and Assembly.....	remainder

Ohio, by act of April 2 ('06 p.198) amends section 321 and section 323 of her Revised Statutes. Section 321, while providing that the printing contracts be awarded to the lowest bidder, allows

the Commissioners of Printing discretion in awarding the contract by providing that it shall go to that lowest bidder having proper facilities to insure prompt execution of the contract. It also provides that all printing done under the section be done within the state, and that certain printing must be done in Columbus or within 50 miles thereof.

By constitutional amendment of section 1, article 12, Constitution of 1857, adopted on initiative petition June 4, 1906, Oregon provides for legislative regulation of her public printing and binding.

On March 14, 1906, Virginia passed an act (ch.216) amending and consolidating chapter 19 of the Revised Code and subsequent acts relating to public printing. The actual changes in provisions effected seem not to be emphatically vital. While the number of copies to be printed and the distribution of the journals does not seem to have been altered, it may be of use to persons interested in public printing to know that the distribution of the majority of the reports is provided for in this act.

The Senate concurrent resolution 20 passed by the Kansas Legislature in 1903, but which failed to be published in the statute book of that year, is now printed as chapter 545 of the 1905 laws. It is a proposition to amend the Constitution of 1859 altering the mode of selecting the public printer from the former one of legislative appointment to the present one of popular election. The first election under this provision took place in November 1906.

Distribution. By virtue of chapter 80 of the laws of 1905 the Secretary of State of Arkansas is directed to send to the University of Arkansas a copy of all printed state documents providing the State Library is first supplied, and to send to the university copies of all state documents to issue from the press in the future. Section 3 of this act further directs the Secretary of State to send to the same university all surplus federal documents from the State Library. This provision is in direct conflict with the recent ruling of the Superintendent of Documents which denies to depository libraries the right of removal of federal documents.

Massachusetts follows up her statutory provisions for the distribution of her state documents by authorizing an investigation "of the distribution, use and preservation of state publications" ('06 r.57). The Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Commissioner of Public Records and the State Librarian are the persons authorized to make this inquiry, the result of which, with suggestions for such legislation as to them may seem expedient, they are to report to the next General Court.

Provision for the distribution of bound volumes of journals, bills and documents is made by New York ('06 ch.475), amending sections 12, 14 and 47 of the legislative law of 1892. Sections 12 and 14 are not germane to the subject of this article. Section 47 provides for distribution as stated, the result being as follows:

DOCUMENTS	TO WHOM	NO. COPIES
Journals, bills and documents..	Senate Library.....	2
“ documents.....	Assembly “	5
Bills.....	“ “	3
Journals, documents.....	{ Counties, public officers, incorporated } { colleges and universities in states }	132
Journals, documents.....	Literary exchanges by Regents.....	135
Journals, bills, documents	State Library	2
Bills.....	Executive chamber	1
“	Secretary of State.....	1

History. Records. Memorials. Chapter 215, acts of Arkansas, 1905, “Act to authorize the appointment of a history commission . . .” was vetoed by the Governor, was passed over his veto by the constitutional majority of both houses and was filed in the office of the Secretary of State on April 27, 1905. The provisions of the act empower the president of the Arkansas Historical Association, headquarters at Fayetteville, to appoint five persons from the active membership of the association, who are to constitute the Arkansas Historical Commission. It is made the duty of the commission to print a report, the nature of which is defined in the act, and the first number of which is to be submitted to the Governor in season for transmittal to the next session of the Legislature. Not less than 500 nor more than 1000 copies of this report are to be printed, the management of the sale and distribution of which are left to the commission. The commission is further directed to investigate the “present state of preservation of all extant sources of information concerning the history of Arkansas.” An appropriation of \$1000 is made to aid in printing the above mentioned report and of \$250 for expenses incurred in the aforesaid investigation. The commissioners serve without compensation.

Anniversary celebrations. Chapter 325 of the laws of New York, 1906, creates the corporation of the “Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission,” names the members and trustees of the same and appropriates \$25,000 for the purposes of the act.

Ohio authorizes ('06 p.163) county commissioners to appropriate money for county centennial celebrations after submission of the question to popular vote. This act became a law on April 14, 1906, without the Governor's approval.

Archives. Records. Colonial laws. The only state passing an act on this subject during the past year was Iowa. This act ('06 ch.142) entitled "Preservation of Public Archives," was approved April 10, 1906. It provides that, subject to the judgment of the executive council, the State Library and the Historical Department of Iowa shall receive for custody all original public documents and other official papers 10 years after current use of such documents, etc. The executive council is authorized to equip apartments for this material in the Historical Memorial and Art building now in process of erection. Here the papers are to be arranged, filed and calendared, the rooms thenceforth being known as the Hall of Public Archives. The sum of \$2000 a year for three years is appropriated for carrying out the purposes of the act under the direction of the trustees of the State Library and the Historical Department.

Historical societies. Kentucky passed an act on March 16, 1906 (ch.28) appropriating \$5000 for the publication of *The Register*, a magazine of the society, for the purchase of objects of historical interest and for the salary of a secretary-treasurer.

Scenic and historic places. Only four acts were passed relating to this subject, one by New Jersey, two by New York and one by Rhode Island. New Jersey ('06 ch.100) appropriates \$12,000 for the purchase of Old Tavern House, Haddonfield, thereby supplementing chapter 128 of the laws of 1902. New York appropriates \$50,000 for the acquisition of the well known Watkins Glen property by act approved May 31, 1906 (ch.676) and \$25,000 by act of same date (ch.686) providing for the preservation of the mansion and blockhouse formerly owned by Sir William Johnson. Rhode Island appropriates \$1500 ('06 r.40) to be expended by the Secretary of State acting with the Rhode Island Historical Society for the purpose of suitably marking sites of historical interest in the state.

Memorial. Monuments. The liberal appropriation of \$5000 is made by New Jersey to commemorate the ill advised policy of George 3 towards the American colonies. This grant is made as an acknowledgment of the efforts of the New Jersey chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to secure the erection of a monument at Greenwich, Cumberland co., the object being to memorialize the burning of a cargo of tea on board the British brig *Greyhound* in 1774. When the \$5000 shall have been expended for this purpose, the care and supervision of the monument devolve upon the freeholders of Cumberland county.

Remaining legislation on the subject of this article will be seen by reference to the Index of Legislation to relate to battle flags, grave markers, medals, memorial buildings, memorials on battlefields and memorials to individuals. By far the largest sums appropriated for memorials on battlefields were those made by the Southern States. Mississippi heads the list with an appropriation of \$50,000, followed by Maryland with one of \$25,000. These sums are for general monuments in memory of Confederate dead. Next in amount of appropriation is New Jersey, with \$6000 for a regimental memorial. Again for memorials to individuals the Southern States lead in the generosity of the appropriations. Georgia makes two grants of \$15,000 each for statues to Generals Gordon and Oglethorpe respectively. True Massachusetts does provide for a portrait of Lincoln but makes no specific appropriation, stipulating merely that the expenditure should be within \$21,000.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES ON SESSION LAWS, REVISIONS, AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION PUBLICATIONS

January 1 to December 31, 1906

T. L. COLE, STATUTE LAW BOOK CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Session laws

Sessions were held during the year, beginning in the months stated (all in 1906), and printed in the number of volumes stated, in the table following:

STATES AND TERRITORIES	REGULAR ANNUAL	REGULAR BIENNIAL	EXTRA OR SPECIAL	NO. OF VOLUMES
California . . . . .	.....	.....	June <i>a</i>	1
Delaware . . . . .	.....	.....	May <i>b</i>	1
Georgia	June . . . . .	.....	.....	1
Illinois . . . . .	.....	.....	April <i>c</i>	1
Iowa . . . . .	.....	January ..	.....	1
Kentucky . . . . .	.....	January ..	March	1
Louisiana . . . . .	.....	May . . . . .	.....	1
Maryland . . . . .	.....	January ..	.....	1
Massachusetts	January ..	.....	.....	1
Mississippi . . . . .	.....	January ..	.....	1
New Jersey	January ..	.....	.....	1
New York	January ..	.....	.....	2
Ohio . . . . .	.....	January ..	.....	1
Pennsylvania . . . . .	.....	.....	January	1
Porto Rico	January ..	.....	.....	1
Rhode Island	January ..	.....	.....	1
South Carolina	January ..	.....	.....	1
Texas . . . . .	.....	.....	March <i>d</i>	1
Vermont . . . . .	.....	October ..	.....	1
Virginia . . . . .	.....	January ..	.....	1
20 states	7	8	6	19

a On account of San Francisco fire.

b To be printed with 1907 laws.

c To adopt a primary election law.

d 2d called session. Primary election law.

Revisions, compilations, etc.

California. Kerr's Annotated Codes (to 1905 inclusive). v.1 (Political); v.2 (Civil); v.4 (Penal). Unofficial.

Henning's General Laws (to 1905 inclusive). iv. Unofficial.

Florida. General Statutes 1906 (to 1905 inclusive). iv. Official.

Massachusetts. Annotated Supplement to Revised Laws (1902-6 inclusive). iv. Unofficial.

Michigan. Index to Compiled Laws (1897) and Public Acts (1898-1905). iv. Official.

Mississippi. Code 1906 (to 1904 inclusive). iv. Official.

Missouri. Annotated Statutes 1906 (to 1905 inclusive). 5v. Unofficial.

New York. Unofficial:¹

General Laws and other General Statutes; annotations, index and tables of laws, by Robert C. Cumming and Frank B. Gilbert. v.4. (supp. to 1st ed.) 1902-6. 1906.

Code of Civil Procedure, as amended 1906, by G. Chase. 1906.

Annotated Code of Civil Procedure, with amendments to the close of the Legislature of 1906, by Frank B. Gilbert. 1906.

Code of Civil Procedure, by Amasa J. Parker jr; revised by Albert J. Danaher. Ed.6. 1906.

Parson's Code of Civil Procedure, by J. C. Thomson. Ed.31. 1906.

Supplement to Stover's Annotated Code (1902-5 inclusive) by A. J. Parker jr. 1906.

Code of Criminal Procedure and Penal Code as amended; ed. by L. R. Parker. 1906.

Code of Criminal Procedure and Penal Code as amended (1893-1906 inclusive). Ed.25. 1906.

Code of Criminal Procedure and Penal Code, including amendments of 1906 by C. D. Rust. Ed.20. 1906.

Code of Criminal Procedure and Penal Code as amended 1906; ed. by J. T. Cook. 1906.

North Dakota. Revised Code 1905. iv. Official.

Ohio. Bates' Statutes 1907 (to 1906 inclusive): Ed. 6. 3v. Unofficial.

West Virginia. Annotated Code 1906 (to 1905 inclusive). iv. Unofficial.

Wisconsin. Sanborn's Supplement to Statutes (1899-1905 inclusive). iv. Unofficial.

Constitutional conventions

Oklahoma. A convention to adopt a constitution, on which the state of Oklahoma may be admitted, met at Guthrie November 11, 1906. What publications have been issued by or for it are not as yet known.

Maryland. The question of holding a constitutional convention will be submitted to the vote of the people in November 1907.

Michigan. The necessary legislation for the convention authorized by the vote of the people in April 1906 will probably be passed at the session of 1907.

¹ List supplied by the New York State Library.

New York State Education Department

New York State Library

REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1906

LEGISLATION BULLETIN 33m

Taxation Frank A. Fetter

Inheritance Tax Max West

State Finance Frank A. Fetter

TAXATION¹

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Most of the tax measures in 1906 of general significance may be grouped as last year, under two main headings: (I) those relating to the general property tax, and (II) those relating to special forms of taxation. Under the general property tax come (1) study and reform of taxation; (2) objects selected for taxation; (3) the situs of personal property for taxation; and (4) modes of assessment and collection. Under special forms of taxation come (1) general business taxes and (2) various special taxes on corporations.

General property tax

Study and reform of taxation. The Governor of New Jersey suggested trying to reach the half billion dollars' worth of tangible personal property which now escapes the assessor; and he also recommended a commission to study the subject of taxation of various kinds of transportation corporations. The Governor of New York recommended that a commission be provided to inquire into the subject of taxation for state and local purposes, and accordingly a commission of 15 was authorized and appointed ('06 ch.346). The results of its study were transmitted to the Legislature January 15, 1907. The pamphlet of 189 pages contains four parts: (1) a main report signed by all the members, (2) three supplemental reports embodying differing views on the personal property tax and on possible substitutes for it in the form of a graduated habitation tax on an income tax, (3) some valuable appendixes, (4) drafts of proposed legislation. The main report, on the essentials of which all the members were agreed, is drawn in a conservative and practical spirit and it favors a graduated inheritance tax on the Wisconsin model instead of the present one, it somewhat simplifies the corpora-

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 800.

tion taxes, and it changes somewhat the mode of applying the stock transfer tax. It favors also the extension of the plan of assigning to the localities a definite share of certain kinds of taxes, and suggests the apportionment each year to the local divisions of the variable surplus in the state treasury in excess of \$10,000,000. The Tax Commission of California, appointed a year ago, made a very complete report, especially advocating the separation of state and local sources of taxation. This plan was also held up as an ideal by the Governor of Louisiana, who said that "the object aimed at would be the eventual separation of state and parish taxation, giving to each of these political divisions its own subjects of taxation, and its own assessment machinery." The wisdom of the latter part of the suggestion is somewhat doubtful. The Governor of Ohio urged a further step in the reduction of the levy for state purposes in order to attain more fully the object of separation.

Taxable objects. Exemptions. The exemptions of the year may be classed under the five headings used in previous years: (1) Exemption of public property is not touched upon. (2) Exemption of special persons or businesses: Massachusetts ('06 ch.315) exempted to the amount of \$1000 veterans of the Civil War and their widows, provided that the whole estate of the person does not exceed \$5000. On the contrary, the law of South Carolina ('04 ch.252) exempting Confederate veterans from the business tax, was declared unconstitutional as denying the equal protection of the laws. (3) Exemption of fraternal, educational and religious institutions: Mississippi ('06 ch.119) exempted property operated for a Confederate soldiers home; Iowa ('06 ch.48) the funds of fraternal beneficiary associations; Texas ('05 p.410) the endowment funds of educational and religious institutions invested in bonds or mortgages or in land or other property for a period of two years, when this property was taken to protect loans; California ('05 p.1072) readopted the resolution of last year exempting a particular polytechnic college. (4) Exemption of tangible personal property to a limited amount: no measure of this sort was passed, but the law of Oregon ('03 ex. sess. p.28) relieving householders from taxation to a certain amount, was declared unconstitutional as opposed to uniform and equal taxation. (5) Exemption of credits and loans: Massachusetts ('06 ch.493) exempted from all taxation, within the state, bonds or certificates of indebtedness issued by the commonwealth; New York ('06 ch.90) exempted bonds of the city of Buffalo from city taxation only.

Taxation of intangible personalty. The Governor of Mississippi made the only recommendation that the holders of solvent credits be forced to list them for taxation. Maryland ('06 ch.794) passed an amendment of only local significance, imposing an income tax of 8% upon the gross amount of interest received from mortgages in one county (the same law already applied to nine other counties). In Louisiana ('06 ch.215) a constitutional amendment was submitted to the people providing for the exemption of mortgages, but it was rejected in November. In Tennessee, the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional a provision exempting state bonds from assessment in assessing the shares of stock in corporations, declaring this to be a nonuniform and unequal tax. The Governor of California recommended a constitutional amendment repealing the present prohibition of contracts for the payment of the tax on mortgages by the borrower; the Legislature adopted the constitutional amendment to be voted upon by the people. New York made the most important change of the year in mortgage taxation, amending the law of 1905 imposing an annual tax of $\frac{1}{2}\%$ by substituting a recording tax of the same amount payable only once.

Situs of personal property. New York sought to reach more of the personal property of wealthy men nominally residing outside of the state by taxing ('06 ch.248) the personal property of nonresidents in some cases when its actual situs is in the state. Arkansas ('05 ch.146) made timber sold separately from the land personal property to be assessed where the timber is located, and ('05 ch.303) made timber rights separately assessable (apparently to be treated as real estate, though no formal declaration to that effect was made). Oregon's laws of 1905 (ch.156, 162) which sought to tax in several counties foreign sheep coming into the state for pasturage, and live stock pastured in more than one county, were declared unconstitutional as imposing unequal and nonuniform taxation.

Modes of assessment and collection. The Governor of Virginia advised the abolition of the office in each judicial district of Examiner of Record, the purpose of which is to reach intangible personal property; but no action was taken. The Governor of Louisiana recommended the election of assessors instead of their appointment by the Governor, and the establishment of a State Board of Equalization; and the Legislature acted on both suggestions ('06 ch.8, 63, 78, 182). Louisiana, in thus adopting the very unsatisfactory method employed in most other states, took a step in what is probably the wrong direction. New Jersey, moving the

other way, provided ('06 ch.120) for a county board of taxation in each county, composed of three members, to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The only measure of the year looking toward central assessment was that of Arkansas ('05 ch.168) making it the duty of the Board of Railroad Commissioners to assess all private cars used in the state.

Special forms of taxation

The distinction between special forms of taxes on individuals and those on corporations is difficult to maintain this year, as the only taxes of that kind in 1906 applying to individuals are business taxes which are applicable also to corporations.

Business taxes. Georgia amended the general tax law ('06 p.21) providing a tax on the business of trading stamps, and made a special law applying to insurance business only. The Governor of Kentucky recommended a tax on the business of rectifying spirits, and the Legislature ('06 p.549) imposed a license tax of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents a gallon. Louisiana ('06 ch.62) lowered generally the license taxes on business and professions.

Incorporation taxes. Arkansas ('05 ch.261) imposed a minimum fee of \$30 for issuing a charter of \$25,000 or less, and an additional \$5 for each additional \$25,000 of capital stock. This fee is in addition to that now required to be paid to the county of incorporation. Kentucky ('06 ch.2) imposed an incorporation fee of 25 cents a hundred words.

License taxes on corporations. California ('06 ch.19) raised the annual license tax on corporations from \$10 to \$20. New Jersey ('06 ch.19) imposed as a franchise tax, on certain public utility corporations not now subject to a tax on gross receipts, an annual fee of $1/10\%$ on stock up to \$3,000,000 and of about $1/20\%$ on larger amounts. The Governor of New York called attention to an abuse in the corporation law, in that a foreign corporation with, for example, \$3,000,000 of authorized stock, but actually employing only \$200,000, all in New York, would have its license fee computed on the basis of \$200,000, while a like domestic corporation would have to pay on its entire authorized capital. The law passed ('06 ch.474) attempts to correct this and various other minor difficulties in the corporation taxation.

Insurance. The Governor of Ohio questioned the wisdom of making insurance business a source of revenue beyond the expenses of the department of supervision. Louisiana ('06 ch.214) lowered

the rate of taxation of premiums on life insurance companies and limited it to risks located in the state; and ('06 ch.66) defined more accurately the method of computing and assessing the insurance companies.

Banks. The Governor of New York again recommended the repeal of the tax on the surplus of savings banks. Decisions in two states overthrew former laws taxing banks: the Maryland law ('04 ch.212) relative to franchise tax on savings banks, being pronounced invalid because of defective title, and the law of Montana exempting personal property of trust deposit and security companies being pronounced unconstitutional as imposing an unequal tax.

Transportation and transmission companies. The Governor of Mississippi urged that railroads and other corporations should be taxed on their real value as nearly as is the farmer's wealth. The Governor of New Jersey recommended the taxation of the main stem of railroads at the average rate by the state, and a law ('06 ch.82) to this effect was passed. New Jersey likewise ('06 ch.290) imposed heavier franchise taxes on street railways, the annual franchise tax upon gross receipts, now 2%, to be annually increased $\frac{1}{2}\%$ until it attains in the year 1911 a rate of 5%. Maryland likewise ('06 ch.712) increased its tax on gross receipts of certain corporations, particularly transportation, safe deposit and fertilizer companies. The franchise tax on gross receipts of railroad companies is made a minimum of $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ and a maximum of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ (formerly 8-10% and 2%). The tax on telegraph, express car, safe deposit and trust companies was made $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ (formerly 2%); on telephone, oil, pipe line, fidelity and some other companies, 2% (formerly 1%); and on electric light companies, 1% (formerly $\frac{3}{4}\%$); on electric construction and gas companies, and on fertilizer companies, $1\frac{1}{2}\%$. Oregon, by two laws, adopted on initiative petition June 4, 1906, imposed an annual license of 3% on gross earnings of express, telegraph, telephone, sleeping car, refrigerator car and oil companies.

Resume

The year shows some serious and valuable study of taxation, especially in the states of New York and California. The trend of sentiment is strongly toward separation of state and local sources of taxation. The exemptions of the year are exceptionally few and unimportant. Changes in the taxation of intangible personalty are also very slight, and, what is unusual in recent experience, the indications are perhaps as much in the direc-

tion of enforcing it as of abandoning it. The most important measure of this nature is the recording tax on mortgages in New York.¹ Continued effort to fix the situs of property where physical wealth lies is noticeable. One state (Louisiana) changes from the appointment of assessors by the governor to popular election by localities (a decentralizing move), while another state (New Jersey) extends the appointing principle, and one state (Arkansas) makes an important move toward central assessment.

The special taxation of corporations is the most noticeable tendency of the year. Incorporation or license fees are raised in at least five states (Arkansas, Kentucky, California, New Jersey, New York). In insurance taxation there are two indications (Ohio, Louisiana) of a tendency toward moderation. But in the taxation of transportation companies, three states (New Jersey, Maryland, Oregon) make pretty marked advances, those of New Jersey perhaps being the most important changes of the year, in the matter of corporation taxation.

¹See article by the writer, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, August 1906, p. 613.

INHERITANCE TAX¹

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There was but little inheritance tax legislation during 1906. The most important law was one repealing the Ohio direct inheritance tax of 1904. Governor Pattison, in his message of January 1906, expressed the belief that it was the wish of the great majority of the people of the state that the law should be repealed, and the Legislature adopted his suggestion by repealing it "except as to estates in which the inventory has already been filed at the date of the passage of this act" ('06 p.229). This curious exception would seem to impose a penalty for the prompt filing of inventories.

The Kentucky Legislature imposed a 5% collateral inheritance tax with an exemption of \$500 and a discount of 5% if the tax is paid within nine months ('06 ch.22, art.19).

Governor Blanchard of Louisiana suggested that the tax on direct inheritances might well be reduced to 2½% and that on collateral inheritances to 5%, and recommended that the inheritance tax be made progressive. The Legislature adopted only the first part of his recommendation, reducing the direct inheritance tax to 2% and the collateral to 5% ('06 ch. 109). As before, the tax does not apply when the property inherited has borne its just proportion of taxes prior to the time of inheritance.

Iowa adds stepchildren and their descendants to the list of exempted relatives ('06 ch.54), and defines the exempted institutions so as to include hospitals, public libraries and public art galleries kept open to the free use of the public not less than three days of each week ('06 ch.55).

The New Jersey Legislature authorizes a discount of 5% on taxes paid within one year ('06 ch.228), and also provides that when no letters testamentary or of administration are taken out within one year from death it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Treasury to enter into an agreement in writing with any person or persons giving him information of the property liable to taxation, to pay to such person or persons out of the tax collected from such property such proportion thereof as shall be fixed by said comptroller ('06 ch.227).

¹See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 836.

The Governor of Georgia repeated the recommendation of an inheritance tax contained in his message of 1905, but no action seems to have been taken upon these recommendations.

STATE FINANCE¹

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Public lands, parks and buildings. The most important suggestion regarding public lands made in governors messages of the year was that of the Governor of Virginia, who advocated a policy of state ownership of the riparian lands which, constituting a natural monopoly and likely to increase in value, he said, should not be disposed of in fee simple, but rented or leased for long terms. This recommendation in the direction of the single tax on land values was not acted upon by the Legislature.

The only important extension of the state park system authorized was in New York which extended Palisades park to include the mountain lands lying along the west bank of the Hudson in Rockland county ('06 ch.691).

California soon after the earthquake appointed a commission to purchase sites and to erect state buildings in San Francisco, and appropriated a half million dollars for the purpose (Cal. '06 ch.16). No state undertook a new capitol building, but three states (Kentucky, New Jersey and Wisconsin) provided for the completion, improvement or enlargement of the present capitol buildings. The Governor of Ohio recommended that an appropriation of \$100,000 for a governor's residence be made, but neither this state nor any other took action on this subject. The only legislation on insurance of state buildings was in Kentucky ('06 ch.148-49) which withdrew the authority by which the public buildings of the state had been insured.

Public officials and accountability. Two indications are given of the tendency of salaries upward: Iowa ('06 ch.4) increased the salary of the clerk of the State Land Office to \$1500 (formerly \$1200); Maryland ('06 ch.551) increased by about 20% the salaries of most of the guards and attendants at the state's buildings in Annapolis. Louisiana ('06 ch.128) defined and made punishable as misdemeanors the use by officers of their positions for their own private interests, forbidding them to profit directly or indirectly from any contract in which they might have part. The Legislature of Virginia appointed the regular annual auditing committee re-

¹See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 770, 849.

quired by the Constitution, whose duty is to examine the accounts of the state financial officers. The Governor of Virginia recommended the creation of the office of special accountant.

The Governor of Ohio recommended that it be made mandatory upon all those in charge of state institutions to purchase of the lowest bidder only after competitive bids had been called for.

Six of the states passed some legislation relating to the use of banks as state depositories (Cal. '05 p.1062; Ky. '06 ch.5; La. '06 ch.128; Md. '06 ch.453; Pa. '06 ch.11; Va. '06 ch.145). The purpose of these acts was almost exclusively to prescribe the method of selecting such depositories and to impose conditions making for greater security. Three governors touched upon this subject in their messages. The Governor of Mississippi advises the establishment of state depositories, but no action was taken in that state. Ohio and Pennsylvania advised the securing of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest in place of 2% now paid by the banks acting as depositories, but in neither case was such action taken.

Debts. Virginia was the only state taking vigorous steps toward the payment of its debt. The sum of \$74,000 annually was added to the present income of the sinking fund, and a formal declaration was made of the intention of the state to redeem all its obligations and to pay its outstanding indebtedness rapidly.

Tax rate. Idaho again passed a resolution to amend the Constitution ('05 p.441), as referred to in the review of last year, to repeal the sliding rate and to permit the rate to remain undiminished as the assessed valuation of property increased. This was adopted in November.

Altogether, this year was even less eventful in the matter of financial policy for the states than was last year. Not a single measure of large importance is noticeable, and the only measures of more than commonplace character are those mentioned in the foregoing brief summary.

STATE GOVERNMENT, LAWMAKING AND ELECTIONS¹

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State government

Constitutions. No entirely new constitution was adopted in 1906, although numerous amendments were made. In Michigan the proposition to hold a constitutional convention was adopted at the 1906 election, and the question of calling a constitutional convention was referred by the Legislature of Maryland to a popular vote to be taken in November 1907. Governor Utter of Rhode Island recommended that a convention be assembled in that state, but no action was taken by the Legislature.

Oregon (initiative petition) provided that the question of calling a convention might at any time be referred to the people by the Legislature, and upon initiative petition must be so referred.

Amendments. An unusually large number of constitutional amendments, 70 all told, were submitted to the people in 1906. No less than 20 states voted upon amendments. California passed upon 14, Louisiana 12, Idaho 7, Florida, Oregon and New York 5 each. Of these amendments 46 were adopted by the voters, and 24 were rejected; in addition to which 6 amendments failed to pass the Legislature a second time in states where this is a necessary step. The bulk of these amendments was proposed in the Southern and Western States; only 9 were voted upon in the central and northeastern groups.

An interesting feature of the 1906 amendments was the application of the Oregon plan of proposing constitutional amendments by means of the initiative petition. Five such amendments were submitted to the voters of that state, and 4 were adopted by the people. The amendments favorably acted upon covered the local referendum, home rule charters, the submission of the question of calling constitutional conventions upon initiative petition, and state printing and binding, while a woman's suffrage amendment was defeated. It is not easy to exaggerate the importance of this Oregon

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 15.

departure, which opens up a new and interesting field of constitutional experiment.

In general, the amendments adopted covered such questions as taxation and finance, as, for example, the authorization of a bond issue or tax; or affected the salaries and number of judges and the jurisdiction of the courts. Among the amendments rejected, it is not easy to discover any general tendency or direction. In fact, with few exceptions the amendments considered do not touch upon any very fundamental principles in state government, but are strongly suggestive of unrest and dissatisfaction with existing governmental machinery.

Governor. No notable changes were made in the office of governor, except that his power of appointment was increased by the creation of new state offices to be filled by him. Governor Blanchard of Louisiana protested, however, against this general tendency and declared that popular election is the proper method of choice in such cases. In that state the Supreme Court judges, the Registrar of the Land Office, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration have recently been removed from the list of gubernatorial appointees and placed under the system of popular choice.

The salary of the governor was advanced from \$8000 to \$10,000 in Ohio ('06 p.365); but, on the other hand, the California constitutional amendment increasing the salary of the governor from \$6000 to \$10,000 was rejected by the voters ('05 p.1073).

Civil service. Civil service laws were recommended by the Governors of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, but only in Pennsylvania did legislation follow. There the reform movement produced a law ('06 ch.18) applicable to cities of the first class. This, however, includes Philadelphia only. The act provides for a commission consisting of three members, to be appointed by the mayor and to hold office for a term of five years. Appointments to the classified service are to be made from a certified list containing the four applicants averaging highest. Removals or reductions may be made, providing the employee is given a written statement of the reasons for such action, and is allowed to make a written answer. Both statements are then entered upon the public records of the commission. The exemption features of the law are interesting in that the commission may except any office from the classified service, provided a public hearing is given and any taxpayer who desires to be heard is given an opportunity. Exemptions may also be made "where peculiar and exceptional qualifications of a

scientific, professional or educational character are required, and upon satisfactory evidence that, for specified reasons, competition in such special cases is impracticable, and that the position can best be filled by the selection of some designated person of high and recognized attainment in such qualities."

Massachusetts ('06 ch.210) provided that police officers under civil service should not be removed, reduced, suspended or transferred, except for just cause and for reasons specifically given in writing. Another act of the same state ('06 ch.306) provides that any appointing officer in a city under civil service shall, on application of the civil service commissioners, file with the auditor a list of city employees, stating the character of the service rendered, the title of the office, the regular salary or wages paid, and all other payments of any kind made to such appointees. A pension system for Union veterans of the Civil War is provided by a New Jersey law ('06 ch.252). Any such veteran who has served continuously for 40 years in state, county, city or township office may be retired by the authority having power to appoint his successor. In this case the pension to be paid is one half of the compensation received at the time of retirement.

New offices and boards. Inasmuch as 1906 was an off year in state legislation, the number of new offices and boards is a comparatively small one. Only some 20 were organized, while few were abolished. Agriculture, commerce, charities and corrections and public health are most largely represented, while industrial, educational and quasi scientific interests follow closely.

Boards of forestry were provided for in Maryland ('06 ch.294) and Rhode Island ('06 ch.1322), and a state board of agriculture, forestry and immigration in Kentucky ('06 ch.90)¹, while in Iowa the secretary of the State Horticultural Society was made State Forestry Commissioner ('06 ch.52). In Mississippi ('06 ch.102-3) the Department of Agriculture and Commerce was organized, to be under the charge of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Statistics and Immigration, elected by the people for a term of four years.

Of a commercial or financial character were the Rhode Island State Board of Accountancy ('06 ch.1370), the Virginia Bureau of Insurance ('06 ch.112), the Louisiana State Board of Equalization ('06 ch.182) and the Board of Liquidation of State Debt ('06 ch.20).

For the protection of the public health were the Massachusetts State Commission for the Blind ('06 ch.385), the New Jersey

¹ Made up of certain state officers and also one citizen to be elected from each Appellate Court district.

Board of Undertakers and Embalmers ('06 ch.219), and for charitable purposes the Kentucky State Board of Control for Charitable Institutions ('06 ch.18)¹, the New York State Board of Managers of Reformatories ('06 ch.684), and the South Carolina State Board of Pardons ('06 ch.13).

Of an educational nature were the Kentucky Normal Executive Council, a board made up of state officers ('06 ch.102), and the Louisiana State Board of Examiners of Teachers, similarly composed of state officers ('06 ch.55).

In Mississippi the Legislature authorized the creation of the State Geological, Economic and Topographical Survey,² with power to appoint a State Geologist ('06 ch.111), and in Massachusetts a State Commission on Industrial Education was provided ('06 ch.505).

Of a miscellaneous character were the Maryland Board of Shell Fish Commissioners ('06 ch.711), the South Carolina State Board of Fisheries ('06 ch.60), the Kentucky State Racing Commission ('06 ch.137) and the New Jersey Chief Inspector of Power Vessels ('06 ch.91).

Temporary boards. Thirty-four temporary boards were authorized. Of these about half were intended to act in regard to some public memorial; others to represent the state at expositions; and others to choose a site for or supervise the construction of some public work of the state. The Legislature, furthermore, authorized the organization of 35 temporary boards or commissions, to make special inquiries or investigations. Eight of these were designed to draft or codify laws, while two, in Iowa and Wisconsin, were to investigate the subject of insurance; two others, in Louisiana and New York, to inquire into the subject of taxation; and three, New Jersey, New York and Ohio, the matter of water supply. Other subjects covered were boys' training, consumptives, spinal meningitis, fish, scallops and lobsters, cold storage poultry, armories, the block signal system, gas fixtures, memorials, riparian rights, and the University of Wisconsin.

State institutions. A number of state institutions were authorized by the various Legislatures. Of these nine were concerned with charities and corrections, including institutes for tubercular patients in Iowa and Maryland and reform schools in Arkansas and Southern Carolina, and five with education, including the normal schools in Kentucky, a state school of agriculture in New York.

¹ Reorganization of an existing board.

² Composed of various state officers.

and one such school for each congressional district in the state of Georgia.

Abolition of offices. A few offices were abolished by legislative action. The New York Board of Examiners of Barbers was abandoned ('06 ch.256), after an experience of four years.¹ The office of State Assayer and Chemist was abolished by Virginia ('06 ch.27), after an existence of 33 years. The River Improvement Commission of New York ('06 ch.418) and the Ohio Canal Commission ('06 p.304) were abolished, and their powers transferred to other departments of the state government.

Centralization. Centralizing tendencies in 1906 were not conspicuously evident. In Ohio the State Inspector of Oils replaced the inspectors of districts 1 and 2 ('06 p.359). In New York the characteristic method of control over state institutions was further exemplified in the creation of the State Board of Reformatories, to manage the Elmira and Napanoch reformatory institutions ('06 ch.684). This system involves a special board for each special class of institutions, so that New York now has a commissioner of lunacy, with control over institutions for the insane; a state board of charities, with control over charitable institutions; a prison commission, with control over state penal institutions; and lastly a state board of reformatories.

Kentucky ('06 ch.18) provides for a state board of control of charitable institutions, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, at a salary of \$2500 each. The Boards of the State Hospitals for the Insane and the Institute for the Feeble-Minded are abolished, and their powers and duties transferred to the newly created board.

Conclusion. The general tendency in 1906 follows that of previous years covered by this review, with few pronounced or conspicuous features evident. A smaller number of boards and officers than usual was created, and from this small number it is impossible to deduce any clear-cut conclusions.²

Legislature

Salaries. The salary of members of the Legislature was increased in Ohio from \$600 to \$1000 a year, with a deduction of \$10 a day for absence from sessions ('06 p.287). Virginia increased the salary of members from \$240 to \$540, and for an extra session from \$120 to \$250 ('06 ch.235). The California

¹ Compare California '03 ch.151; Kansas '05 ch.70.

² See 1905 Review, p.151.

amendment fixing the salary of the legislators at \$1000 a session in place of \$8 a day ('05 p.1075) was rejected, and the proposed amendment in Texas ('05 p.412), substituting \$1000 a session in place of \$5 a day, was not ratified by the people at the election.

United States senators. Ohio was added to the number of states on record as having petitioned Congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment requiring the election of United States senators by direct vote ('06 p.406). This list now includes 24 states.¹ An interstate convention was held at Des Moines, Iowa, in December on the invitation of the Iowa Legislature ('06 p.212). Twelve states participated in this conference, and a committee was appointed to urge the passage of resolutions calling for a constitutional convention.

Bills. California provided that bills should not be introduced after 40 days from the opening of the session, instead of 50 as previously required ('05 p.1075), except on consent of three fourths (formerly two thirds) of the members. Mississippi required that laws granting a donation or gratuity to any person or object should be passed only by two thirds vote of the members-elect of each house ('06 ch.238). Virginia legislated against erasing, altering, secreting or destroying pending bills or resolutions ('06 ch.160). An Ohio law made it a misdemeanor to refuse to appear before the Assembly or any committee, and answer any pertinent question, or produce any pertinent books, papers or documents ('06 p.99).

Lobbying. An anti-lobbying act was passed by New York state ('06 ch.321). This law requires registration of legislative agents employed to promote or oppose legislation, on a docket kept by the Secretary of State, with a statement as to the person by whom and the purpose for which employed; and requires the filing of a statement within two months after the close of the session as to the expense incurred in the employment of such agent. The employment of persons whose compensation is contingent upon the passage or defeat of any legislative measure is forbidden. This act follows the general outline of the most advanced laws upon this subject already upon the statute books of Wisconsin (1898), Maryland (1900) and Massachusetts (1902). The evils of lobbying were denounced by Governors Warfield of Maryland and Herrick of Ohio, but no action was taken in these states.

Special legislation. Kansas adopted a constitutional amendment providing that the courts shall determine whether or not a

¹ See 1905 Review, p.152, for list of these states.

given law is repugnant to the constitutional provision against special legislation ('05 ch.543). The evils of special legislation were pointed out by Governors Stokes of New Jersey and Higgins of New York. Governor Stokes called attention to the fact that of the 7000 laws on the statute books of that state, about 1700, or 25%, relate to municipal government, and that about 70% of the remainder were acts for specific purposes under "the guise of general legislation." Governor Higgins objected to "bills granting corporate charters where the objects of the corporation could be obtained under general laws; bills legalizing bond issues, changing names of corporations, private claim and escheat bills, private bills legalizing acts of notaries public and other officers, and bills private or local in their purpose, but general in form." He also suggested that the expense of passing private bills should be borne by the parties in interest and not by the state.

Direct legislation. 1906 was a year of progress toward direct legislation. Three states, Delaware, Montana and Oregon, adopted a system of initiative and referendum in a sweeping form. Delaware voted that the Legislature should provide a system of advisory initiative and advisory referendum, this vote itself having no binding force ('05 ch.53). Montana adopted a constitutional amendment providing for a complete scheme of initiative and referendum ('05 ch.61). The initiative on state affairs may be had on petition of 8% of the voters four months before the election, provided that in each of two fifths of the whole number of counties 8% of the county vote is secured on the petition. The referendum must be granted on petition of 5%, if within six months after adjournment of Legislature, provided two-fifths of the counties furnish 5% each; or a referendum may be required by the Legislature itself without petition. Laws relating to appropriations, constitutional amendments, and local or special laws are excepted from the initiative, and to this class of exceptions are added, in the case of the referendum, laws necessary to the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety. It is also provided that the veto of the Governor shall not extend to measures referred to the people by the legislative or by initiative referendum petition. Any measure referred to the people shall still be in full force and effect, unless the petition for reference is signed by 15% of the voters, in which case the law shall be inoperative until passed upon at an election and the result determined.

The Oregon amendment, which was itself originated by initiative petition and not by the Legislature, extends the general referendum already existing to any items, section or part of any act of the

Assembly, but provides that this shall not prevent the remainder of the act from becoming operative. Furthermore, the initiative and referendum are now extended to the legal voters of every municipality and district as to all local, special and municipal legislation, in these districts. These powers are to be exercised as provided by general law, except that cities and towns may provide for the manner of exercising the initiative and referendum locally, but even in this event not more than 10% of the voters may be required for a referendum, nor 15% for the initiative.

Thus far systems of state initiative and referendum have been adopted in South Dakota, 1898, Utah, 1900 (but ineffective by reason of failure of Legislature to provide a definite percentage), Oregon, 1902, Montana, 1906, Delaware (advisory), 1906; and Illinois has an advisory referendum law provided by the Legislature in 1901. The Legislatures of Massachusetts and Nevada have acted favorably upon constitutional amendments, authorizing the initiative and referendum, but the lack of approval by the next Legislature defeated the propositions. In Missouri a similar amendment was defeated at the election of 1905.

Elections. Political parties

Suffrage. New York provided that any woman owning assessed property may vote at an election to decide the question of the incorporation of a village. This law also disfranchises such men as had been dependent upon the property of their wives for the right to vote, in elections to decide the question of incorporation, or upon a proposition. On the other hand, Oregon rejected the proposed constitutional amendment authorizing woman's suffrage in that state.

Other minor changes were made in the suffrage laws. Louisiana ('06 ch.38) made desertion from national or state military service punishable by forfeiture of franchise, while Massachusetts ('06 ch.481) permitted veterans exempt from poll tax to register and vote without regard to this.

Corrupt practices. The wave of legislation in 1905 regarding corrupt practices continued into 1906. Of special importance are the measures passed by New York ('06 ch.502, 503) and Pennsylvania ('06 ch.17). The New York law was intended to strengthen the somewhat ineffective act of 1890. Both of these laws provide for statements by political committees as well as by candidates, and both provide that no expenses shall be incurred, except of the classes authorized in the act. The New York list, which is rather more

liberal in this respect than that of Pennsylvania, includes rent of halls and compensation of speakers, music and fireworks, advertisement and incidental expenses of meetings, posters, lithographs, banners and literary material, payments to agents to supervise the preparation of campaign articles and advertisements and furnish information to newspapers; for advertising, pictures, reading material, etc.; for rent of offices and clubrooms, compensation of clerks and agents; for attorneys at law; for preparation of lists of voters; for necessary personal and traveling expenses of candidate and committeemen; for postage, express, telegraph and telephone; for preparing nominating petition; for workers and watchers at the polls, and food for the same; for transportation of sick and infirm to the polls. The Pennsylvania law includes fewer items, but requires a statement from candidates for nomination in the primary as well as from candidates for election. Both acts provide rather carefully for their enforcement. In New York, on application of the Attorney General, District Attorney, any candidate, or any five voters, the Supreme Court may compel a statement by order in proceedings for contempt. The New York law also forbids contributions from corporations, prohibits contributions by judicial candidates altogether, and solicitation of judicial candidates.

Minor acts were passed by a number of states. New Jersey enacted stringent provisions against bribery, including under this any undue influence on employee by employer ('06 ch.206). A long list of prohibited expenditures is also given. This includes payments for entertainment, for fitting up clubrooms for social or recreative purposes, or providing uniforms for any organized club, payment for insertion of articles in newspapers or magazines, unless labeled as paid advertisements ('06 ch.208). Georgia ('06 p.46) included contributions of money or other things of value for the purpose of buying a vote under bribery.

There are now 14 states and territories with corrupt practices acts on their statute books.¹ Of these, the laws of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are most complete in their provisions.

Corrupt practices acts were recommended by Governors Warfield of Maryland, Stokes of New Jersey, Higgins of New York, Pattison of Ohio, and Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, and, in the national field, by President Roosevelt in his message of December 5, 1905.

Primary elections. Strong support of primary reform was given by Governors Deneen of Illinois, Herrick and Pattison of

¹ See 1905 Review, p.160, for complete list.

Ohio, Cummins of Iowa, Blanchard of Louisiana and Warfield of Maryland. Governor Cummins declared that although at first, "as between nominations by plurality and by conventions," he had been inclined to favor the latter, he had been convinced that "we must either accept the primary system, in so far as it is applied with direct nominations, as a whole or the convention system as a whole. With these alternatives before me, I have no hesitation in declaring that I am for the primary system of nomination by plurality, rather than of nomination by conventions."

Governor La Follette, on the other hand, advocated the adoption of a system of preferential voting. Under this system, "The ballot provides opportunity for the delegate to indicate his second choice. If no candidate has an absolute majority of first choice voters, then the ballots cast for the candidate receiving the least number of votes on the list are assorted with reference to second choice for the remaining candidates. If no one of them receives a majority of first and second choice ballots, a similar assortment of the ballots of the lowest remaining candidates is made on the basis of second choices and added to the votes of other candidates and so on until some candidate has a majority of first and second choices." A bill providing for this system was introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature, but failed to pass.

Ten states legislated regarding the subject of primary elections, and of these, three, Illinois, Louisiana and Pennsylvania, passed comprehensive and important acts.

The Illinois law ('06 p.436) was enacted at a special session, necessitated by the fact that the law of 1905 had been declared unconstitutional.¹ The grounds upon which the act was declared invalid were the special requirements for Cook county, which were considered as special legislation, the requirement of a fee from candidates, the delegation of legislative power to party committees in authorizing them to decide whether nominations should be made by plurality or majority vote. The main features of the 1905 law are embraced in the act of 1906. The law is state-wide in application, compulsory in character, and provides almost all of the guaranties of a regular election. Primaries of all parties are held at the same time and place. No provision is made for city elections, however. In order to obtain the constitutionally necessary uniformity, the county is abandoned as a primary unit, and the delegate district, composed of not more than seven election precincts or districts, is substituted.

¹ *People v. Board of Election Commissioners*, 77 N. E. 321. See 1905 Review, p.163.

In general, the law provides for the nomination of candidates by delegate conventions, in the ordinary way, but with some interesting variations. Candidates for practically all offices may have their names printed on the primary ballot, on filing a petition signed by 2% of the qualified primary voters of the district. At the same time an unofficial delegate ballot is voted containing lists of delegates to the several conventions. Delegates to state, congressional and senatorial conventions only are instructed to vote for the candidate in their delegate district receiving the largest number of votes, but in the case of other officers no such binding instructions are given. In no case is the direct vote for candidates other than advisory in character. A candidate for office may receive a plurality or majority of the popular vote, but this does not in any event entitle him to a nomination, against an opponent who has a larger number of delegates.

Pennsylvania ('06 ch.10) and Louisiana ('06 ch.49) enacted thorough-going direct primary laws, which deserve careful examination. The Pennsylvania law applies to all except state and borough or township officers, and covers the choice of party committeemen as well. The law is compulsory, conducted under the general election laws, and held at public expense. Primaries of both parties must be held on a fixed date and at the same place. The ballots are furnished by the state, and names of candidates are printed upon petition of 200 electors, in case of a member of Congress, judges and state senators, 50 for members of the lower house, and county officers, and of 10 voters for all other officers and for delegates. Balloting is conducted under the Australian plan. The voter, if challenged, must swear that at the preceding general election he voted for a majority of the candidates of the party at that election. Nominations are made in all cases by a plurality vote.

The Louisiana law ('06 ch.49) includes all offices, state and local, and that of United States senator and representative as well. The act applies to special as well as to regular elections, and its provisions are compulsory. The ballot is furnished by the state and balloting is secret. Nominations are made by majority vote, and if no choice is made on the first ballot, a second is held within four weeks, in which the highest two contest. Each candidate for United States Senate, Congress, Governor, Railroad Commissioner, judge of Supreme Court, or any state office is required to make a deposit of \$250, which is returned to him in case he polls 10% of the vote cast for that office, or unless he withdraws before the primary.

The expense of the primary is defrayed partly by the state, which pays the cost of ballots and stationery on state or congressional elections. Other expenses for offices are paid by the candidates, who are assessed by the party committees, while payments for election commissioners and clerks, and rent of polling places, are made by the local governmental authorities.

The law also provides for the organization of a State Central Committee, which must consist of one member from each parish, one from each ward in New Orleans, and three members at large in each congressional district. These members must be elected at the primary held for governor. The committee is given power to direct and order how all subordinate or local committees shall be organized and constituted, fix their number, regulate their term of office, provided the same shall not be for a longer term than four years, and the time of their election, provided, however, that the members of all committees shall be elected in a direct primary.

The Michigan act, to which reference was made in the last Review (p.161), was adopted by referendum vote of the state and candidates were nominated at the same time that the act was adopted. Among the important features of this law was the provision that nominations for state officers should be made by not less than a 40% vote, and that if this minimum percentage was not obtained the choice of a candidate should be left to the convention. A special act of the same year, applying to Alpena county, provided that a 25% vote should nominate,¹ and that in the absence of such a vote, a second primary should be held, within one week ('05 ch.476, special acts).

New Jersey ('06 ch.236) provided that where a ward or township constitutes an assembly district, nomination shall be made by the convention method instead of direct primary, while a Maryland law excepts the choice of delegates to state nominating conventions from the provisions of the primary law of 1904 ('06 ch.407).

The Nebraska act of 1905 (ch.66) was declared unconstitutional in the case of *State v. Drexel* (105 N. W. 174). In addition to defects in the title of the act, objection was made to the requirement of a fee for filing nomination papers, in this case fixed at 1% of the legal emoluments of the office sought. These changes were declared to be arbitrary and unreasonable, "and unrelated to the expenses of a primary or the value of the services rendered and

¹ With certain exceptions; see section 20.

as objectionable as if the test was based on a property qualification, or the amount the elector had contributed to the public revenue."

Including the states added in 1906 there are now direct primary systems, mandatory in nature and covering most offices, in Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Wisconsin.¹ Of these states, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oregon and Wisconsin cover state as well as local offices, while Michigan covers state but not local offices and Minnesota local, but not state offices. In Kentucky, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, North Dakota, New Jersey and Texas direct nomination is mandatory, but only local in scope.

Nomination. The Iowa law ('06 ch.43) forbidding the nomination of any person as a candidate for any one office by more than one party was amended by excepting candidates for the office of judge of the district court, who are indorsed by a bar association, or by a convention of attorneys in the district. Ohio ('06 p.176) provided that in filling a vacancy on a ticket a party committee should not name a candidate of another party or a candidate nominated by petition.

Elections. Iowa ('06 ch.36) has provided for biennial election of all state officers in the even years, and also of senators and representatives, county and township officers as well, so that hereafter no general elections will occur in the odd years.

Ballot. Iowa ('06 ch.44) has required the removal of the party circle from the ballot, but retains the party column. This plan of ballot is found also in Montana. Other states that have abolished the party circle altogether are Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Iowa. The Wisconsin coupon ballot, referred to in the 1905 Review (p.167) was rejected by the people on its submission.

Voting machines were authorized in Colorado ('05 ch.84), which adopted a constitutional amendment authorizing such a method and an optional statute providing a specific plan, at one and the same time. Rhode Island ('06 ch.1349) also authorized the use of the machine for balloting. The Rhode Island law is unusually definite in describing the requirements the machine must be able to meet and the conditions under which they shall be used.

Registration. An important registration law was enacted in Pennsylvania ('06 ch.12). The act provides for registration in

¹ See 1905 Review, p.165-66, for summary of primary legislation.

cities of the first and second classes, under a board of four members appointed by the Governor of the state. In cities of the third class ('06 ch.13) registrars for each precinct are to be appointed by the county commissioners. Personal registration is required, and a number of drastic features are found in the law. A personal description of the voter is taken, designating whether he is white or colored, his approximate age, height and weight. He is also required to sign his name, if able to write. If challenged, a number of other inquiries are to be made, and his distinguishing marks are indicated on the "Registrar's Description," including among these the color of his hair, place of business, etc.

In case of illness or unavoidable absence at registration time, a person eligible to register may appear before the commissioners and be registered by them.

In Louisiana ('06 ch.141) a registrar of voters is to be appointed for each parish, except Orleans, by the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General acting as a board, and the present power of assessors regarding registration of voters is devolved upon these registrars. Ohio ('06 p.270) provided that the city council of any city where registration is not required by law may provide for a general registration in the several wards or precincts thereof. Cities of less than 11,800 may require registration as now provided by law.

Michigan (local acts '05 ch.425) made elaborate provision for a central counting board, made up of the board of county canvassers, the board of city canvassers, the corporation counsel and the comptroller of Detroit. All ballot boxes are returned to this board as soon as possible after the polls are closed and counted by them. At 2 o'clock a collection is made of ballots voted up to that time, with some exceptions, and the remainder are returned at the close of the election.

Conclusion. The most conspicuous tendency of the election legislation of 1906 is the movement toward the direct primary, as seen in Louisiana and Pennsylvania, where marked progress was made, and the effort to control party expenditures as evidenced in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Of all the states, Pennsylvania was by far the most conspicuous in such legislation, enacting in one session a civil service law, a registration law, a primary law and a corrupt practices act. Probably no Legislature ever accomplished more work of such a character at one session than the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1906.

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REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1906

LEGISLATION BULLETIN 33P

Local Government Delos F. Wilcox
Local Finance Frederick R. Clow
Municipal Functions John A. Fairlie

LOCAL GOVERNMENT¹

DELOS F. WILCOX PH.D., SECRETARY DETROIT MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

City government

New Jersey commission. One of the most significant pieces of legislation affecting municipal government enacted in 1906 was the provision by the Legislature of the state of New Jersey for a municipal government commission ('06 p. 741). Under this provision the Governor was authorized to appoint three persons as commissioners to consider and to report to the Governor and to the Legislature on the first day of its next session in regard to the whole system of municipal government in the state, including cities, towns, boroughs, villages, counties and townships. In its preamble the resolution declared that "municipal government is that form of government which most directly affects the people and therefore should be so economically and efficiently administered as to bear as lightly as possible upon them." It further declared that "under the present provisions of the Constitution of New Jersey the Legislature has been in the habit of enacting at every session a mass of municipal legislation, general in form but special in application, which has resulted in the encumbering of the statute books and has caused confusion and difficulty for municipalities not intended to be affected." It further called attention to the fact that a large part of the time and energy of the courts is spent in the construction and application of this doubtful legislation, and asserted that "the principle of local self-government is recognized to be fundamental and essential to the welfare of the people."

¹See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 2430.

The report of the commission is to include the following:

A The functions and powers of said municipalities in their relations to the state, to the citizen and to each other, respectively, and how far such functions and powers should extend.

B How far and in what respects, if any, such municipalities, or any of them, may, with safety, be relieved from legislative control in order to promote the principle of local self-government.

C What, if any, general restrictions should be placed upon the powers and functions of such municipalities, or any of them, with respect to taxation, the issuance of bonds or other municipal obligations, and the creation of municipal indebtedness in general.

D What, if any, constitutional changes are necessary or advisable with relation to municipalities in order to restrict or to safely enlarge their powers and functions.

The commission is also to report legislative measures to carry out any or all of the purposes agreed upon by it, "having in view the curtailment of municipal legislation, the production of greater certainty in municipal law and efficiency in municipal government, and the decrease of taxation and of municipal burdens in general."

It is provided that the expenses of the commission when approved by the Governor shall be paid by the State Treasurer on the order of the Comptroller.

Home rule. During the year considerable progress was made in the extension of municipal home rule. Most important of all the legislation in this line were the constitutional amendments adopted by the people of Oregon establishing the right of cities to frame their own charters and of the people of cities to initiate local legislation and demand the referendum on local measures.

It will be remembered that a home rule amendment was passed by two successive Legislatures a few years ago, but that no provision was made for its submission to the people. The amendment adopted on June 4, 1906, was proposed by initiative petition. It provides that "the Legislative Assembly shall not enact, amend or repeal any charter or act of incorporation for any municipality, city or town. The legal voters of every city and town are hereby granted power to enact and amend their municipal charter, subject to the Constitution and criminal laws of the state of Oregon" (art. 11 § 2). This amendment was approved by the following vote: yes, 52,567; no, 19,852.

The other amendment referred to was also proposed by initiative petition. It provides that "the initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people by this Constitution are hereby further reserved to the legal voters of every municipality and

district as to all local, special and municipal legislation of every character in or for their respective municipalities and districts. The manner of exercising said powers shall be prescribed by general laws except that cities and towns may provide for the manner of exercising the initiative and referendum powers as to their municipal legislation. Not more than 10% of the legal voters may be required to order the referendum, nor more than 15% to propose any measure by the initiative in any city or town" (art. 4 § 1a). This amendment was adopted by the following vote: yes, 47,678; no, 16,735.

These two constitutional amendments, brought before the people by means of initiative petitions and approved by an overwhelming vote, establish municipal home rule upon a firmer and more radical basis in Oregon than it has heretofore had in any state. The results, as they work out in practical operation, will be watched with great interest by students of municipal legislation.

In California, the destruction of San Francisco, San José and other towns by earthquake and fire led to the submission at an extraordinary session of the Legislature, held in June 1906, of an amendment to the Constitution giving the city and county of San Francisco and the city of San José the right to amend their charters by a three fifths vote of the electors without the necessity of the amendments being ratified by the Legislature ('06 p. 88). Under the scheme proposed, charter amendments would be submitted by the city council and would take effect immediately after being ratified by a three fifths vote of the electors, and "be forever as valid and effective as though such amendment or amendments had been approved by the Legislature." This proposition was submitted to a vote of the people and was rejected in November 1906.

In New York the Legislature passed amendments to the charter of the city of Kingston ('06 ch. 108) by which it was provided that in case the common council shall become tied on any question and while in such condition shall adjourn or take a recess in excess of one hour, at the next session of that body the mayor may appear and preside and have a casting vote and also vote upon any other questions or matters that may come up for consideration at the meeting.

In Pennsylvania the so called Philadelphia ripper bills, passed in 1905 for the purpose of transferring from the mayor to the city councils the appointment of the director of public safety and

the director of public works, were repealed ('06 ch. 19) as a result of the dangerous upheaval of municipal decency in Philadelphia.

The Legislature of Virginia passed a law ('06 ch. 24) conferring upon the council of any city or town in the state general authority to appoint municipal officers and employees, or to confer upon the mayor or the head of a municipal department the power to make such appointments. This piece of legislation is interesting chiefly in that it attempted to give to the cities a larger control of the details of municipal organization than was specifically granted by their several charters.

In Kentucky legislation enacted in 1906 we find one illustration of the tendency of state Legislatures to override municipal policies. An act was passed ('06 ch. 125) reciting that certain cities of the second class had abolished the office of city solicitor and it was deemed necessary that these cities should have the service of such an officer. For this reason the Legislature declared that an emergency existed and ordered the act providing for the appointment of such an officer by the mayor to take immediate effect.

Classification of cities. When the present New York Constitution was adopted in 1894, cities were divided into three classes for purposes of general legislation. The first class included cities of over 250,000 population; the second class cities of from 50,000 to 250,000 population, and the third class cities of under 50,000 population. For some unexplained reason, the Legislature of 1906 voted to submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution ('06 p. 1896) so that all cities above 175,000 will be included in the first class. Apparently this is for the purpose either of getting Rochester into the first class or of getting it out of the second. The amendment before being submitted to the people must be approved by the Legislature at another session.

In Kentucky an act was passed ('06 ch. 101) enumerating the cities belonging to each of the six classes into which the Kentucky cities are divided by the Constitution. This enumeration shows 1 city in the first class, 4 in the second, 4 in the third, 31 in the fourth, 61 in the fifth, and all others not enumerated in the sixth.

The General Assembly of Virginia passed a law ('06 ch. 32) providing that when a city of the second class attains a population of 10,000 it shall thereby be deemed to have become a city

of the first class. The Virginia laws provide for ascertaining the population of a city at any time by a special local census.

Consolidation of municipalities and change of boundaries. The most important consolidation of cities effected by legislation last year was that of Pittsburg and Allegheny. A law passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1905 (ch. 161) was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the state on the ground that it was special legislation. It seems that the act of 1905 provided that where two cities situated in the same county are or may be contiguous to each other, the city having the smaller population, as shown by the last preceding federal census, may be annexed to the city having the larger population. It was further provided that "for purposes of this act, cities separated by a stream, river or highway shall be included under the term contiguous."

In Pennsylvania local or special legislation regulating the affairs of cities is prohibited by the Constitution. The court cited a number of decisions bearing on this point and then said: "It is settled that the test where a statute is local and special legislation within the prohibition of the Constitution is whether it operates upon all counties or cities alike and when they are properly classified it acts upon all counties or cities of the same class alike, or whether it operates upon certain counties or certain cities, or upon a part of a class of counties or cities and excludes all others." The court took cognizance of the fact that Pittsburg and Allegheny were the only two contiguous cities in the state and that in effect the act was limited in its operation to these two cities. The legislation was therefore declared unconstitutional.

A new act was passed by the Legislature in 1906 (ch. 1) in which the unconstitutional features of the act of 1905 were avoided. Instead of requiring that the two cities should be contiguous to each other, the new act provided that "wherever in this commonwealth, now or hereafter, two cities shall be contiguous or in close proximity to each other, the two, with any intervening land other than boroughs, may be united and become one by annexing and consolidating the lesser city, and the intervening land other than boroughs, if any, with the greater city, if at an election, to be held as hereinafter provided, there shall be a majority of all the votes cast in favor of such union." This act has since been held valid and proceedings have been taken to effect the consolidation of Pittsburg and Allegheny.

The law provides that none of the elected officials of either of the cities shall be thrown out of office on account of consolidation. The councils of the two cities are consolidated. The mayor of the larger city becomes mayor of the consolidated city, and the mayor of the smaller city becomes deputy mayor of the consolidated city. The deputy mayor has the veto power over ordinances relating exclusively to the smaller city. The mayor has the veto power over all ordinances, including those subject to the deputy mayor's veto.

The Kentucky Legislature passed a very curious act governing the annexation of territory to cities ('06 ch. 19). It provides that whenever the city council by a two thirds vote passes an ordinance to annex any unincorporated territory or to cut off any territory from the city, the ordinance shall be published for 30 days. If in that time any of the residents or freeholders of the territory in question file a petition in the Circuit Court and object to the annexation or exclusion of territory as the case may be, the court is required to hear the case and if satisfied that less than 75% of the freeholders in the territory affected have remonstrated and that the adding or striking off of such territory will be for the city's interest and will cause "no manifest injury" to the freeholders in the territory, the ordinance shall be approved. If, on the other hand, 75% or more of the resident freeholders have remonstrated, the ordinance shall not be approved unless the court finds that a failure to annex or strike off the territory in question "will materially retard the prosperity of such city and of the owners and inhabitants" of such territory. In case it is a city of the fifth or sixth class, or a part of such city that is to be annexed, an election must be held. If one quarter of the inhabitants of the city to be annexed voting at this election favor the proposition then it shall go into effect. If it is a city of the second, third or fourth class that is to be annexed, it requires the approval of at least two fifths of the inhabitants voting at the election.

An elaborate Virginia law ('06 ch. 221) provides for the consolidation of cities in another way. To effect consolidation it is necessary for the council of one or the other of the cities to pass an ordinance including: first, the name suggested for the new city; second, a declaration as to whether the new city shall be governed by the general municipal laws or by the special charter of either of the cities to be consolidated; third, setting forth the particular inducements to consolidation; fourth, appointing a

committee to confer with a similar committee from the other city. If the council of the other city agrees to the proposition, it shall proceed in a similar manner to pass an ordinance and appoint a conference committee. The two committees meet in joint session and draft a joint ordinance which, to become effective, must be passed by the councils of both cities. The question of consolidation may be submitted to popular vote by the councils and it must be so submitted if in any city one quarter of the electors petition therefor.

Nonpartizanship. Two or three experiments in nonpartizan legislation were inaugurated in 1906. The most interesting and perhaps the most important of these was the new charter for the city of Newport (R. I. '06 ch. 1392).

Under this charter a representative council was established to consist of 195 members. The city was divided into five wards, and each ward was entitled to choose 39 members of this council. The terms of office of the councilors were fixed at three years, 13 to be chosen each year from each ward. The executive powers of the city were vested in the mayor and five aldermen. The aldermen must reside in the several wards, but are elected by vote of the city at large. At the representative council any citizen has the right to speak but not to vote. The council levies taxes, makes the appropriations and passes the city ordinances. The council also elects the city treasurer, the city clerk, the city solicitor, and several other municipal officials and fixes the salaries of the city officers. If the council votes for any proposition requiring an expenditure of \$10,000 or more in addition to the regular annual appropriations, petitions may be filed requiring the submission of the question to popular vote. Petitions must be signed by at least 10 electors from each ward in addition to 100 from the city at large.

Ordinances or propositions similar to those just described may be initiated by petition of 100 voters. If so initiated they must be considered by the representative council at its next meeting and acted upon before adjournment. If disapproved by the council, petitions signed by at least 20 electors from each ward in addition to 200 from the city at large may be filed requiring their submission to the electors. In that case the proposition will be decided by majority vote.

The nomination of all candidates for elective city offices must be made by nomination papers filed with the city clerk at least 12 days before election. A nomination paper is not valid unless the accept-

ance of the candidate is written upon it. Candidates for the representative council may be nominated by 30 electors of the ward. Candidates for aldermen and for the school committee need 100 names on their nominating petitions. Candidates for mayor require at least 250 nominators.

"Nothing shall be printed or written upon the ballot," says the charter, "except the name of the candidate, his residence, office for which he is nominated, and such other nonpolitical facts as the election laws of this state may require."

The act was submitted to the voters of the city for approval on June 6 last and was ratified.

The charter of the town of Easton enacted by the Legislature of Maryland ('06 ch. 458) also provides for a nonpartizan ballot. The names of the nominees for each office must be printed in a single vertical column "without device of any kind."

The Massachusetts Legislature passed a bill to incorporate the city of Westfield ('06 ch. 409). This charter was submitted to a vote of the people and defeated at the polls. It provided for a sort of nonpartizanship through minority representation. The common council was to consist of 11 members, one from each of six wards and five at large. No party or persons could nominate more than three candidates for aldermen at large, and the five having the highest vote were to be elected. In like manner the school board was to consist of six members, three elected each year and no party was to nominate more than two candidates at any one election.

Organization of city government. A new charter granted to the city of Norfolk (Va. '06 ch. 170) contains some provisions of general interest. The council is composed of two chambers which are required to meet in joint session for the purpose of electing city officials not elected by the people. The mayor is a chief peace officer and general watchdog of the city treasury. The real administrative functions of the government are performed by a board of control consisting of three members elected by the voters. One member of the board is elected every two years for a term of six years. This board of control has charge of streets, bridges, parks, sewers, public buildings, public cemeteries, markets, almshouses, waterworks, etc. It also has charge of the police, fire and health departments. It also acts as a board of contract and supply for all departments of the city government. The board may summon any administrative officer except the mayor to attend its meetings and give information. All appointments

by the board of control or other departments must be "based upon merit, fitness and competency alone, and political and religious opinions shall not be considered in making appointments."

The charter provides also for a board of commercial and industrial interests, to consist of two members of the upper branch and three members of the lower branch of the council, and three citizens, the latter to be appointed by the mayor. The duty of this board is to consider matters of internal improvement and to look after the commercial, industrial and manufacturing interests of the city, to watch over and take care of its connections, means of transportation and communication and all matters relating to freight rates, traffic or travel into and out of the city. In short, this board is to perform in an official way functions which are usually performed unofficially by a chamber of commerce. The charter also provides for a commission on beautifying the city, to be composed of five citizens to be appointed by the council. This commission is to consider the appearance and arrangement of parks, buildings, waterways and streets and to confer with the county authorities and the owners of suburban land as to the proper laying out of their property to conform with general plans.

The board of estimates, or the board of estimate and apportionment, as it is called in the cities of New York state, is coming to be a more and more important factor in municipal organization in this country. This board assumes different forms in different cities. In the new charter of Auburn (N. Y. '06 ch. 185) the board is called the board of estimate and control, and consists of the mayor, comptroller, city attorney, the president of the common council and the chairman of the council committee on claims and finances. This gives the mayor, with the help of the comptroller and the city attorney, who are his appointees, a majority on the board. It is the duty of this board to prepare the annual estimates for the common council, which may adopt or diminish the estimates or reject any item except such as relate to the city debt and the educational and water departments, but may not increase any item for any purpose.

The new charter of the city of Saginaw (Mich. Special laws, '05 ch. 566) provides for a board of estimates consisting of five members to be appointed by the mayor of the city and confirmed by the common council. No more than three of them shall reside in either of the taxing districts into which the city

is divided and no more than three shall be members of the same political party.

The Saginaw board of estimates, following the type of the Detroit board, does not prepare the budget in its original form. The estimates first go to the common council, where they are revised and submitted to the board of estimates, to be reported back inside of two weeks. The board may decrease the amount submitted by the council, but may not increase it and may disallow any items. The estimates as approved by this board are final.

In the charter of Grand Rapids (Mich. Special laws '05 ch. 593) provision is also made for a board of estimates, to be composed of the mayor, city clerk, city comptroller, the three members of the council committee on ways and means and three electors who shall be citizens and freeholders to be appointed annually by the mayor. The duties of this board are purely advisory. The board considers the estimates presented by the several departments and recommends a budget to the common council. The common council may, however, change the budget in any way it sees fit.

A Pennsylvania act ('06 ch. 4) relating to "cities of the first class," that is, Philadelphia, provides for a certain permanency of tenure in the municipal civil service. Under this act no person may be removed "except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the public service" and no person serving a city in any department is permitted to be a member or attend the meetings of any political committee or take any active part in political management or use his office to influence political movements or the political action of any other officer, clerk or employee of the city.

Baltimore leads the way by the establishment of a department of legislative reference (Md. '06 ch. 565). At the head of the department there is a board composed of the mayor, the city solicitor, the president of Johns Hopkins University, the president of the Municipal Arts Society, and the president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore. This board is required to employ a competent statistician as its executive officer who shall hold his office during good behavior. It is the duty of this officer to investigate and report upon the laws of Maryland and "other states and cities" relating to any subject upon which the mayor of Baltimore or any committee of the council or the head of any city department may desire a report. It is also his duty to accumulate data in regard to the

practical operation and effect of these laws and to get information in regard to subjects of legislation proposed by the Legislature of Maryland or the Baltimore city council. He is also required to assist in the preparation of bills, ordinances and resolutions and to index and arrange the information obtained by the bureau so that it will be accessible at all times to city officials and the general public. The Baltimore board of estimates is required to provide annually for the payment of his salary, which shall not be less than \$2000, and also for a sum sufficient to pay all other expenses of the department.

County government

Salary system v. fee system. The most important legislation in regard to county government has to do with the method of paying county officers. The New Jersey Legislature passed a general act ('06 ch. 53) regarding the fees of surrogates, registrars, county clerks and sheriffs in all counties except those of the first class. The act requires that the fees, costs etc. which have heretofore been received by the officials named for services rendered shall be collected the same as ever, but shall be turned over to the county collectors of the several counties as public moneys. Salaries are established varying with the population of the counties. All four officials mentioned in the act receive the same salary, however. In counties between 125,000 and 200,000 population this salary is \$6500. In counties between 100,000 and 125,000 it is \$5500. In counties between 75,000 and 100,000 it is \$4500. In counties between 50,000 and 75,000 it is \$3500. In counties between 30,000 and 50,000 it is \$2500. In counties of less than 30,000 it is \$2000.

The act provides that the officials shall select and employ the necessary deputies and assistants who shall receive such compensation as is approved by the judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Even more important than the New Jersey act are the salary acts passed by the General Assembly of Ohio ('06 p. 89, 117) as a result of the investigation of the abuses of the fee system under the uniform accounting law in force in that state. Under these acts the usual fees of the county auditor, county treasurer, probate judge, sheriff, recorder and clerk of courts continue to be collected, but are now turned over to the county as public moneys. It is provided that in November of each year

the county officials mentioned shall file with the county commissioners a detailed statement of their estimate of money necessary to be expended for deputies, assistants etc. together with a sworn statement of the amount so expended for the preceding year. The county commissioners are required to consider this statement and fix an aggregate sum to be expended for the purposes included in the statement. This sum must be "reasonable and proper, regard being had to the amount of labor necessary to be performed by those to receive the same." The power to employ deputies and clerks, to fix their compensation and to discharge them is retained with the several county officials, but each official is limited in his expenditure to the aggregate amount fixed by the county commissioners. County officials are prohibited from receiving directly or indirectly any part of the compensation of their subordinates or any fee or reward for appointing them.

All fees are paid into the treasury and kept as a separate fund. It is provided that the county commissioners may, during the first year after the act takes effect, but not thereafter, transfer to the county officers' fee funds, money from other funds in such sums as may be necessary to make good any deficiencies that may arise. After the first year the fee funds must support the offices. The county officials are expected to go without their pay unless they collect sufficient fees to pay for their assistants and also to pay their own salaries. It is provided, however, that if they get behind one year they may make it up the next by greater diligence or thrift. Every subordinate is required to sign a receipt for his salary in which he certifies that he has received the full sum indicated on the receipt for his own use and benefit and that he has not paid or assigned or contracted to pay or assign any part of this compensation for anybody's else use, or paid or given or agreed to pay or give any reward for his job.

The salary schedule established by the Ohio Legislature provides for the payment of a certain amount per 1000 of population, the amount per thousand decreasing as the population of a county increases. The following table will show what the salaries of the different county officers would be for counties having the population indicated in the first column. The county treasurer and probate judge each receive the same salary as the county auditor.

Population	County auditor	County clerk	Sheriff	Recorder
15 000	\$1 500	\$1 275	\$975	\$900
30 000	2 475	2 175	1 800	1 650
45 000	3 300	2 925	2 475	2 250
60 000	3 975	3 525	3 000	2 700
75 000	4 500	3 975	3 375	3 000
90 000	4 875	4 275	3 600	3 150
120 000	5 025	4 425	3 750	3 300
150 000	5 175	4 575	3 900	3 450
315 000	6 000	5 400	4 725	4 275
435 000	6 000	6 000	5 325	4 875
570 000	6 000	6 000	6 000	5 550
680 000	6 000	6 000	6 000	6 000

Salaries are limited to \$6000, no matter how populous the county may be.

LOCAL FINANCE¹

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The legislation of the past year shows few new developments of importance. On the contrary it shows that some of the older states have developed financial procedure for their local governments to the point where it is fairly complete and satisfactory. The new laws and charters follow in the grooves already well marked out.

This condition is most clearly seen in **New York**, where the financial system, of the larger cities especially, has reached the highest development. In 1898 a law (ch.182) was passed for the government of cities of the second class, embodying features which had been given trial in individual cities. Each year thereafter some slight changes were introduced. Last year an act ('06 ch.473) repealed all of these separate acts, including that of 1898, and embodied the approved provisions of all in a new well arranged statute. However, the leading features of the act of 1898 remain unchanged. The administration of the city's finances is committed to a board of estimate and apportionment composed of the mayor, comptroller, corporation counsel, president of the common council and city engineer. When this board considers a question affecting one of its own members, such as the number or salaries of his subordinates, the treasurer takes the place of that member. This board makes the annual budget; the council merely has the power to reduce or reject items. The present law provides for making the budget in February and March instead of November and December, as required by the law of 1898. This permits the budget to be made after the close of the preceding year so that its results can be known and used; it brings the fixing of the year's financial arrangements nearer to the season when the heaviest expenditures are undertaken and can be more accurately estimated; finally, it leaves the budget to be made by the administration which is to carry it out. Substantially this same system obtains in the revised charter which was passed for the city of Auburn ('06 ch.185), but with one novel feature—the comptroller holds office during good behavior, being appointed by the mayor and removable by him.

Michigan has matured a financial system for its larger cities like that of New York in that it commits the making of the budget

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 2550.

to a small body, the board of estimates. This plan has been in use in Detroit for over a decade and has been adopted in the charters of some other cities. That it gives satisfaction is evidenced by its appearance in the revised charters of Saginaw ('05 special laws ch.566) and Grand Rapids ('05 special laws ch.593). The Saginaw board consists of five members appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council, one retiring each year; in Grand Rapids it consists of the mayor, clerk, comptroller, the members of the committee on ways and means of the council, and three electors appointed by the mayor. In the smaller cities, on the other hand, Michigan, like New York, leaves the making of the budget entirely to the council.¹

The **New England** system is illustrated by the charter of Westfield, Mass. ('06 ch.409). During January, the first month of the fiscal year, with the newly elected officers in control, the heads of departments estimate their needs and communicate them to the mayor, he meanwhile having power to authorize each department to incur liabilities up to one fifth of its appropriation for the preceding year. The mayor then makes his estimate for all departments, and transmits this, together with the estimates of the department chiefs, to the board of aldermen. A two thirds vote of all the aldermen is necessary to appropriate for any item more than the mayor has estimated for it. Before the close of the third month they are required to pass an annual appropriation bill. Then it devolves upon the auditor to see that the city's funds are expended in accordance with this bill. Though there is some variation among New England cities, this is the type which has been coming into use the last dozen years.

Regarding **depositories** for public funds, the only notable legislation is in Ohio. One act ('06 p.274) extends the privilege of receiving deposits of county funds from banks to trust companies; another ('06 p.185) requires and carefully regulates the depositing of township funds in banks, whereas formerly depositing in banks was barely permitted only when the township had no suitable safe in which the funds might be kept.

The tendency to enlarge the **borrowing power** of local governments still continues, and this time without a single act designed to hold it in check. New Orleans (La. '06 ch.19) is empowered to

¹ Michigan: '05 special laws, ch. 399, Jackson; ch. 556, Coldwater. New York: '06 ch. 288, Hornell; ch. 477, Elmira; ch. 494, Ogdensburg; ch. 651, Rome.

issue bonds for its sewerage and water system exceeding the amount originally authorized by \$8,000,000. Virginia ('06 ch.148) authorized any town to issue 35 year bonds up to 18% of the assessed valuation of real estate for a variety of purposes; they include "a suitable equipment against fire," "improving school buildings," "repaving" streets, and "maintaining sewers and culverts." The South Carolina Legislature ('06 ch.198) submitted an amendment to the Constitution to allow the city of Bennettsville to issue bonds beyond the usual limit to provide waterworks and sewerage. Iowa did the same for lighting plants and sewers ('06 ch.49). The New York Legislature ('06 p.1897) submitted an amendment providing that "debts incurred by any city of the second class after the first day of January, 1908, to provide for the supply of water" be not "included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted." Idaho ('05 p.435) submitted an amendment, voted on November 1906, to facilitate borrowing by local divisions. California ('06 p.91) submitted an amendment providing that the sinking funds of San Francisco, Santa Clara and San José may "commence after the incurring of such indebtedness of not more than a period of one fourth of the time of maturity of such indebtedness, which shall not exceed 75 years from the time of contracting the same." Missouri adopted a constitutional amendment in November 1906, to permit local governments to issue 20 year bonds beyond the debt limit for constructing "or maintaining of paved, graveled, macadamized or rock roads." New Jersey ('06 ch.315) authorized municipalities to anticipate taxes and special assessments by borrowing up to 90% of the amount levied.

At the same time some disposition is shown to lower the limit to the **tax rate**. The Governor of Louisiana (Digest of Messages, 2578) considered the maximum in that state too high—10 mills on the dollar for "parish and municipal and levee district taxation"—and recommended its reduction to 8 mills. The Legislature passed an act ('06 ch.64) to this effect, making an exception for places having "an unmatured interest-bearing indebtedness." A New Jersey act ('06 ch.116) requires that the rate in all taxing districts of the state, if it exceed \$1.75 on the \$100 for local purposes, exclusive of taxes to pay judgments, be gradually reduced to that rate.

An Iowa act ('06 ch.34) adds that state to the list of those that **supervise the accounts** of the local governments. In cities of 5000 and above the chief accounting officer must publish an

annual financial report in pamphlet form; in smaller cities the report must be made out and its publication may be authorized by the council. In either case a copy of the report is to be forwarded to the Auditor of State by July 1, and by December 1 he is to publish a compilation of these returns in a separate volume, including in it "his comment and recommendations respecting desirable changes in the laws governing financial administration in municipalities." He is to prescribe a system of accounts which the municipalities must adopt by April 1, 1907, and is authorized to appoint a commission to assist him in preparing it, the personal expenses of the members for 30 days to be defrayed by the state. They "shall adopt so far as practicable the latest and most approved methods in municipal accounting, especially the classifications and definitions of municipal finance in use in the national census office." Examiners of municipal accounts, appointed by the State Auditor, are to make a personal inspection in each city of 5000 or over at least once every two years. This law, though loosely drawn, may be the dawning of a better day for Iowa cities, and may therefore take rank easily as the most important piece of legislation relating to local finance that was enacted during 1906.

MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS¹

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Legislation on municipal functions in 1906 was of the usual piecemeal character; and it is difficult to point out any new general tendencies of first-class significance. There is a gradual increase in the scope of municipal activities, but almost a corresponding increase in the scope of legislative control through the details of the statutes. New Jersey has the largest volume of legislation of some importance, including several acts on municipal ownership and others dealing with police and fire departments. In Rhode Island state control of the police in the larger cities has been relaxed. The new charter of Grand Rapids, Mich., contains a number of important features. The price of gas in New York and Boston has been regulated by direct legislative action.

Public safety. In two New England states significant legislation has been enacted in reference to state-appointed police boards. A Massachusetts act ('06 ch. 291) replaces the former State Police Board by a single police commissioner and a board of excise commissioners; but both of these authorities are appointed by the Governor and Council, so that the state control is not in any way reduced. On the other hand, the state control of the police in the two largest Rhode Island cities has been put in process of extinction. The Providence police board has become appointive by the mayor and council; while the new charter for Newport provides that after January 1, 1908, there shall be a board of three police commissioners appointed by the local representative council. These measures indicate some reaction from the growing tendency toward state-appointed police boards. But as yet there seems no indication of any movement for the much needed state administrative supervision of local police.

In New Jersey, there has been a good deal of legislation during the past year in reference to municipal police and fire departments. Some of the acts have been passed as amendments to an act of 1885, which has the title, "An act to remove the fire and police departments in the cities of this state from political control." This act,

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 2430.

however, simply authorized the appointment, in cities accepting the act, of bipartizan police boards and fire commissioners—the act specifically requiring two members of each board of four to be chosen from each of the two principal parties.

In 1905 an amending act was passed applying to cities with a population between 12,000 and 100,000 which had not established a police board under the act of 1885. This definitely required the appointment of a police board by the mayor of such cities, not more than two of the four members to be chosen from the same political party. But this act has been declared unconstitutional, as special legislation.

An act of 1906 (ch. 270) now provides that in cities of the second class under 35,000 population which accept this act, there shall be fire and police boards appointed by the mayor and council, not more than two of the four members of each board to be from the same party. These boards are to choose the members of the fire and police departments, but no provisions are made for any effective merit system, while the chiefs of the two departments are to be confirmed by the council. This last provision seems to be in direct conflict with another act ('06 ch. 177) which authorizes boards or commissioners appointing members of police and fire departments also to appoint the chiefs.

Two other acts ('06 ch. 45, 242) regulate the salaries of policemen and firemen in cities of the first class under the act of 1885, subject to the adoption of the act by referendum.

Other acts deal with the problem of discipline of policemen and firemen. One measure ('06 ch. 287) authorizes the chief of police in cities of the first class under the act of 1885 to suspend policemen pending a hearing on charges, and authorizes the police boards to impose fines as penalties for various offenses. Two acts ('06 ch. 7, 42) provide for a summary review before a justice of the Supreme Court of proceedings for the dismissal or reduction in rank of policemen or firemen.

Much of this legislation is probably intended for particular cities; and the referendum clauses serve the purpose of limiting their application.

Pension systems for members of the police and fire departments continue to be established. Two New Jersey acts ('06 ch. 222, 299) and two New York acts ('06 ch. 393, 613) provide for police pensions; and a Massachusetts act ('06 ch. 476) authorizes pensions to "call firemen."

An amendment to the New York village law ('06 ch. 34) provides for boards of police commissioners in villages of more than 14,000 population.

Public works. Legislation continues to be needed to give cities adequate authority to deal with the elemental problems of street paving and sewer construction. A Maryland act ('06 ch. 401) authorizes the city of Baltimore to borrow \$5,000,000 for street improvements, to be expended by a paving commission. Several New Jersey acts ('06 ch. 43, 304, 321) enlarge the powers of cities in this field. One authorizes cities of the first class to issue bonds to the amount of \$500,000 for street improvements. Another authorizes the council of cities adopting the act to pave streets, provided the owners of three fourths of the property do not protest. And a third authorizes the council of cities organized under an act of 1899 by a two thirds vote to pave streets and build sewers, subject to a similar provision in the case where owners of three fourths of the adjacent property protest.

In Kentucky ('06 ch. 130) and Ohio ('06 p. 202) power has been granted to close or vacate streets. In the former case the power is conferred on the councils of cities of the second class, subject to proceedings in the courts. In the latter, the council of any city or village may take action.

In Kentucky ('06 ch. 128) the councils of all cities of the second class are authorized by a two thirds vote to order streets paved at the cost of the abutting property and without the consent of the property owners. In Louisville the board of public works is given authority to control the laying out of new streets, not only inside the city limits, but also within 3 miles of the city ('06 ch. 58).

Another illustration of the lack of adequate grants of power is a special act of the Michigan Legislature in 1905 (ch. 670) which was needed to authorize the important city of Detroit to establish a municipal staff for the collection of garbage and to purchase or lease a garbage disposal plant.

In California a constitutional amendment submitted at the November election authorizes the city of San Francisco for two years to acquire by purchase or condemnation lands for streets, parks and other public purposes.

Parks. Any important addition to the park systems of American cities seems to require additional legislation that is special in its application. A New York act ('06 ch. 456) authorizes the city of New York to borrow \$2,500,000 to establish a Seaside park in or

near the city, where municipal hospitals may be erected. Another special act of this state ('06 ch.586) provides for a board of park commissioners for the city of Syracuse.

Two New Jersey acts ('06 ch. 181, 258) authorize local issues for park purposes, in each case to the amount of \$300,000. One act applies to counties of 200,000 population; and doubtless refers to the Essex county system. The other is general in form, but is subject to a popular referendum, and is probably intended for a single city.

A resolution of the Rhode Island Legislature submits to popular vote the question of a loan of \$250,000 for the metropolitan park district in that state. Of somewhat more extended application is a Kentucky act ('06 ch. 15) providing for park boards in cities of the second class, to be appointed by the mayor.

New charters to two Michigan cities (Grand Rapids and Saginaw) passed in 1905 establish in each of these cities a park and cemetery board. This seems an advisable combination in cities of moderate size, and serves to keep the number of separate departments within reasonable limits.

Franchises and municipal ownership. In the new charter of Grand Rapids, Mich. (local acts 1905, ch. 593) is a special division of seven pages dealing with franchises and municipal ownership. Franchises may be granted by two thirds of the council, subject to a referendum on a petition signed by 12% of the qualified voters of the city. No franchise may be granted for a longer period than 20 years. The maximum price for the service shall be stated in the ordinance, and the council may reserve the right to change the rates by direct action or by arbitration. The council shall have power to regulate and control the exercise of any franchise. Annual statements must be made in reference to stock, debt, gross and net earnings, and expenses. Every franchise shall provide that the city may purchase the property and plant at its expiration, subject to a referendum by the voters; or the franchise may provide that the property may become the property of the city without compensation. The council is also given power to acquire or construct and maintain waterworks, electric light works, gas works, power works, heating works, telephone and telegraph lines, street railway tracks, subways and conduits, bridges, viaducts, wharves and docks, markets, garbage plants and such other public utilities as the council may designate. Before acquiring any new public utility, there must be an estimate of the cost and an approval of the proposition by vote of the elec-

tors. But there are no adequate provisions whereby the city can raise the funds for any important additions to the present public utilities, either by bonds or special mortgage certificates.

A New Jersey law ('06 ch. 36) regulates to some degree grants in the streets, parks and other public places. Applicants must present a petition; there must be public notice; grants by the city councils are limited to 20 years, but on a referendum grants may be made for as long a period as 40 years. None of the other safeguards found in the Grand Rapids charter are in the New Jersey law.

Massachusetts ('06 ch. 422) and New York ('06 ch. 125) have passed new laws regulating the price of gas in their largest cities. For Boston a sliding scale has been established, similar to that in force in London. The standard price of gas for 10 years is fixed at 90 cents per thousand feet, and so long as the price is at that figure dividends may be declared up to 7% on the capital stock. For each 1 cent reduction in the price of gas dividends may be increased one fifth of 1%. Excess profits accumulated if the price is maintained at a high rate are to be divided among the cities and towns supplied. New stock issues must be offered at public auction. After June 1916 the standard price may be raised or lowered by the State Gas and Electric Light Commission.

For New York city the price of gas in the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn is fixed at 80 cents per 1000 feet. But the application of this rate has been restrained pending proceedings in the courts.

Several laws have been enacted in New Jersey extending the powers of cities with reference to municipal ownership of public utilities. One act ('06 ch. 98) passed in April authorizes cities owning waterworks to use and develop electric power for lighting or other public purposes; and provides for the issue of \$500,000 in bonds. In May a joint resolution was passed providing for a commission to investigate and report to the next Legislature in reference to the advisability of legislation authorizing municipal lighting plants. But before the session had ended, acts apparently of general application were passed, authorizing municipal waterworks and light, heat and power plants. The act for waterworks ('06 ch. 302) authorizes any city to construct or purchase waterworks after a referendum, grants power to condemn land, provides for arbitration where an existing plant is purchased, and authorizes bond issues to an amount to be determined by the council, the tax levy to meet the interest and sinking fund payments on such water bonds not to be

subject to the restrictions on the tax levy named in special acts. The other act ('06 ch. 323) authorizes cities to construct and operate municipal light, heat and power plants, after a referendum on the issue of bonds, which are limited to 1% of the ratables.

In Iowa an act has been passed authorizing mortgage bonds on municipal water plants, which may confer a 25 year franchise in case of foreclosure; such bonds to be issued only after a referendum. This seems to show the influence of the Illinois Müller law in reference to street railways. And such special mortgage bonds or certificates seem to provide a safe means for authorizing experiments in municipal ownership, without removing the limitations on general municipal debt.

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REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1906

LEGISLATION BULLETIN 339

Property Ernst Freund
Contracts and Obligations John B. Sanborn
The Family Amasa M. Eaton

PROPERTY¹

ERNST FREUND J.U.D., PROFESSOR OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The property legislation of 1906 is inconsiderable in amount and presents very few points of general interest.

The disaster in San Francisco led to the enactment of legislation providing for proceedings to establish and quiet titles (Cal. '06 ch.59) and authorizing counties and municipalities whose records have been destroyed to acquire by condemnation the plants of title companies (Cal. '06 ch.50). The act for the establishment and quieting of titles is similar in principle to the Illinois burnt records act of 1872, passed in a similar emergency, but the California law is less elaborate. Proceedings under it are brought against all the world and the judgment binds all interests without any saving for persons under disability.

The tendency to remove fetters from real property and to facilitate its transfer is perhaps the one noticeable feature in the legislation under review. Massachusetts ('06 ch.344) allows parties acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity with regard to real property to bring proceedings to establish their powers; this too is a proceeding against all whom it may concern.

A somewhat similar statute of Maryland ('06 ch.373) relates to both real and personal property. A provision in another Maryland statute ('06 ch.534) to the effect that a power of sale given to a trustee, executor etc. shall, unless otherwise expressed, follow the office into whosoever hands it may come, likewise tends to facilitate the transfer of lands; so does the act of Arkansas of 1905 (ch.337) providing for the release of inchoate dower right of an insane wife, containing careful safeguards securing her expectant

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 377.

rights in the proper share of the proceeds of sale, and thus avoiding the constitutional difficulty which proved fatal to an act of New Jersey passed with a similar purpose (53 N. J. Eq. 96).

New Jersey ('06 ch.24) provides that upon the death of the trustee of a passive trust, the Orphans Court may authorize his executor or administrator to execute the proper conveyance to the beneficiary. Massachusetts ('06 ch.73) allows an executor or administrator with the will annexed (formerly only an administrator) to apply to the Probate Court, upon notice to the parties interested or with their consent, for license to sell real estate of the testator for purposes of distribution, unless the will otherwise provides. Such power is generally given only to provide for payment of debts; its exercise may be beneficial in saving the expense of partition proceedings.

In the matter of wills and succession attention may be called to the following:

New Jersey ('06 ch.162) makes the probate of a will after seven years conclusive evidence of its formal execution, with a saving for persons under disability, if there is a proper attestation clause and one attesting witness testifies that the will was signed by the testator; the novel feature of this legislation seems to lie in the important effect which it attaches to an attestation clause.

South Carolina ('06 ch.95) establishes rights of intestate succession between an illegitimate child and the mother of such child, but does not include the kin of either in such right of succession. As between thus limiting the right of succession and extending it to the next of kin, the states having statutes upon the subject seem to be about evenly divided. In the absence of a statute, the common law recognizes no relationship, and consequently no rights of intestate succession, between an illegitimate child and either of its parents, while under the civil law the natural tie between mother and child has always had legal recognition.

The power of eminent domain may under a constitutional amendment in Washington be exercised for rights of way for mining, milling, manufacturing, irrigation and lumbering purposes, and the provisions of the Virginia law are extended to the damaging (in addition to the taking) of property ('06 ch.257). The statute of California ('06 ch.50) allowing the condemnation of plants of title companies has already been referred to; it presents an altogether novel application of the power of eminent domain, but there seems to be no judicial authority against its constitutional validity.

CONTRACTS AND OBLIGATIONS¹

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The amount of legislation under this heading during 1906 is even more meager than usual. No state has adopted a negotiable instruments law and there is no legislation relating to torts. The ordinary private contract is outside of the current of modern legislation, which is concerned at present largely with corporate regulation. One noticeable feature of the legislation relating to contracts, however, and one which may be ascribed to a considerable extent to the agitation of the last few years over graft and corrupt practices, is the number of acts aimed at the prevention of fraud. Laws of this kind form the greater part of the legislation of 1906 upon the subject of contracts. It would of course be improper to call this movement a modern one, unless unmindful of the statute of 50 Edward III entitled "Fraudulent Assurances of Lands or Goods to deceive Creditors shall be void," followed as it was by many laws regarding fraudulent conveyances. Whether we consider these new laws signs of a moral awakening or as "fantastic legislation," to use the language of Judge Werner, depends much on the point of view.

Restoration of lost documents. The great disaster at San Francisco has been the occasion for the enactment in California of laws for the reestablishment of documents lost by conflagration or other public calamity. One of these ('06 ch.53) allows any public board whose records show the issuance of a certificate to issue a duplicate thereof when it appears by affidavit that the original was lost as the result of such calamity. Another act amending the Civil Code ('06 ch.64) provides for an action by any person interested in any private document which was so lost to establish and compel its reexecution. If the document was negotiable a bond is required indemnifying against any lawful claim thereon.

Innkeepers liability. Virginia ('06 ch.136) enacts a law defining the liabilities of innkeepers very much as they have been limited in other states, by providing for public posting of a copy of the act in the room and exempting from liability for valuables which are not deposited at the office. The total liability which is imposed upon an innkeeper is fixed at \$300 for baggage, \$500 for valuables

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 453.

and \$250 in case of fire, unless it clearly appears that the fire was caused by the negligence of the innkeeper.

Sales of merchandise. The growth of laws regulating sales of merchandise in bulk or otherwise than in the ordinary course of business is very noticeable in recent years; but accompanying this appears also a serious question as to their constitutionality, with very divergent views by the courts which have passed upon them. Both of these tendencies have been already discussed in previous Reviews, but the continued enactment of these laws and the difference of opinion as to their validity seem to permit of further comment.

Laws of this nature, beginning in Louisiana in 1896, have been enacted in 23 jurisdictions.¹ They have been declared unconstitutional in four states² and upheld in six.³

During 1906 the New York act ('02 ch.528) as it stood before its amendment ('04 ch. 569) was held unconstitutional in *Wright v. Hart*, 182 N. Y. 330, 75 N. E. 404. Following as far as it could the example of the Supreme Court of the United States when dealing with constitutional questions, the Court of Appeals stood 4 to 3. The divergent opinions of Judges Werner and Vann give an excellent presentation of both sides of this question. In the course of the majority opinion, Judge Werner, commenting upon the remarkable development of this class of laws, says: "Statutes that are passed pro bono publico rarely sweep the country with such irresistible momentum while much fantastic legislation has resulted in the organized crusades upon Legislatures by the advocates and supporters of special classes." He also characterizes the law in the language of Judge Peckham as one "meant to protect some class in the community against fair, free and full competition of some other class; the members of the former class thinking it impossible to hold their own against such competition and therefore flying to the Legislature to secure some enactment which shall operate favorably to them or unfavorably to their competitors." Some objection is made to the law upon the ground that it is class legislation as affecting only merchants. But the main ground upon which the decision is based

¹ California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

² Indiana, Ohio, New York and Utah.

³ Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Washington.

is the unreasonableness of the restrictions whereby the sale is prohibited unless a complete inventory showing cost price of each article is made at least five days before the sale and every creditor disclosed by inquiry of the vendor notified personally or by registered mail of the cost price of the merchandise to be sold and the price to be paid. These restrictions are considered by Judge Werner as being so onerous as to practically prohibit the making of a sale in bulk of any magnitude. On the other hand, Judge Vann regards the restrictions as reasonable and intended only to prevent the fraudulent disposition of stocks of goods upon which credit has been obtained. A difference of opinion as to what is reasonable results almost entirely from a mental attitude and is one which no reasoning can reconcile. Judge Vann also calls attention to the numerous laws restricting the freedom of contract which have been sustained by the courts. The amendment to the New York law ('04 ch.569) which makes such a sale only presumptively fraudulent is mentioned by Judge Vann but its effect is not commented on.

This amendment may very well be considered as removing the constitutional objection that there is deprivation of property without due process of law for the amended act only lays down a rule of evidence, but the New York law would still remain open to the objection stated by Judge Werner that the act is class legislation. In view of the concurring opinion of Judge Haight, however, emphasizing the fact that the sale is made absolutely void even though the parties act in good faith, the status of the present New York law on the subject may be considered as doubtful.

The laws of the various states on this subject differ widely in their provisions, and the constitutionality of those where the question has not been raised may depend upon whether the sale is absolutely or only presumptively void, whether a penalty is attached for failure to comply, and whether judicial sales are included. The decisions declaring such laws unconstitutional which have been discussed in previous Reviews depended in Ohio and Utah somewhat upon the fact that a sale contrary to the act was absolutely void, although in both those states the decision was also placed upon the ground of class legislation, the laws being applicable only to merchants. In Indiana, as noted last year, the law made the sale only presumptively void but contained an unusual classification and the decision was placed upon this ground. Acts making the sale absolutely void have been sustained in Massachusetts (*Squire & Co. v. Tellier*, 185 Mass. 18, 69 N. E. 312, 102 Am. St. Rep. 322); Michigan (*Spurr*

v. Travis, 108 N. W. 1090), and Washington (*McDaniels v. Connelly Shoe Co.*, 30 Wash. 549, 71 Pac. 37, 60 L. R. A. 947, 94 Am. St. Rep. 889). Laws making the transaction presumptively fraudulent have been sustained in Oklahoma (*Williams v. Fourth National Bank*, 82 P. 496, 2 L. R. A. (N. S.) 334) and Tennessee (*Neas v. Borches*, 109 Tenn. 398, 71 S. W. 50, 97 Am. St. Rep. 851), but no emphasis was placed upon this feature of the law in either of those states. The decision in Tennessee is rendered by a court divided against itself, as the judge who delivers the opinion of the court sustaining the law also writes a much more elaborate dissenting opinion holding it unconstitutional, and the reasoning is rather unsatisfactory on this account. The Connecticut act providing for the recording of the sales is much less drastic than most of the other laws on the subject. It has been held not to be objectionable as class legislation although only sales by merchants are included (*Walp v. Mooar*, 76 Ct. 515, 57 Atl. 277; *In re Paulis*, 144 Fed. 472).

South Carolina ('06 ch.1) requires an inventory at the ruling wholesale price; notice to creditors showing the aggregate value of the inventory, the purchase price and the manner of payment must be given 10 days before the sale, and the inventory retained for six months by the vendor and purchaser who shall keep it open to the inspection of creditors. A sale contrary to the act is *prima facie* fraudulent, and the creditors are given a lien upon the goods. No exception is made of judicial sales.

In Maryland ('06 ch.421) the previous law upon the subject ('00 ch. 579) is entirely rewritten. The inventory is dispensed with and the purchaser is required to demand five days before the payment of the purchase price a written statement under oath, giving the names and addresses of all creditors with the amount of indebtedness, and to notify personally or by registered mail all of such creditors. The sale is now absolutely void, while it was formerly only *prima facie* fraudulent.

In view of the great divergence of judicial opinion on this subject and the peculiarities of individual laws the position likely to be taken by other courts upon this question is very doubtful. There is much to be said both for and against the constitutionality of such laws and as to the effect of particular differences. As class legislation and due process of law may both be made grounds of objection under the federal Constitution it is not unreasonable to expect that the question may be presented for decision to the Supreme Court of

the United States. If that court should hold the legislation unconstitutional as a deprivation of equal protection of the laws, it would affect probably all of the laws now in existence, while if the decision were based upon the lack of due process of law the effect would depend entirely upon the reasoning of the opinion. If, however, the court should hold such laws valid it would of course be very persuasive upon state courts which had not already passed upon the question but would not affect the decisions in those states which have held the laws unconstitutional. The question is one of considerable interest and illustrates very well the uncertainty of decision where questions of class legislation or due process of law are concerned.¹

Business names. Another illustration of the attempt to prevent possible fraud by the prohibition of a practice hitherto regarded as perfectly honest by most people is seen in the enactment of two laws regulating the carrying on of business under an assumed name. In Kentucky ('06 ch.83) no one is allowed to so transact his business unless he file in the office of the county clerk a certificate showing his business name and his real name and address. These are to be indexed by the clerk. The law does not apply to corporations or prohibit the use of partnership names which include the real name of at least one of the partners.

The act of New Jersey ('06 ch.240) is exactly the same as the Kentucky law except it prohibits the use of the designation "and company" as a part of the firm name unless a statement is filed with the county clerk showing the names of all the persons who are members of the partnership. In both states the violation of the law is made a misdemeanor.

Commissions. In the Review for 1905 I noted a considerable number of enactments intended to prevent the acceptance of commissions by agents. Virginia ('06 ch.260) has a law very similar to those referred to, whereby the acceptance of a gift or commission by an agent or servant with the intention of influencing his actions in regard to his employer's or master's business is prohibited, as is the acceptance of commission by one who purchases supplies or materials for another. Violation of the law is made a misdemeanor and immunity from prosecution is given those who shall testify concerning violations of the law.

¹ For an excellent discussion of these laws see the opinion of Referee Banks adopted as the decision of the court in the case of *In re Paulis*, 144 Fed. 472; also note to 2 L. R. A. (N. S.) 331.

The effect of this and other similar laws may be far-reaching. Just what practices are included in them is somewhat doubtful and I have seen no judicial construction of any of these acts. They undoubtedly cover much that has been somewhat prevalent in the case of agents and servants — the receiving of pay from both parties to the transaction contrary to the legal and moral principle that no man can serve two masters. They also strike less directly at the practice of some professional men of taking fees in return for a recommendation to their client of a particular service, such as the favoring by an architect of a certain contractor or make of fixtures, or by a lawyer of a particular title company. Their efficacy in the eradication of acts at which they are aimed may, however, be questioned. Corrupt practices of this nature are illegal at common law and subject the participants to the danger of an action for deceit. The difficulty has always been to discover the fraud and this difficulty is not materially lessened by the new laws. While most of them offer immunity to the party who may testify, yet formerly when the act was not a crime testimony concerning it could be compelled in a civil action. The laws seem to be better adapted for the prevention of the petty grafting which was too small to make a civil action pay for the trouble and expense involved. Their practical effect will be watched with interest and may throw some light upon the question of how far men can be made good by legislation.

Interest. Two California laws of 1905 relating to chattel loans have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that state in *Ex parte Sohncke*, 82 Pac. .956. One of these ('05 ch.550) is invalid because it imposes an absolute penalty of \$100 for violation of its provisions by an individual but only a penalty *not exceeding* \$100 by any officer or employee of a corporation violating the law; the other ('05 ch.354) is held class legislation because it applies only to loans upon certain enumerated chattels and does not include a number of very similar chattels which are subject to mortgages.

The only recommendation regarding contracts and obligations found in governors' messages is that of Governor Vardaman of Mississippi, suggesting that the usury rate be reduced to 8% as "being as high a rate as good legitimate business can afford to pay, good public policy permit, or conscience consent to."

Negotiable instruments. Although no state has adopted the negotiable instruments law we find some legislation upon general features of this subject. In Virginia ('06 ch.132) the common

law rule as to the revocation of a check by the death of the drawer is changed so that the death does not operate as such revocation if the check be presented for payment within two weeks thereafter. Any bank or banker having notice of death of depositor is required to retain moneys on deposit for one month and pay any checks which are presented within the two weeks.

In recent years there has been a tendency to require that notes given for certain transactions which are apt to be tainted with fraud have the subject of the transaction written across their face and are then nonnegotiable. Such laws usually include notes given for patent rights. The law of Wisconsin on this subject ('01 ch.268, '03 ch.438) has been declared unconstitutional in the case of *Clark Co. v. Rice*, 106 N. W. 231, so far as it affects the question of patent rights, as an imposition by the state of a restriction on a right given by the federal Constitution.

Suretyship. By an act of Maryland ('06 ch.270) any person who is required to give a bond may arrange with his surety for a deposit of all moneys and property for which he was responsible in such a way as to prevent the withdrawal of such money without the consent of the surety or an order of the court on notice to the surety.

THE FAMILY¹

AMASA M. EATON, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS
ON UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION

The year 1906 being one in which but few Legislatures met, we find only 16 statutes passed relating to the family. Of these Maryland enacted three, New Jersey three, Louisiana two, Massachusetts two, Ohio two, Virginia two and Kentucky and the District of Columbia one each. Not one of these seems to have been included as recommended in any governor's message and some of them are of such a nature as to suggest that they are the result of legislation enacted to meet some particular case.

Marriage. Louisiana ('06 ch.180) makes it a misdemeanor for persons between whom marriage is prohibited on account of relationship within prohibited degrees, to return to Louisiana to reside permanently after having contracted marriage in another state, without having first acquired a domicile in such state, and prescribes penalties.

In Maryland ('06 ch. 766) in addition to the statements already required to be made under oath by any applicant for a marriage license, a statement is required under oath as to whether the applicant was ever divorced.

Virginia ('06 ch.250) enacts that the courts of any county may appoint residents of their county, city or district, with power to celebrate the rites of marriage.

Divorce. Louisiana ('06 ch.150) provides that where the second marriage has been contracted in Louisiana and the defendant has left the state, an attorney to represent him shall be appointed by the court.

Maryland ('06 ch. 765) provides that one who has obtained a divorce a mensa, on the ground of abandonment, not of the kind and character specified in Code, article 16, section 36, shall not be estopped thereby from subsequently obtaining a divorce a vinculo, on the ground of abandonment.

Ohio ('06 p. 142) provides that no clerk of any Court of Common Pleas shall receive or file a petition for divorce or alimony until the costs are prepaid or security given therefor, satisfactory

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation 474.

to the clerk, with a proviso for the waiver of prepayment of costs or security therefor, upon affidavit of inability to do so, approved by the judge.

Family property. Maryland ('06 ch. 768) provides for restraining married women from pledging their husbands' credit and prohibits tradesmen, etc. from maintaining actions against husbands upon purchases and contracts made by wives and provides a penalty for making such claims where such wives are being reasonably supplied by their husbands.

Massachusetts ('06 ch. 129) provides that the Probate Court, upon petition of a husband, or if he is insane, upon petition of his guardian or next friend, may enter a decree that such husband has been deserted by his wife, or that he is living apart from her for justifiable cause; and thereafter he may convey his real estate as if he were sole and the surviving wife shall not be entitled to waive the provisions of a will made by him under Revised Laws, chapter 135, section 16.

But it is questioned whether the act is constitutional, as the wife is given no day in court to answer the petition. Is she not deprived of her right of dower without due process of law?

Property rights of married women. New Jersey ('06 ch. 248) provides that any married woman may maintain an action in her own name without joining her husband, for all torts committed against her or her property as if she were a feme sole; but this shall not take away any right of action at law or in equity now provided for such torts.

Support of family. Kentucky ('06 ch. 31) makes it a misdemeanor for any adult resident having a destitute parent within the state to neglect to provide such parent with necessary food, etc.

Massachusetts ('06 ch. 501) provides a penalty of not more than \$100 or imprisonment for not more than six months for neglect to provide for the support of a wife or minor child or children, or for actually abandoning or leaving them in danger of becoming a public burden, with provision for placing such delinquent upon probation.

New Jersey ('06 ch. 160) authorizes the Court of Chancery to apply two thirds of the surplus annual income of any idiot, lunatic or person of unsound mind, upon bill or petition, for the support, maintenance or education, for three years, of the parents, brothers or sisters of the whole or of the half blood of

such idiot, etc. who are without adequate means and are dependent upon the bounty of others. Query, is this constitutional? If an idiot can thus be deprived of two thirds of his annual income for three years, could he not also be deprived of the whole of it forever?

Ohio ('06 p. 98) exempts a child from the necessity of providing for support of a parent, when such parent abandoned such child while an infant under 16.

In the District of Columbia, U. S. '05-'06, ch. 66 makes it a misdemeanor to abandon or wilfully neglect to provide, etc. without just cause, for the support of wife or children in destitute circumstances, and provides for the placing of the delinquent on probation, directing payment of a certain sum weekly, for one year, for such support, with or without recognizance, as the court may direct.

Adoption of adult. Virginia ('06 ch. 186) authorizes any unmarried inhabitant of the state, or a husband and wife jointly, to petition the county, city or Circuit Court for leave to adopt an adult, not their child, with the consent in writing of such person, and to change his or her name. The court may grant such petition, but on the decease of such adopted parent and the subsequent decease of such adopted person without issue, the property of such adopted parent undisposed of, shall descend to his or her next of kin and not to the next of kin of such adopted person. No property which, by any will or other writing, would go to the child or heir of a person so adopting an adult, shall go to such adopted adult, unless the fee simple first vested in the person so adopting said adult.

Together with a marked tendency in some of these statutes towards that increased humanitarianism that is a marked characteristic of our times, there is also a tendency towards the establishment of equal legal rights, irrespective of sex.

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REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1906

LEGISLATION BULLETIN 331

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION ¹

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During the period covered by this review 92 statutes relating to transportation and communication were enacted by American states. This is only about two fifths of the number that were enacted in the preceding year, but it should be remembered that in 1906 regular sessions of the Legislature were held in only 13 states. Of these, all but Rhode Island made more or less important additions to the body of American transportation law, to which extra legislative sessions in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin also contributed. Of these statutes 52 related primarily to railroads, 21 to street railroads, 2 to express companies, 11 to bridges, 2 to telegraphs and telephones, 2 to canals, and 2 to ferries. One half of the laws were enacted by six states, Massachusetts contributing 14, New Jersey 11, South Carolina 10, Arkansas 8, Ohio 7. Among the more important measures of the year may be mentioned the new Ohio railroad commission law, the passenger rate legislation in Ohio, Maryland and Virginia, the Ohio safety appliance law, the inclusion of express companies in the scope of the supervisory powers of the Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners, the changes in the powers of the New York city board of rapid transit commissioners, and the granting of supervisory powers over telegraph and telephone lines to the Massachusetts Highway Commission.

Railroads

Nearly one half of the railroad legislation of the year related to such matters as rates and services and the powers of commissions. The other statutes were distributed about evenly between provisions for public safety, regulations of damage claims, conditions of incorporation, and miscellaneous provisions.

Commissions. The only new railroad commission established by the legislation of the year was that of Ohio ('06 p.342). Since

¹See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 1200.

1867 Ohio has had a commissioner of railroads and telegraphs, with limited powers. The new law abolishes this office and establishes the "Railroad Commission of Ohio" composed of three members, appointed by the Governor for a term of six years. One of the appointees is to have a "general knowledge of railway law," the other two are to have "a general understanding of matters relating to railroad transportation," while no more than two are to be members of the same political party. The commissioners are to devote their time to the duties of their office, and are to hold no other public office, nor serve on the committee of any political party. These qualifications (except the provision for a bipartisan commission) are similar to those stipulated in the Wisconsin commission law of 1905. In fact the Ohio statute seems to have borrowed many provisions from the Wisconsin law, although it is in general similar to other recent laws establishing commissions — all of which seem to have been affected in many points by the discussion preceding the adoption by Congress of the Hepburn law, increasing the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The carriers subject to the provisions of the act include railroad corporations, express companies, car companies, freight and freight line companies, all common carriers over railroad lines, or part rail and part water lines, and the owners of private tracks "in so far as the same are used by common carriers, in connection with any railroad for the transportation of freight." Sleeping car companies, street and electric railroads engaged solely in the transportation of passengers within the limits of cities, and private railroads not doing business as common carriers are specifically exempted.

Like other laws of the kind, the Ohio statute comprises two distinct classes of provisions: one class makes certain requirements of the carriers and imposes penalties for the violation of the same; the other class confers powers and imposes duties upon the commission. The carriers are required to furnish reasonable facilities and services and to charge reasonable rates. Unjust discrimination between shippers, localities or kinds of traffic is prohibited, penalties for violation of this provision being imposed on both corporation and agent. Rebates are punishable by penalties, as well as punitive damages to the amount of treble the amount of injuries. Schedules of rates, fares and regulations are to be printed in a form prescribed by the commission, and filed in the office of the commission and in all stations. Changes from this schedule are not allowed without 10 days' notice except by special permission of the commission. The schedules are to include all concentration, commodity, transit and

other special contract rates, together with joint rates. All roads within the state must use a uniform freight classification. Free transportation or reduced rates are prohibited save in special cases mentioned in the statute. In case of car shortage, cars are to be distributed proportionately among all applicants, without regard to competitive conditions, although special facilities may be given to shippers of live stock and perishable freight.

The new commission succeeds to all the powers of the Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs — whose effective powers were very few, including, however, the right to order repairs to track and bridges, and to require certain reports from railroad and telegraph companies (R. S. '00 ch.7). The commission is to supervise the enforcement of all the railroad laws of the state, to investigate violations, and to request the Attorney General or prosecuting attorney to prosecute. The commission may investigate and make a special report with regard to claims for loss, damage or overcharge, if the same are not acted upon within 90 days by the railroad. For the purpose of inquiry into the management of railroads, the commission is to use blanks conforming as nearly as possible to those of the Interstate Commerce Commission. For this purpose it also has the right to inspect books, to obtain copies of contracts, and to examine officers and employees under oath. Railroads are required to file annually with the commission a verified list of all tickets, passes or mileage books issued free. In addition the commission is to obtain annual reports from all railroad companies, similar in form to those furnished to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Of especial public interest at the present time are the provisions relating to rate control. Hearings in the matters of unjust rates or inadequate services may be held upon complaint or at the initiative of the commission, after 10 days' notice to railroad and complainant. In connection with the hearings the commission has the power to administer oaths, issue subpoenas, and to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. If the complaint is found to be reasonable the commission has the power to fix new rates, classifications or regulations. Orders of the commission are operative 30 days after service, and may be rescinded or altered by the commission only after another hearing. Within 60 days of the commission's order the railroad or other party in interest may commence an action in the Court of Common Pleas to set aside the order of the commission as unlawful and unreasonable. Answer may be filed by the commission and (by permission of the court) any party in interest. The burden of proof is upon the complainant. Such

actions take precedence of any other kind of civil cause. If new evidence is introduced the commission may rescind or modify its order; in the latter case the judgment of the court will be rendered on the order as amended. Appeal may be taken to a higher court. Witnesses before the commission or the court are not to be excused from testifying on the ground that the evidence may incriminate them, but no witness is to be subject to prosecution on account of the matter concerning which he has testified. All rates, fares and classifications prescribed by the commission are *prima facie* lawful for the period of one year, while all regulations, practices and services prescribed by the commission are *prima facie* reasonable, no time limit being set.

Nebraska adopted at the general election of 1906 a constitutional amendment providing for an elective railway commission of three members, with rate-making powers. Georgia ('06 p.100) took a step not in harmony with present tendencies by providing that the railroad commission of that state, heretofore appointed by the Governor, should henceforth be elected by the voters of the state. Iowa ('06 ch.38) changed the tenure of office of the railroad commissioners of that state from three to four years. Kentucky ('06 ch.85) increased the salaries of the commissioners from \$2000 to \$3000 and \$3600; required the railways to furnish free transportation to the commissioners, and authorized additions to the clerical force. Louisiana ('06 ch.195) authorized its commission to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission, when in its judgment the interests of shippers or consignees in the state require it. Massachusetts ('06 ch.417) increased the salary of its commissioners to \$5000 and (chairman) \$6000. The same state ('06 ch.267) provided that block signals are to be installed upon the order of the board of commissioners, the Supreme Judicial Court having jurisdiction in equity to enforce such orders. The board is also authorized ('06 r.54) to expend \$2500 in the investigation of railroad safety appliances, the expenses to be assessed upon steam railroads, in proportion to their gross earnings. The South Carolina commissioners ('06 ch.8) may require the erection of depots at such places as the travel and public interests in their judgment may justify. Virginia ('06 ch.256) required the state corporation commission to fix a schedule of passenger rates. Wisconsin ('05 ex. sess. ch.13) made some important additions to the railroad commission law of that state ('05 ch.362). The most significant is, possibly, the power given to the commission to prescribe a uniform system of accounts, the only condition being that such system shall conform as nearly as prac-

licable to the accounts kept by federal authority. The provisions of the law pertaining to complaints and investigations are extended to services as well as rates. The commission is also empowered to order (upon complaint and after hearing) the installation of gates, flagmen, signals, etc. This provision is in accordance with a recommendation in the message of Governor LaFollette of December 5, 1905. It is also stipulated that in interchange of traffic, railroads shall switch for a reasonable compensation. The list of cases in which reduced rates or free transportation may be given is extended.

The present status of state railway commissions in the United States (including the Nebraska commission, authorized by constitutional amendment) and the changes made by recent legislation are indicated in the following table:

	1904	1905	1906
Number of commissions.....	31	33	34
Possessing power over rates.....	21	24	26
Appointed by Governor.....	11	13	12
More than one member.....	25	28	30

Rates. Charges. Weights. The only maximum freight rate law of the year was enacted by Maryland ('06 ch.472 $\frac{1}{2}$), prohibiting a charge of more than 2 cents a gallon for receiving, hauling; icing and delivering milk and cream, when the distance is less than 30 miles, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a gallon when the distance is between 30 and 50 miles. The rates on buttermilk and skim-milk are to be $\frac{1}{2}$ cent lower. South Carolina ('06 ch.75) permits consignees of coal or other articles in carload lots to demand reweighing of same at any delivery point where the carrier maintains track scales, demurrage not to be charged on account of the time thus used. In this connection the carriers are required to provide track scales on industrial side tracks, upon demand of and at the expense of the owners of the establishments concerned. The Washington statute ('05 ch.124 § 2) mentioned in last year's review, requiring 1000 pounds to be deducted from the net weight of shipments of lumber on account of the appliances used in equipping cars to carry lumber, was declared unconstitutional (*State v. Great Northern Ry. Co.* 86 P. 1056) as taking property without due process of law.

Service. Laws relating to such matters as the character of railway service, station facilities and the collection of damages constitute an especially large proportion of the railway legislation of Southern States. Two South Carolina statutes ('06 ch.65, 73) may be classed under the first of these heads. The carrier is not to interfere in any way with the contract of shipment; in furnishing cars

the carrier can not designate the consignee, the carrier being liable for actual, special and punitive damages to the shipper and the consignee. Railroads are also required to furnish shippers full information regarding the shipment, movement and delivery of live stock, including telegraphic information if more than three hours behind the schedule. Virginia ('06 ch.301) requires every common carrier to receive and receipt for freight delivered for shipment during business hours, exceptions being made in the case of live stock, lumber, perishable freight, or freight requiring special cars. The United States Supreme Court decided (*Houston and Texas Central Railroad v. Mayes*, 201 U. S. 321) that articles 4497-5000 of the Revised Statutes of Texas are void, being in violation of the federal Constitution. The court said: "An absolute requirement that a railroad engaged in interstate commerce shall furnish a certain number of cars on a specified day, to transport merchandise to another state, regardless of other considerations except strikes and other public calamities, amounts to a burden on interstate commerce, and can not be sustained as an exercise of the police power of the state."

Stations. Arkansas ('05 ch.194) compels any railroad passing through a city or incorporated town within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the state boundary line to erect a depot and stop all passenger trains, unless there is a depot within 300 feet of the other side of the line at which all passenger trains stop. A Georgia statute ('06 p.101), which applies only to county seats and towns and cities of over 1000 population, requires that stations shall be opened, lighted and warmed at night, for at least one hour before and one half hour after the arrival and departure of trains. Virginia ('06 ch.298) requires railroad companies to maintain telephones in their public offices, where "prompt and correct replies" shall be made to "all reasonable and proper inquiries." A South Carolina law ('06 ch.52) prohibits the furnishing of meals to white and colored passengers in the same room of station restaurants.

Passenger rates. In no less than nine states there was agitation for laws enforcing lower passenger rates, although in only three states were such laws finally passed. Ohio, after a discussion which attracted widespread attention, reduced ('06 p.4) the legal maximum (R. S. § 3374) from 3 cents to 2 cents a mile, the maximum distance for which the legal rate does not apply being reduced from 8 to 5 miles. As stated above, the State Corporation Commission of Virginia is required to fix a schedule of passenger rates; in the meanwhile it is provided ('06 ch.256) that the railroads of that state are to issue mileage books in units of 500 miles and over at the maximum

rate of 2 cents a mile. The mileage is good for one year from date of issue and is redeemable within 18 months of the expiration of the time limit. Maryland ('06 ch.174) requires the sale of 500 and 1000 mile books at the maximum price of 2 cents a mile. The mileage is good until used and is transferable between members of a family, or members or employees of a firm. South Carolina ('06 ch.34) did away with one of the survivals of the "toll" principle in railway charges by prohibiting companies from charging passengers extra for crossing a bridge on any river, whether wholly or partly within the state.

Passes. Iowa ('06 ch.90) prohibits steam or interurban railways from granting passes or special rates to public officers (certain exceptions being mentioned in the statute) and makes the acceptance of the same unlawful. Oregon voted at the general election of June 4, 1906, on an act proposed by initiative petition, prohibiting free passes and discriminations by railroad companies and other public service corporations. Although the law passed, it was considered of no effect, the enacting clause being omitted. Texas rejected a proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the acceptance by public officers of privileges from telegraph or telephone companies or common carriers.

Public safety. As is usual, most of the statutes that can be classed under this heading relate to grade crossings. Arkansas ('05 ch.36) stipulated that the maximum grade of a street or road at the approach to a crossing with a steam railroad should be 10% (formerly 20%). New Jersey ('06 ch.301) included incorporated towns with cities in the provisions of a law ('03 ch.257) prohibiting grade crossings except with the consent of the municipal authorities. The board of rapid transit commissioners of New York city were directed by a state enactment ('06 ch.109) to prepare a plan for the removal of the grade tracks of steam railroads to subways. If the commissioners and the railroads do not agree on plans within 12 months condemnation proceedings may be used. Ohio ('06 p.191) provided that before the installation of grade crossings ordered by municipal authorities, notice should be given to the owners of abutting property so as to permit the filing of claims for damages. The same statute gives municipalities the right of action against street railway companies for their proportion of the expense of making such improvements. The Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut decided (Appeal of Spencer, 61 A. 1010) that the Superior Court can not substitute its own plans for crossings for those of the Board of Railroad Commissioners without usurping extrajudicial functions,

The provisions of the general statutes relating to the abolition of grade crossings (§ 3718, 3747) are (in so far as they authorize such action on the part of the court) unconstitutional.

The provisions of the Massachusetts law (R. L. ch. III § 211) requiring safeguards against fire to be placed in cars, were extended ('06 ch. 283) to all passenger, baggage, mail and express cars, whether containing heating apparatus or not. Ohio ('06 p. 75) enacted a new safety appliance law (Cf. R. S. § 3365) requiring that locomotives and 75% of the cars in a train be equipped with power brakes. This percentage may be increased at the discretion of the Railroad Commission. Automatic couplers, drawbars and grab irons are also required. In addition to penalties for violation, it is provided that contributory negligence shall not be set up as a defense in case of injury to employees on cars not equipped according to law.

Damages. An Arkansas statute is designed to facilitate the collection of small damage claims ('05 ch. 144). If the amount does not exceed \$10, collection may be made from the agent at destination, provided that an itemized statement, verified by affidavit, is presented within three days after the goods are received. If payment is refused, damages may be recovered for treble the claim. Georgia ('06 p. 102) makes every carrier receiving property for shipments within the state liable for loss or damage on connecting lines as well as on its own. The time limit for payment of damages on intrastate shipments is fixed at 60 days; on interstate, at 90 days. The penalty for exceeding these limits is \$50 and legal interest. Iowa ('06 ch. 89) allows suit against joint carriers to be brought in any county through which the shipment passes, providing the owner lives in such county (amending '04 ch. 74). South Carolina enacted in 1902 (ch. 568) a statute making common carriers liable for the conversion to their own use of property held by them on consignment or in course of transportation. The liability extended only to the value of the property, but is now ('06 ch. 66) reinforced by a penalty of five times the value, which, however, does not apply in case of wrecks, property so damaged as to unfit it for its own purpose, or delivery by error to the wrong consignee. Virginia ('06 ch. 62) amended its former law on this subject (Code '87 § 1295) so as to make the carrier liable for safe carriage to point of destination, when the carrier selects the route beyond its own lines — the alternative being a written contract, setting forth all the connecting carriers in order, the transfer points, and the amount of freight to be received by each carrier.

Incorporation and general powers. Consolidation. Massachusetts ('06 ch.463) codified the existing railway law of that commonwealth. Arkansas ('05 ch.163, 268) gave mining or quarry corporations the right to operate short railway lines, conferring on them the rights and powers of other common carriers, including eminent domain. Maryland ('06 ch.717) added a new section to its general railway law, authorizing Maryland railroad corporations to use electricity as a motive power. New Jersey ('06 ch.141) amended its law relating to railway mergers ('03 ch.257) by permitting New Jersey railroad corporations to take leases of railroads owned by corporations of other states. Virginia ('06 ch.296) amended its general incorporation law ('03 ch.270) so as to include federal corporations among those with which the merger of Virginia corporations is permitted. Roads competing between points in the state are not allowed to consolidate, although, if the State Corporation Commission consents, a Virginia railroad may lease or buy the incompleted properties of another railroad, no part of whose line is yet in operation. It is provided, however, that the assent of the commission is not to be given if the proposed consolidation is adjudged to prevent competition. In the case of roads whose securities are held in part by the state, legislative action is also necessary.

Construction. Eminent domain. Idaho rejected the constitutional amendments mentioned in last year's review, which were intended to encourage the construction of railroads by permitting localities to incur indebtedness in order to give bonuses to railroads, and by permitting the temporary exemption of new lines of railroad from taxation. Louisiana ('06 ch.186) authorized parochial and municipal authorities (excepting the parish of Orleans) to issue bonds against the proceeds of special taxes voted in favor of railway enterprises, the bonds maturing annually. Kentucky ('06 ch.91) authorized union station companies to condemn land for their purposes. A North Carolina statute ('87 ch.46) was declared invalid by the Supreme Court of that state (*Cozad v. Kanawha Hardwood Co.* 51 S. E. 932) in so far as it authorized owners of timber lands to condemn a right of way for a tramway or railway over the land of others, in that this takes private property for a use which is not public.

Miscellaneous. Statutes enacted in New York ('06 ch.380) and Kentucky ('06 ch.62) provide for special railroad police, to be appointed by the Governor and paid by the corporation. In New York such appointments may be given to conductors and brakemen.

Maryland ('06 p.1423) provided for the appointment of four members of the Maryland bar to conduct inquiries regarding the rights and interests of the state in the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. These questions have arisen in connection with the construction of the new Washington terminals. A joint special committee is to inquire into the value of the stock held by the state of Maryland in the Washington branch.

Express companies

Arkansas ('05 ch.250) compels express companies to settle for damage or loss within 20 days, the penalty being \$2 a day. Massachusetts gave the Board of Railroad Commissioners "supervisory power with regard to the character of accommodations and service furnished, and the reasonableness of rates charged" by express companies; this power to be exercised on complaint of an interested party. A Mississippi statute ('06 ch.135) specifies that as express companies are common carriers under the state Constitution, it shall be unlawful for any person or firm, except those duly chartered as express companies, to engage in the express business between points in the state.

Street and electric railways

Corporate powers. Franchises. The Massachusetts general railway law ('06 ch.463) includes electric railways in its general provisions as to incorporation. Additional regulations, peculiar to electric roads, are contained in a separate statute ('06 ch.516). The power to decide to what extent electric railways shall act as common carriers is vested in the boards of aldermen or selectmen. In case of disputes as to rates between a board of aldermen and the directors of a road, the matter is to be settled by the Board of Railroad Commissioners. The statute also provides for an additional corporate franchise tax and local excise taxes. It may be noted that Governor Guild had, in his message of January 4, 1906, recommended the extension of general law to legislation affecting street and electric railroads. Another Massachusetts statute ('06 ch.339) authorized the mayor (by vote of the city council) or the selectmen (by vote of the town) to petition the Supreme Judicial Court for relief in case a street railway company discontinues the use of any track. An important special act is that of the same state authorizing the Boston Elevated Railway Company to construct subways in the city of Cambridge ('06 ch.520).

In Ohio, municipal councils can, with the consent of the owners of

a majority of the foot frontage, grant franchises to interurban roads for terminal purposes ('06 p.253). In case the street is already occupied by a street railroad the right to use the tracks may be acquired, if necessary, by condemnation proceedings. Interurban companies are expressly exempted from the provisions of the Ohio statutes (R. S. § 2501, 2502) ordering franchises to be sold by public competitive bidding to the corporation offering to make the lowest fares.

New Jersey ('06 ch.311) amended an older statute ('86 ch.135) so that municipal authorities are given power to grant franchises for extensions as well as for original locations of street railways. A former section prohibiting the granting of a franchise for a location within 1000 feet or two blocks of an existing company (except to cross the same) was stricken out. New Jersey now permits street railways to carry freight or express (prohibited by '96 ch.144) if the consent of the municipality is obtained ('06 ch.77). The councils of New Jersey boroughs are also authorized ('06 ch.194) to provide for the construction and operation of street railroads, not exceeding 1 mile in length, to and from the depot of any steam railroad within the limits of the borough. A petition signed by the owners of at least one half of the real estate within the borough and the approval of 60% of the voters at a special election are prerequisites. Tickets are to be sold in multiples of 10 at not more than 3 cents apiece. Construction is by contract; power may be contracted for, and the road may (by approval of the majority of the voters) be leased for a period of not over 5 years.

New York enacted an important law ('06 ch.606) amendatory to the act establishing the New York city board of rapid transit commissioners. Vacancies in this body, which was formerly self-perpetuating, are henceforth to be filled by appointments by the mayor. The act is designed to permit the separation of contracts for construction, equipment and operation of rapid transit railways. Reserve power is given to the city to construct, to equip and to operate. If the contract for operation is awarded to a private bidder, the term of such franchise is limited to 20 years, with a 20 year renewal clause. At present the New York subway is owned by the city, but leased to a private corporation for a period of 50 years, with the privilege of renewal under an amended contract for 25 years. The new law facilitates the municipal ownership, and possibly operation, of future subways.

Two New York statutes of 1901 (ch.494, 508) were declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals (*In re Brooklyn, Q. C.* and

S. R. Co. 77 N. E. 994). These statutes had provided that consent by the local authorities of any city, previously acquired by any street railroad corporation, should be deemed to be in full force and effect until December 31, 1903, and had also declared that section 5 of the railroad law ('90 ch.565), providing for the forfeiture of corporate powers by any railroad not beginning construction within five years of its incorporation, should not apply to any street railroad company incorporated prior to July 1, 1895, which had obtained the consent of the local authorities. So far as these statutes of 1901 related to railroad companies which had already forfeited their charter rights, they were held to conflict with the constitutional provision (art.3 § 18) that the Legislature should not authorize the construction of street railroads, except with the consent of the local authorities and the owners of one half the abutting property.

Virginia ('06 ch.296) gave to Virginia corporations, operating railroads by electricity, power to do a general electric lighting and power business.

Public supervision. An Arkansas statute ('05 ch.179) requires the installation of safeguards against the contact of the overhead wires of electric lines and the cars, track and telegraph line of steam railroad companies. The same state ('05 ch.331) requires the heating of street cars during cold weather. Massachusetts authorized the Board of Railroad Commissioners to expend \$2500 in testing fenders and other safety devices applicable to street cars, such expenditures to be assessed on the street railroad companies ('06 r.55). Another Massachusetts statute ('06 ch.479) admits the children in private as well as in public schools (R.L. ch.112 § 72) to the half fare privilege on street and elevated railroads. The same state extended the term of office of the Boston transit commissioners for three years from July 1906 ('06 ch.213).

Separation of races. Numerous laws relating to the separation of white and colored passengers on steam and electric railroads have been enacted in Southern States during the past few years. A Virginia law ('04 ex. sess. ch.609 pt 4), relating to cars operated by electricity, is now made more stringent ('06 ch.91). A Florida statute of similar purport ('05 ch.49) contained a clause exempting colored nurses in charge of white children or invalids from the provisions of the act. On this account the Supreme Court of the state held (*State v. Patterson* 39 S. 398) that the statute violated the first section of the 14th amendment to the federal Constitution.

Canals

An Ohio statute confers the powers and duties of the Ohio Canal Commission on the Board of Public Works. The Canal Commission is to make a final report. The canal problem in Ohio had reached such a point that according to the message of Governor Herrick (January 1, 1906) it was necessary to face squarely the question of rebuilding the canals or abandoning them. The incoming Governor (Pattison) in his message of January 8 said that "As to the canals, it is right that we should take it for granted that to maintain them is the settled policy of the state. . . . The canals may be developed into a system of water highways adequate for transportation of freight in unbroken bulk at minimum rates between ports on the Great Lakes and ports on the Ohio, Mississippi, and the Gulf." It would undoubtedly be the opinion of most economic students that any attempts to carry out such a policy would result in failure.

Bridges. Tunnels

New Jersey ('06 ch.201) authorized county boards to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing bridges on navigable waters, when required by the War Department or other department of the federal government. The same state ('06 p.737) and New York ('06 ch.260) arranged for committees to confer as to the construction of one or more bridges over the Hudson. Another New York statute ('06 ch.606) revises a law of that state ('91 ch.4 § 32) empowering the board of rapid transit commissioners of New York city to grant franchises for tunnels under the Hudson, Harlem or East rivers, and under the city. The amendment makes the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a prerequisite, and limits the scope of the law to tunnels built to connect with trunk line railroads.

Telegraphs and telephones

An important Massachusetts law ('06 ch.433) gives the Highway Commission of that state general supervision over all companies engaged in the "transmission of intelligence by electricity." An additional requirement of members of the commission is that they shall not be connected with such companies; additional appropriations are made for expenses and salaries (to be met by the companies concerned in proportion to gross earnings); the commission is to make an annual report; public hearings are to be held upon the complaint of a mayor, selectmen or 20 customers; the Attorney General is to be

notified of violations of law; the Supreme Judicial Court and the Superior Court are given jurisdiction in equity to enforce all lawful orders of the commission; an annual report is required from each company, which must also furnish information to the commission on request, as well as give access to its books; uniform accounts are to be kept in form approved by the commission.

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REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1906

LEGISLATION BULLETIN 33S

INSURANCE¹

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During 1906 the Legislatures of the several states passed only 64 laws on insurance subjects, as compared with 169 laws during the year 1905. Of this comparatively small number of laws four states (Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana and New York) contributed 37 or more than one half. The insurance legislation of 1906 does not, therefore, appear to have been very prolific if judged from the number of enactments.

But while the number of laws passed was small, the year 1906 will be long remembered as marking one of the most remarkable upheavals in the life insurance business, and the passage by the New York Legislature of the remarkable law of April 27 ('06 ch.326). This law may be said to contain the most revolutionary and drastic provisions for the regulation of life insurance corporations ever passed in this country. It embodies practically the whole field of life insurance, and was passed to prevent a repetition of the many evils disclosed by the Armstrong investigating committee. The disclosures during the investigation clearly showed that the management of some of the largest companies was marked by wastefulness, dishonesty and reckless financiering, that under present laws the policy holders were largely unprotected, and that remedial legislation was required on every hand. The law of April 27 was designed to afford a remedy for all the abuses disclosed.

Because of its new provisions, its far-reaching effect and all inclusive character, this law will be the chief topic of discussion in this review, the object being to group its provisions under proper headings, and to show why their passage was recommended by the committee. Certain it is that this law is many times more important than all the other insurance laws of 1906 combined. Not only was this law passed in the wealthiest state of the Union, but it is the law of the state in which the largest American life insurance companies

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 1732.

are domiciled. Some of its important provisions are expressly applied to all foreign life insurance companies wishing to do business in the state of New York, and will, therefore, have a profound influence on foreign as well as New York companies. Such effects are already noticeable on every hand. There is every reason to believe that the New York insurance legislation of 1906 will make a deep impression on the rest of the country in the course of a few years, and will mark the beginning of a new era of legislation which will have for its aim the protection of policy holders as regards the quality of insurance sold and the vast sums of money held in trust by the companies.

New York — cost and amount of new business. The business policy of many life insurance companies during the last 20 years was characterized by an all absorbing desire to attain great size. While the legislative committee recognized the importance of spreading insurance as widely as possible, and conceded the value of having a large membership in a company in order to reduce the average expense rate and secure a more accurate application of the law of average to the rate of mortality, it was the decided opinion of the committee that the growth of insurance companies should not overstep the bounds of reason regardless of the cost and quality of the new business secured. The committee felt that existing policy holders must be protected against excessive expenditures for new business, and that radical action must be taken to curb the many existing abuses shown by evidence to exist on every hand. As regards many companies quality in insurance was no longer the moving spirit but size and leadership were the all absorbing dream.

Well might the committee have reached this conclusion. Bonuses, advances, exorbitant commissions, rebates, and costly presents were found to exist on every hand. In some of the largest companies the entire first year's premium was expended for obtaining the new business, and in a few companies expenses reached such proportions that for every dollar of premium received on the new business from \$2 to \$2.50 was expended. Excluding the "Big Three," 10 New York companies expended an amount for new business during the year 1904 aggregating 125% of the premium; whereas six companies whose business is conducted on an economical basis expended only 65.3%. Thirty years ago agents only received from 20 to 30% of the first premium. But as competition increased and the desire for size became dominant, commissions also increased until they rose to 60% of the first premium, with renewal premiums of 7½ to 10%

for periods of from 10 to 15 years, and bonuses ranging from \$2 to \$5 for every \$1000 of insurance written. As was testified by one prominent agency manager, "sometimes when the agents were given commissions and large salaries the salary was given them to live on and the commissions to buy business with."

But to correct and limit such excessive expenditures it was necessary for the legislative investigating committee to adopt some proper standard by which to measure a life insurance company's expenses for new business. Such a standard, it was seen, must protect existing policy holders and make new business pay for the cost of its own solicitation. With this object in view the committee, after consulting the leading actuaries of the country, adopted a rule which permits companies to expend for new business "*the saving in mortality during the first five years of insurance plus the loading on the first year's premium.*" This amount it was held should suffice to pay for new business, since it represented no more than what was being expended by the conservative companies of the country.

The law passed in compliance with this recommendation has for its aim the bringing of the extravagant companies to the footing of the most economical. It provides (N. Y. '06 ch.326 § 97) that after 1906 no company, domestic or foreign, writing business in New York, shall expend (1) for commissions on first year's premiums, (2) for compensation, not paid by commissions for services in obtaining new insurance exclusive of salaries paid in good faith for agency supervision, either at home offices or branch offices, (3) for medical examinations and inspections of proposed risks, and (4) for advances to agents, "an amount exceeding the aggregate loading upon the first year's premium plus the value of the mortality gain for the first five years of the life of the policy." To quote the committee, "had this standard been applied to the entire group of 32 companies with reference to all the business except industrial, their entire expenses would have amounted in 1904 to only \$31,904,771, or \$23,110,507 less than had actually been expended. Under such a limitation this great sum would have been saved for policy holders, amounting to an addition of about 30% of the surplus earnings of the year."

This important section of the law of April 27, 1906, limiting expenses, is supplemented by many others. Henceforth no agent may receive any other compensation than that determined in advance. Bonuses, prizes, rewards and additional compensation of all kinds are prohibited. Rebating is likewise prohibited, and henceforth any

person knowingly receiving any rebate or allowance or deduction from any premium, or any valuable thing, special favor or advantage whatever as an inducement to take any policy of life insurance, not specified in the policy, is guilty of a misdemeanor ('06 ch.231). Renewal premiums are carefully defined, and it is provided that no company may pay commissions upon renewal premiums which exceed 5% for nine years in case of endowment policies providing for less than 20 annual premiums, or which exceed 7½% of the premium for nine years in the case of other forms of insurance. With minor exceptions this rule is to apply to all insurance companies, domestic and foreign, operating in the state of New York (ch.326 § 97).

To forestall all attempts at evasion the Legislature resorted to the extreme measure of limiting the amount of new business which a company may acquire in any one year (ch.326 § 96). The new business of companies, possessing from \$50,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 of insurance, is limited for all companies according to a graded schedule. For companies with business in excess of \$1,000,000,000, the amount of new business for any one year is limited to \$150,000,000. Henceforth the largest companies will find their new business practically cut in two and the small companies will be relieved from the strenuous competition of the "Giant Three." Few sections of the New York law are given greater importance than this, and it is universally conceded that it will insure a reduction in agency expenses.

By way of supplementing the foregoing sections, the Legislature also saw fit to supervise the use which life insurance companies may make of their surplus. Companies issuing participating policies may not do a nonparticipating business, except as regards paid-up or temporary and pure endowment insurance issued or granted in exchange for lapsed or surrendered policies (ch.326 § 102). All dividends must be paid annually and can no longer be deferred (§ 101). Furthermore the amount of surplus which any company may hold has been limited (§ 87, 205). The largest companies — those with policies whose net value is equal to \$75,000,000 or more — may no longer hold a surplus which is larger than 5% of the sum which the law compels them to have on hand for the payment of losses. Everything above this 5% must be returned to the policy holders annually in the form of dividends.

It is also decreed (§ 98) that no domestic life insurance company may pay any salary or other compensation to any officer, trustee or

director, or any person, firm or corporation amounting in any year to more than \$5000 unless authorization be obtained by a vote of the board of directors. Nor may any life insurance corporation hereafter make any agreement with any of its officers, trustees or salaried employees whereby it agrees that for any services rendered they shall receive any compensation which will extend beyond one year from the date of the agreement. Pensions may no longer be granted to any officer, director or trustee or to any member of his family after his death; and in section 99 it is provided that no domestic life insurance company shall make any disbursement of \$100 or more unless the same be evidenced by a voucher properly signed by or on behalf of the person or corporation receiving the money, correctly describing the consideration of the payment, and, if the same be for services, setting forth the services rendered.

New York—life insurance investments. Closely connected with the legislation regulating the cost of life insurance to the policy holder are those sections of the New York law which supervise life insurance investments. Although New York companies compute their premiums upon an assumed rate of interest of 3 or 3½%, a rate which could be easily realized, the fact developed during the recent legislative inquiry that many leading companies constantly made investments yielding much less than this required rate. With 4% available in many kinds of investments, the managers of certain companies saw fit to deposit millions of dollars in banks and trust companies paying 2% or less, despite the fact that life insurance companies do not require big deposits, and in nearly all instances have a weekly income considerably larger than the outlay. The companies' representatives argued that, inasmuch as the companies were themselves stockholders in these banks and trust companies, these deposits at a low rate of interest would swell the profits attaching to the stock. But the legislative investigating committee could not see it that way, and answered the argument by contending that investments in stocks and bank deposits are two distinct and separate fields and a loss in one can not be justified by a gain in the other.

While investments in first mortgages show an average return to insurance companies of from 4½ to 5%, many of the companies preferred to place millions upon millions of their assets in expensive buildings and real estate, the return from which was less than 3% and in many cases less than 2% on the book value, although such book value had been constantly diminished to show a more favorable investment return. Then, too, the evidence clearly showed that

many of the companies participated in underwriting syndicates, and purchased securities not for investment, but for speedy resale with a view of making a speculative profit. In most instances these syndicate arrangements proved profitable and this was advanced as a justification for their being undertaken. The investigating committee, however, did not take this view. In some instances it was shown that the companies advanced their credit, and, upon the allotment of profits, were not given their fair share, the officers justifying this division of profits on the ground of expert service having been given the companies.

In too many instances where the underwriting venture proved profitable it was shown that the governing motive of the syndicate managers in offering the participation to the company was to work themselves into its good graces because they would profit later by inducing the company to buy their securities. All these practices the committee condemned as taking the companies "out of their normal relation as creditors through suitable investments, and making them co-owners of the corporation and promoters of the undertakings to which they had thus become allied." The committee said in its report:

These practices have weakened the sense of official responsibility, multiplying the opportunities for gain, both direct and indirect, to officers and directors through the use of the company's funds, and making easy the exercise of official discretion at the promptings of self-interest. The profits made possible under astute management of those closely identified with important financial operations furnish no answer to the criticism of this policy. It is conceivable that the companies might make money if they engage directly in the brokerage or banking business. Even by the manipulation of the stock market, it may well be that with the special advantages they have enjoyed they could have added largely to their accumulation, by barter, by purchase for resale or by the development of industries. They were chartered to furnish life insurance, and the true measure of their power and their duty in the handling of their funds is to invest them with due conservatism, to the end that they may be able to discharge their obligations. If in this manner they should make less money they would also be less likely to court disaster.

To prevent the continuance of the evil methods practised in investing and using the assets of life insurance companies, the New York Legislature saw fit to pass the most drastic legislation ever adopted in this country. Henceforth the companies of New York are forbidden to participate in any underwriting syndicate, or to enter into

any transaction for purchase and sale on joint account or any agreement which provides that the company shall withhold from sale for any time or subject to the discretion of others, any of its securities (ch.326 § 100). Officers and directors of companies are henceforth forbidden to reap returns from life insurance investments by a section of the law (§ 36) which provides that no officer or director may be pecuniarily interested, either as principal, co-principal, agent or beneficiary, in any purchase, sale or loan made by the insurance company, except in case of a loan upon his policy.

The investment of assets in real estate is carefully regulated, and the excessive and unprofitable investments of New York life insurance companies in this field will probably soon be events of the past. All real property which is not necessary for the company's accommodation in the convenient transaction of its business must be sold within five years after the company shall have acquired title to the same. The Superintendent of Insurance may grant an extension of time for such sale, but only upon proof that the forced sale of the real estate within the prescribed time would result in material damage to the company's interest. Under the general corporation law of New York the domestic companies were enabled to buy practically any amount of real estate under the pretext that it was required for the convenient transaction of business. Now this is no longer possible, and to insure the enforcement of the law it is enacted that the companies must annually make an accurate, concise and full statement of all real estate held by them, the dates of acquisition, the name of the vendors, the actual cost, the value at which the property is carried on the company's books, the market value, the amount incurred for improvements, the rental value of portions occupied by the company, the gross and net income of each plot of real estate, a statement of any certificate issued by the Superintendent of Insurance extending the time for the disposition thereof, and all purchases and sales made since the last annual report (ch.326 § 20).

But the Legislature did not stop here. Hereafter no domestic life insurance corporation shall after the first day of June, 1906, invest in or loan upon any shares of stock of any corporation, other than a municipal corporation (§ 100). Furthermore no such company may invest in bonds which are secured to the extent of more than one third of their value by corporate stocks, nor make loans upon any stocks and bonds which they may not purchase (§ 100). To facilitate the enforcement of these provisions relative to stock and bond

investments it is provided that every company holding such prohibited investments must dispose of the same within five years from December 31, 1906. Meanwhile the companies must annually reduce such investments to an extent approved by the Superintendent of Insurance.

The above section was passed in compliance with the following recommendation of the New York investigating committee:

Investments in stocks should be prohibited. They are fundamentally objectionable, as the corporation, instead of holding a secured obligation, acquires a proprietary interest in another business, with rights subject to all such indebtedness which may be created in the conduct of it and often direct liabilities as stockholders. This interest must be nourished and supported. Instead of being a creditor with adequate security to which upon default the corporation may resort, it assumes the responsibilities of proprietorship and must contribute from the accumulations provided by the policy holders in order to sustain the enterprise. If the stock holdings constitute a small minority, the investment is at the mercy of administrators chosen by the majority stockholders. If the stock interest be a large one it is frequently found advisable to increase it until a substantial control is effected, and the insurance corporation is not only engaged in a different enterprise, but directly undertakes its management. Such relations afford ready opportunities to conceal irregular transactions and to hide the malversation of funds.

To make sure that the foregoing enactments may not be evaded, the Legislature provided at great length the manner in which the companies shall report their business (§ 103). It was enacted that the company must not only furnish all the information just enumerated with reference to real estate, but must state the amount of existing loans upon the security of real property in each state and foreign country; the money loaned to any person other than loans upon the security of real property; all other property owned by the company in which it has an interest; all commissions and expenses paid to any person and arising out of loans or purchases or sales of any property; all moneys expended in connection with any matter pending before any legislative body or any officer or department of government, giving full particulars as to dates, amounts, and names and addresses of payees; the salary or other compensation of officers or directors or other persons where the same exceeds \$5000, as well as salaries paid to any representatives either at the home or branch office; the largest balances carried in each bank or trust company during each month of the year; all death claims resisted; and a

complete statement of the profits and losses of the business transactions of the year and the sources of such gains and losses.

New York—lobbying. Several wholesome restrictions were adopted by the New York Legislature regulating lobbying on the part of insurance companies and prohibiting them from making political campaign contributions in any form whatsoever. Any officer or employee who is guilty of giving campaign contributions with or without the sanction of his superiors is to be fined and imprisoned. Lobbying is carefully regulated by providing that every person retained or employed as counsel or agent to promote or defeat the passage of bills or to influence executive action in insurance legislation shall file papers in the office of the Secretary of State, stating his name, the name of his employer, and giving a description of the legislation in reference to which his services have been secured. Likewise, if any money be expended in connection with any matter pending before any Legislature, public body or department of government, the transaction must be accurately described and the interest of the corporation must be fully stated. A voucher must be given for such expenditures, and if such voucher can not be obtained then an affidavit must be made stating the reason therefor and setting forth full particulars (§ 99). Lobbying is not prohibited but is carefully regulated.

New York—policy contract and conduct of agents. After January, 1907, every policy of insurance issued and delivered within the state by any company doing business therein must contain the entire contract between the parties, and nothing may be incorporated by reference to any constitution, bylaws, rules, application or other writing unless the same are indorsed upon or attached to the policy when issued (§ 58). All statements purporting to be made by the insured are, in the absence of fraud, to be considered as representations and not warranties (§ 58). Discriminations in favor of individuals in the same class, or with the same expectation of life, either as regards the amount of premium, return premium, dividends or other advantages, are prohibited (§ 89). Moreover, there may no longer be any forfeiture of a policy without due notice to the policy holder (§ 92).

With the exception of industrial policies, all policies of insurance issued or delivered within the state of New York after January 1, 1907, by any domestic life insurance corporation must be according to a prescribed form (§ 101), thus making the policy definite in meaning, obviating the numerous differences existing in the policies of various companies, and protecting the insured from the operation

of obscure clauses which a company may insert in its policy in order to limit its liability.

The law prescribes four standard forms of policy: (1) an ordinary life policy, (2) a limited payment policy, (3) an endowment policy, and (4) a term policy. In all these standard policies the law specifically prescribes the conditions which shall govern the change of beneficiary, the payment of the premium, the time of grace allowed in paying the premium, and the length of time during which the company may impose restrictions upon its liability by reason of travel, change of occupation, suicide etc. The law also stipulates the method of paying dividends and the making of loans, and enumerates the options which the policy holder may enjoy on the surrender of his policy. The law, however, contemplates the desire on the part of companies to issue policies other than the standard forms prescribed, and consequently provides that any new policy form must be submitted to the Superintendent of Insurance, who, after informing the other companies and fixing a date for a hearing, must approve the new policy before it is issued.

Agents, officers or directors are forbidden, on pain of committing a misdemeanor (§ 60) to issue or circulate any estimate, illustration, circular or statement of any sort misrepresenting the terms of any policy issued by the company, or the benefits, dividends or advantages to be received thereon. Nor may they use any name or title of any policy or class of policies which misrepresents the true nature of the insurance. Lastly it is provided (§ 59) that no corporation, domestic or foreign, doing business within the state shall provide in any application, policy or certificate of insurance, that the person soliciting such insurance, or any person engaged in the business of soliciting insurance, is the agent of the person insured under the policy or certificate, or to insert in the policy or certificate any provision making the acts or representation of the agent binding upon the person insured.

New York — election of directors. For many years the policy holders in our larger mutual life insurance companies were able to exert but little influence in the selection of trustees. In fact, little concern was shown in the management of companies by policy holders, and the boards of trustees as well as other positions were to all intents and purposes permanent and self-perpetuating. The Mutual Life Insurance Company was reputed to have between 400,000 and 500,000 policy holders entitled to vote, yet for a long period of years not more than a few hundred votes were cast at any election, and many of these votes came from employees of the com-

pany. In the New York Life Insurance Company likewise only 2328 votes were cast in any election since 1895, although it was estimated that 800,000 policy holders possessed the right to vote. In 1904 only 803 votes were cast, these votes coming mainly from the company's employees. To quote the investigating committee as regards one of the largest companies:

The policy holders are entitled to vote by proxy, but, as a rule, proxies have not been used. In order to secure the continuity of the management and to guard against an uprising of policy holders, proxies to the extent of thousands have been obtained under suitable instructions by the local managers. These proxies, unless revoked, run for years and it has been found that the privilege of revocation is rarely exercised. Through their proxies and the command of the machinery by which proxies could be easily obtained, executive officers have been in actual control, and, in effect, have been able to elect the members of the board of trustees, through whom in turn they themselves have been continued in office. The result has been an autocracy, maintained almost without challenge.

With conditions like these prevailing in many instances the committee set about to remedy abuses by making sure that the policy holders in the future would have a voice in the administration of the companies. Consequently a very large portion of the act of April 27 ('06 ch.326) is devoted to a minute explanation of how directors shall henceforth be elected in domestic mutual life insurance companies. The law provides that the term of office of all directors of all domestic mutual life insurance companies shall expire on December 18, 1906, and that a new board of directors shall be elected, which board shall immediately elect new officers of the company. The law places the election under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance. Every policy holder whose insurance shall have been in force one year prior to the election shall be entitled to one vote but no more, regardless of the number of policies he may hold.

To facilitate the annual election the investigating committee saw the necessity of overcoming the apparent advantage of the managements in selecting directors, through their control over policy holders. Consequently the law stipulates that full lists of all policy holders having the right to vote shall be filed with the Superintendent of Insurance at least five months prior to the election. The names of the policy holders must be arranged in lists alphabetically and must be classified by states, territories and foreign countries. A full list of such policy holders must not only be fur-

nished to the Superintendent of Insurance, but it is provided that the general agencies in every state, territory and foreign country, unless prohibited by law, shall maintain two lists of such policy holders residing in the jurisdiction, and all such lists shall be subject to inspection and copy at any time during business hours by any policy holder in the corporation or by his authorized representative during the five months preceding the election. The object manifestly is to enable the policy holders to unite and carry on a vigorous campaign if they deem this to their interest.

Louisiana — life insurance legislation. In one state at least the life insurance reform movement, as just outlined for the state of New York, seems to have been duplicated to a considerable extent. This state is Louisiana. Of the 58 insurance laws passed by the several states other than New York, Louisiana contributed 15. With few exceptions these laws are of vital importance, and resemble the corresponding sections of the New York law both in wording and substance. The most important of these laws are the following:

1 The law (La. '06 ch.68) prohibiting life insurance companies from forfeiting policies for default in payment of premium, interest or instalment, unless written or printed notice has been mailed to the policy holder or the assignee of the policy.

2 The law ('06 ch.94) prohibiting foreign and domestic corporations issuing policies of life insurance, from stipulating in any application, policy or certificate of insurance that the person soliciting such insurance, or any person who is engaged in soliciting insurance for the company, is the agent of the person insured, and prohibiting the company from inserting in the application, policy or certificate of insurance any provision which makes the acts or representations of such agent binding upon the person insured. Any company violating this provision is to forfeit its authority to do business within the state.

3 The law ('06 ch.96) which prevents discrimination by life insurance and benefit companies of other states and countries against policy holders or beneficiaries who are citizens or residents of Louisiana; which extends to citizens and residents of the state who are policy holders the full benefit of all statutes and legal enactments in such other states and countries wherein the company issuing policies is domiciled; and which places the citizens of Louisiana upon an equality with the citizens of other states and countries in which the company is domiciled in the interpretation, performance and enforcements of life insurance policies.

4 The law ('06 ch.107) which provides that no life insurance cor-

poration writing insurance in Louisiana and no officer, director or agent thereof shall issue or circulate, or permit to be issued or circulated, any estimate, illustration, circular or statement of any sort misrepresenting the terms of any policy issued by it or the benefits or advantages promised thereby, or the dividends or share of surplus to be received thereon, or shall use any name or title of any policy or class of policies misrepresenting the true nature thereof.

5 The law ('06 ch.193) making life or endowment insurance policies issued by legal reserve life insurance companies or associations to residents of Louisiana nonforfeitable after January 1, 1907, after three premiums have been paid; and providing also that the reserve is to be automatically applied for extended insurance where no other choice is expressed, and that dividends be included in computing the amount available for extended insurance.

6 The law ('06 ch.88) requiring life insurance companies or companies issuing participating policies to make an annual distribution of surplus, and prohibiting life insurance companies issuing participating policies from doing business in the state after January 1, 1907, unless this act is complied with.

7 The law ('06 ch.52, 56) providing that no domestic life insurance corporation shall make any disbursement of \$100 or more unless the same be evidenced by a voucher signed by or on behalf of the person, firm or corporation receiving the money and correctly describing the consideration for the payment; and if the same be for services and disbursements, setting forth the services rendered and an itemized statement of the disbursements made. If the payment be in connection with any matter pending before any legislative or public body or before any department or officer of any government, the voucher shall correctly describe in addition to the above requirements the nature of the matter and the interest of the corporation therein.

8 The law ('06 ch.87) providing for a full report from life insurance companies, the requirements enumerated in the law being similar to those mentioned in the New York law of April 27.

Insurance departments and investigating committees. With reference to the above subjects five states passed laws during 1906. Massachusetts ('06 r.11) and Ohio ('06 p.417) provided for the appointment of a commission to codify the insurance laws of the state. Ohio intrusted this work to a joint committee of the House and Senate, with full powers of investigation and with power to revise existing laws and make recommendations relative thereto.

In Iowa an act ('06 ch.188) provides for a legislative insurance

commission of five members, which shall have full power to investigate the business methods of all insurance companies doing business within the state, the salaries paid, the investments of such companies, the relation of the officers to such investments, the expenditures etc., and which shall issue a report of its finding. Wisconsin also provided ('05 ex. sess. p.39) for a joint committee of the Legislature to investigate life insurance corporations, the commission being given full power to summon witnesses and to examine the books, expenditures and methods of business of the various companies doing business in the state. Virginia ('06 ch.112) passed a very comprehensive law providing for a bureau of insurance, and outlining, as is customary in general insurance laws, the duties of the bureau, the organization of companies and the requirements which domestic and foreign companies must comply with in order to transact business in the state.

Organization of life insurance companies. A large number of the insurance laws passed during 1906 refer to the organization of life insurance companies. Louisiana passed three such acts, the first ('06 ch.99) regulating the organization of life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the state, requiring them to deposit \$100,000 in securities now required by law with the State Treasurer, and providing that stock companies shall have a fully paid-up capital and mutual companies shall have at least 200 subscribers with an aggregate of not less than \$200,000 insurance subscribed on their lives and with one full annual premium paid before beginning business; the second ('06 ch.65) regulating the business of industrial insurance with reference to the manner in which the companies may write business in the state and the nature of the deposits to be left with the State Treasurer; and the third ('06 ch.115) providing for the organization, admission and regulation of associations transacting the business of life, accident, sick, benefit or physical disability insurance on the fraternal plan. Georgia ('06 p.107) and Kentucky ('06 ch.144) authorized any life insurance company organized and doing business on the legal reserve plan under the laws of the state, to deposit with the State Treasurer securities to the amount of the net reserve value of all policies issued by such company as security for the payment of all liabilities arising under the terms of the policy. In Iowa a law was passed ('06 ch.74) authorizing life insurance companies to transact health, accident and employers liability insurance, while in Kentucky ('06 ch.143) the Legislature provided for the regulation of burial associations and corporations doing business in the state. Among the other laws may be men-

tioned those of California ('06 ch.29), Pennsylvania ('06 ch.2, 16) and Ohio ('06 p.265), which fix the duties, salary etc. of the insurance commissioner.

Life insurance — miscellaneous laws. Among the other laws affecting the life insurance business the following should be stated as the most important:

1 The law of Iowa ('06 ch.77) which provides that life insurance companies may invest the funds deposited with the Auditor of State in bonds of the United States, in bonds of any state if at or above par, in bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any county, city, town or school district, in drainage district bonds of Iowa or improvement certificates issued by any municipal corporation of Iowa, such certificates being a first lien upon real estate within the corporate limits of the municipality issuing the same; and in bonds and mortgages and other interest-bearing securities which are first liens upon real estate within Iowa or any other state worth at least double the amount loaned thereon and secured thereby exclusive of improvements, or two and one half times such amount including the improvements thereon, if such improvements are constructed of brick or stone.

2 The law of Maryland ('06 ch.273) prohibiting any life insurance company doing business in Maryland from issuing any policy participating in profits or surplus under which the accounting, apportionment and distribution of surplus to the policy holder shall be delayed for a longer period than five years.

3 The law of Arkansas ('05 ch.115) providing that in all cases where loss occurs, and the fire, life, health or accident insurance company liable therefor shall fail to pay for the same within the time specified in the policy, after demand made therefor, such company shall be liable to pay the holder of the policy in addition to the amount of the loss, 12% damages upon the amount of the loss, together with all reasonable attorney's fees for the prosecution and collection of the loss.

4 The law of South Carolina ('06 ch.70) making it compulsory on all fire, life or other insurance companies doing business in the state to bring all suits in the county where the loss occurs.

Fire insurance. With reference to fire insurance but few laws were passed in 1906. Most of the legislation refers to the investigation of fires. Kentucky, Louisiana and Maryland (Ky. ch.95; La. ch.152; Md. ch.709) passed laws providing for the appointment of a fire marshal or deputy insurance commissioner to investigate all fires in the state and to keep a record of the same. To facilitate such

investigations the fire marshal is given full power to subpoena witnesses and to inspect buildings. New Jersey ('06 ch.249) also created an officer, called the Inspector of Combustibles and Fire Risks, in cities of the first class, whose duty it is to inspect buildings and to keep a record of all such inspections.

In California ('06 ch.2) a law was passed giving the Insurance Commissioner power, whenever he deems it necessary, to require any company writing insurance in the state to furnish the commissioner with a full and complete list of all its policies of insurance on property or risks located within that portion of the state of California included within the territory described by the commissioner. Arkansas is the only other state which passed any legislation of importance relative to fire insurance. The law of April 24, 1905 ('05 ch.192) provides fully for the organization of mutual companies. Another act ('05 ch.324) prescribes the conditions under which foreign mutual fire insurance companies may be admitted to do business in the state.

Title guaranty and trust companies. Only one law of importance need be mentioned under this head. The law of Ohio ('06 p.153) prescribes fully the powers of such companies and provides that "no such company shall do business until the capital stock of said company shall amount to at least \$100,000 fully paid up, and until such company shall have deposited with the Treasurer of State \$50,000 in the securities permitted by sections 3637 and 3638 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, and with the exception of the deposit aforesaid said capital shall be invested as the board of directors of said company may prescribe. The Treasurer of State shall hold such funds or securities deposited with him as security for the faithful performance of all guaranties entered into by said company, but so long as said company shall continue solvent said treasurer shall permit it to collect the interest of, or dividends on, its securities so deposited, and from time to time withdraw such securities or any part thereof, on depositing with him cash or other securities of the kind heretofore named so as to maintain the value of said deposit at \$50,000. Provided, further, that any company organized under this act shall be limited in its operations to only one county in this state, which county shall be designated in its application for a charter, except that in case any company organized under this act desires to issue its policies of title insurance in more than one county in this state such company shall be authorized to issue such policies in such other county or counties upon depositing with the Treasurer of State an additional sum of \$50,000 in securities as herein provided, for each and every additional county in which it proposes to operate."

New York State Education Department
New York State Library

REVIEW OF LEGISLATION 1906

LEGISLATION BULLETIN 33t

EDUCATION¹

HOWARD J. ROGERS LL.D., FIRST ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF
EDUCATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

During the year ending September 30, 1906, there were reported to the legislative reference section of the New York State Library from states and territories holding legislative sessions, 121 acts affecting educational matters. The number of enactments is greatly less than for the year ending September 30, 1905, when 367 acts were reported. This is no doubt largely due to the fact that the Legislatures of many states do not hold sessions in the even years. As usual a great majority of the new statutes are amendments to existing statutes and laws affecting minor details of school government and administration. There are, however, a great many statutes which will have a wide influence on the school affairs of the state to which they refer, and many enactments which are of interest to the school public. The state of Virginia seems to have taken the lead in the matter of school legislation, having passed no less than 12 laws affecting school matters and very extensively revising the code of public education.

A noteworthy piece of legislation was the incorporation by Congress of the National Education Association of the United States. This body is the successor of the National Educational Association and continues all the rights, powers and obligations of that body. The incorporation of the National Educational Association, which was made under the laws of the District of Columbia, expired under its 20 year limitation in February 1906. The matter was discussed at the meeting of the association in Asbury Park in 1905 and the following resolution passed at that meeting:

Resolved, That this association authorizes and requests the board of trustees to make application to Congress for a special act in the following form to incorporate an association to be known as the National Education Association of the United States, to succeed and continue the National Educational Association.

The bill for the proposed incorporation was duly introduced in Congress under charge of the Hon. George N. Southwick of New

¹ See also Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, 2220.

York, chairman of the education committee, passed both houses and was signed by the President June 30, 1906. It was the second instance where Congress has passed a bill of this character and the fact that it was thus enacted renders it impossible to amend it except by act of Congress. This insures a permanency to the association which is much to be desired, and further gives it a recognition of national character. The association during its 20 years of history has made such an enviable record, has been so instrumental in shaping the educational policy of the various states of the Union, and has become possessed of so much invested property that an incorporation of the most stable character was demanded. The law passed (U. S. '05-'06 ch.398) continues all the powers held by the former association, provides for a simpler and more rational government, protects the permanent fund of the association and carefully safeguards the disposition and expenditure of the income. The adoption of this act of incorporation must be made at the next meeting of the association, to be held at Los Angeles in July 1907, and the adoption of bylaws governing the administrative details of the association will be brought up before the same meeting.¹ The perpetuation of this great association, which is unique in the annals of educational history, and the safeguarding of its funds and investments, together with the assurance of its future activity and impress upon the educational life of the country, is the most important legislative act of the year.

Another statute out of the ordinary in school legislation and which establishes a precedent in this country, was passed by the New York Legislature and became a law May 31 ('06 ch.678). It provides for the selection of a suitable site for a building for the use of the State Education Department and the erection of a building which shall be a home for all the educational activities of the Empire State. Since the unification act of 1904 the Education Department of the State of New York, comprising as it does the State Library and the State Museum, in addition to all other educational machinery of the state, is by far the largest executive branch of the state government. Its offices occupy nearly one third of the present State Capitol and the growth of other departments of the state renders necessary a separate building for the administration of its educational affairs. The building will occupy two blocks in the central part of the city, and will be 600 feet long

¹ Since this was written the association at its Los Angeles meeting, July 10, 1907, approved the act of incorporation, and adopted the bylaws drawn by a special committee.

and 250 feet in depth and five stories high. The entire cost will be \$4,000,000. The architects, Palmer & Hornbostel of New York city, the winners of the architectural competition, have designed a building which in its pure classic outlines will be an ideal home for the educational interests of the state. It is noteworthy that New York is the first state to erect a building devoted solely to the needs of educational administration. Even the United States Bureau of Education is housed in an annex of the Interior Building. The parallel might go even farther than this inasmuch as there are only two or three countries in the world which have a monumental building designed solely for administrative purposes of national education. It is expected that the Education Building of the State of New York will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1910.

School codes. As stated above the only state to materially alter its school code during the year under consideration was Virginia, not less than 12 acts having been passed by the Legislature of 1906. The first act ('06 ch.33) establishes a state board of education, fixes the compensation of the board and the terms of office and qualifications of its members. The second act ('06 ch.248) prescribes the duties of the board and materially amends sections of the code of Virginia relating to public free schools in counties and the distribution of the literary fund. A state superintendent of public instruction is provided for in a former act ('06 ch.3), whose salary is \$2800 a year, and \$500 for traveling expenses. Among the powers delegated to the State Board of Education are: to divide the state into proper school divisions; to prescribe the duties of the superintendent of public instruction; to provide for the inspection of schools and the examination of teachers; to select textbooks, school furniture and educational appliances; to approve the plans of the superintendent of public instruction for the conduct of summer normal schools; to decide appeals from the decisions of the superintendent of public instruction; to invest the capital and unappropriated income of the literary fund and to audit all claims to be paid out of said fund; to approve or amend the apportionment plans made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; to make a report to the General Assembly at each regular session, together with recommendations in reference to the public free school system. This practically places the entire educational system of Virginia in the hands of a state board, of which the State Superintendent of

Public Instruction is merely the executive officer. This act ('06 ch.248) further prescribes the powers and duties of county school boards and of school trustees. The bill finally provides that in every public free school shall be taught orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, physiology and hygiene, civil government, drawing, history of the United States and history of Virginia.

Another act ('06 ch.240) amends the existing laws relating to the division of school districts and subdistricts and provides for the government and administration of these subdistricts, for additional school taxes, and the appointment of school directors. It is supplemental to and extends the workings of the chapter above mentioned relating to the powers and duties of the state board. Still another enactment ('06 ch.293) amends sections of the code of Virginia relating to public free schools in cities and in towns constituting separate school districts and is in accord with the main changes made in the general state school law.

Maryland ('06 ch.356) amends the school code by providing that the members of the State Board of Education shall receive no salary but shall receive actual expenses incurred in attending meetings. The bill further provides for the appointment of an assistant superintendent of education at a salary of \$1500 a year, and further provides that a teachers institute to continue for not less than five days shall be held for each county once a year.

Compulsory education. There seems to have been a cessation in the passing of laws governing compulsory attendance of children on public schools, presumably for the reason that most of the states now have fairly satisfactory working statutes. Maryland ('06 ch. 236) adds a new section to the public education code regarding the compulsory attendance of deaf and blind children, fixing the age limit between 6 and 16 and providing that where a parent or guardian of a deaf or blind child is not financially able to pay for the transportation of the child to some school for the deaf or blind, the same shall be paid out of the state appropriation for the school where the child attends. Failure to comply with this law on the part of the parent or guardian is a misdemeanor.

Massachusetts ('06 ch.383) amends the act relative to compulsory education by providing that no physical or mental condition which is capable of correction or which renders a child a fit subject for special instruction at public charge in institutions other than public day schools, shall avail as a defense unless it shall be

made to appear that the defendant has employed all reasonable measures for the correction of the condition or for the suitable instruction of the child. Massachusetts also provides ('06 ch.389) that habitual truants, habitual absentees and habitual offenders shall be committed to truant schools for the instruction and training of children now provided for by the several counties and not to any other institution or place. The only exception made to this is the Plummer Farm School of Reform for Boys at Salem.

Ohio ('06 p.267) makes the conveying of pupils to school at public expense optional with boards of education and not applicable to pupils living less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from a schoolhouse.

School funds. Arkansas ('06 ch.156) authorizes and empowers county judges to lease wild and uncleared one sixteenth sections of school lands for a term of years for the purpose of putting the same in cultivation. The same state also enacts ('06 ch.248) that any special school district in the state may borrow money for building purposes and mortgage the property of the district to secure the same. A constitutional amendment has also been passed by both houses of Arkansas and is to be submitted to the people, empowering the General Assembly to provide by general laws for the support of common schools by taxes which shall never exceed in any one year 3 mills on \$1 on the taxable property of the state, and by an annual per capita tax of \$1 to be assessed on all male inhabitants over the age of 21 years. The amendment further proposes that the General Assembly may authorize school districts to levy by a vote of the qualified electors of such district a tax not to exceed 7 mills on \$1 in any one year for school purposes.

Georgia ('06 p.61) amends its acts providing for local taxes for public schools, stating in detail how the local tax shall be levied, the powers and duties of trustees in connection therewith, and defining the corporate property subject to local taxation.

Kentucky ('06 ch.79) amends its state law in reference to the powers of a board of education in making tax levies and issuing bonds and pledging revenue for money borrowed.

New Jersey ('06 ch.146) amends its free school act in reference to the distribution of state tax among counties for school purposes; and also in another statute ('06 ch.277) provides that bonds which are issued by consolidated school districts shall continue a lien upon such districts.

New York ('06 ch.698) authorizes a larger apportionment of public school funds to weak rural districts as follows: to each di-

trict having an assessed valuation of \$20,000 or less, \$200; to districts having an assessed valuation of between \$20,000 and \$40,000, \$175; to each district having an assessed valuation between \$40,000 and \$60,000, \$150; to each of the remaining districts \$125. This is an advance of \$50 a year to the weakest districts and of \$25 a year to the other districts included in the above categories.

Ohio ('06 p.256) amends prior statutes by providing that there shall be levied annually a tax of 1 mill upon the grand list of the taxable property of the state, the proceeds of which shall constitute the state school fund; and a like tax of .10 of a mill for the purpose of creating a sinking fund; and a like tax of .15 of a mill the proceeds of which shall constitute the Ohio State University fund. Ohio further provides ('06 p.127) that the local tax levied for school purposes shall not exceed 12 mills on the dollar in rural school districts and 6 mills on the dollar in city school districts. It is specified, however, that any special levy for a special purpose may be authorized by vote of the electors.

Rhode Island ('06 ch.1306) provides that towns may take and condemn improved and unimproved lands for the erection of schoolhouses, provided the amount of the same at any one taking shall not exceed 1 acre, and also fixes the method of procedure for condemnation proceedings.

Virginia ('06 ch.252) authorizes school boards of the school districts in the state to borrow money belonging to the literary fund for certain specified purposes, and authorizes a loan of such funds to each district. In another statute ('06 ch.255) school boards of school districts in the counties of the state are permitted to borrow money and issue bonds for the purpose of erecting and furnishing schoolhouses. Virginia also ('06 ch.80) provides that the common council of each city may levy a tax upon the real and personal property, not to exceed 50 cents on \$100, for school purposes. This increases the amount from 30 cents to 50 cents upon \$100.

Training of teachers. Arkansas ('06 ch.311) makes provision for improving the character of teaching in the state by establishing county institutes to be held one each year, one for whites and one for negroes. It is made the duty of the state superintendent to outline and supervise the work. By chapter 343, laws of 1906, the Legislature provides that the diplomas of all graduates of the Normal Department of the University of Arkansas shall be equivalent to a teachers professional license.

Iowa ('06 ch.122) repeals various sections of the laws relating

to public education and enacts in their stead a statute defining the qualifications of county superintendents, the grades of certificates issued by them, subjects in which examinations are to be held for the various certificates, and the procedure for the revocation and annulment of licenses.

Kentucky ('06 ch.39) enacts that any county superintendent or county examiner who shall knowingly grant to any immoral person or to any person under the prescribed age a certificate to teach in the common schools shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Kentucky ('06 ch.102) also provides for the establishment of two state normal schools, to be known as the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School and the Western Kentucky State Normal School respectively, creates a board of regents for the government of each school and prescribes the powers and duties of the board and the purpose and character of the school. The same commonwealth ('06 ch.92) provides that the diploma of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky shall be received as sufficient evidence of qualification to teach in the public schools of Kentucky during life.

Ohio ('06 p.228) amends the revised statutes and provides a penalty for publishing or giving information about questions for the examination of teachers.

Massachusetts ('06 ch.399) provides that persons desiring to teach in the public schools shall on payment of a fee of \$2 file an application with the State Board of Education. It shall thereupon be the duty of the state board to make a list of these applicants, arrange the same for convenient reference, and to furnish superintendents of schools and school committees of cities and towns all reasonable information concerning such applicants. Mississippi ('06 ch.146) abolishes the Holly Springs Normal School as a school for colored pupils and attaches the buildings, fixtures and grounds to the branch agricultural experiment station of the state.

Pensions and retirement funds. Maryland ('06 ch.475½) amends the prior law and provides that a teacher who has reached the age of 60 years who has been 25 years in the public or normal school service of the state and who is without means of comfortable support may upon application and supported by the recommendation of the board of county school commissioners be placed upon the retired list and receive a compensation from the state of \$200 a year.

New Jersey ('06 ch.103) amends its pension legislation so that any teacher, principal or superintendent who shall have been employed in the public schools of the state not less than 35 years shall upon application or by resolution of the board employing such teacher be retired from duty on half the average annual salary during the last five years of service. New Jersey ('06 ch.314) amends its teachers retirement fund statute, outlining in detail the duties of the trustees of the retirement fund, their organization and powers in reference to the administration of the fund.

New York ('06 ch.305) authorizes the city of Troy to establish a retirement fund for pensioning retired teachers, supervisors, superintendents and principals of the public schools of the city of Troy.

Higher education. Ohio ('06 p.309) enacts an important provision wherein is a declaration of the distinct and fixed policy of the state with respect to the Ohio State University, Miami University, and the Ohio University, to the end that the state of Ohio may build up one university worthy of the state and that the two last named institutions may be maintained as colleges of liberal arts of the first grade, not including technical or graduate instruction. Tax levies for the support of the institutions are provided for and some limitations fixed as to the expenditure of the money. This is one of the most important laws in the field of higher education which has been enacted in several years. -

South Carolina ('06 ch.14) converts the South Carolina college into a university under the name of The University of South Carolina, with the avowed object of expanding the work of the institution. The trustees of the old College of South Carolina are continued as trustees of the university. It is further provided that hereafter the University of South Carolina, the South Carolina Military Academy, the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College of South Carolina, and the Colored Normal, Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina shall be separate and distinct institutions, each under its separate board of trustees or visitors.

Industrial education. This subject is receiving annually more attention from the educational and legislative authorities of the country, and the adjustment and regulation of a rational amount of industrial training with the regular school curriculums continues to be a point under constant discussion. Nothing which affords very material help on this subject has been elaborated during the past year, but the state of Massachusetts in the appointment of an

Industrial Commission authorized by chapter 505 of the laws of 1906 has taken a step which has attracted wide attention and which may result in material benefit. This commission, appointed by the Governor, consists of five persons who are to serve for a term of three years and receive such compensation as the Governor and Council shall approve. An appropriation of \$8000 therefor for the first fiscal year is provided for the necessary clerk hire, administrative and incidental expenses, traveling expenses, etc. The commission is charged with the duty of making an investigation of the methods of industrial training and of local needs and to advise and aid in the introduction of industrial education in independent schools. It is empowered to provide for lectures on the importance of industrial education and kindred subjects, and to visit and report on any special schools in which such education is carried on. It may also initiate and superintend the establishment and maintenance of industrial schools for boys and girls with the cooperation and consent of the municipality involved, and shall have all necessary powers for the conduct and maintenance of such industrial schools, and the moneys appropriated by the state or municipality for their maintenance are to be expended under the direction of the commission. The commission is also given power to provide for the establishment of evening schools. Section 5 of the act provides for the expense of maintaining the schools established under the supervision of the commission and the amount which the state will allow the cities or municipalities for conducting the same, said amounts being in each case proportionate to the amount raised by local taxation. The commission is also required to make an annual report to the Legislature upon the condition and progress of industrial education.

This act places in the hands of the Industrial Commission unprecedented powers in the matter of control of schools of whatever nature for training in commerce and industry. The extent of their work seems to be limited only by their ability to persuade municipalities and towns to establish and organize such schools. The experiment will be watched with great interest and the first annual report of the commission to the Legislature should be of great value in determining a question which at present is occupying a great share of the attention of the educators, legislators and business men of the country.

Georgia ('06 p.72) provides for the establishment and maintenance of schools of agriculture and mechanic arts in the respective

congressional districts of the state, and all schools so established are to be considered branches of the State College of Agriculture. The bill further provides for the course of study, work of students and their support, and the funds to establish and maintain the schools. Georgia further appropriated ('06 p.10) \$100,000 for buildings for the University of Georgia. The same commonwealth ('06 p.75) authorizes and organizes an agricultural, industrial and normal college in South Georgia, which however is to be considered a branch of the University of Georgia.

Iowa ('06 ch.185) provides for agricultural extension and experiment work by the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and makes an appropriation therefor.

New York ('06 ch.682) authorizes the establishment of a state school of agriculture in St Lawrence University and makes an appropriation for the erection and equipment of the necessary buildings. The board of trustees of St Lawrence University has general care, supervision and control of the school.

Miscellaneous. Massachusetts ('06 ch.502) provides that the school committee of every city and town in the commonwealth shall appoint one or more school physicians and assign one to each public school and provide them with all proper facilities for the performance of their duties, which duties are carefully set forth in the succeeding sections of the act. This act is a most important one in respect to the public health of children and will bear close investigation by the legislative authorities of other states.

South Carolina ('06 ch.18) enacts that the 18th of March, Calhoun's birthday, shall be known as South Carolina day and shall be a public holiday. The public schools of the state are required to observe the day with such exercises as will conduce to more general knowledge and appreciation of the history, resources and possibilities of the state.

INDEX

- Accountants**, 83, 152; state board, 83, 155
- Accounts**, local government, 182-83
- Administrators**, 192
- Adoption**, 38; of adult, 202
- Adulterations and imitations**, 81-82
- Age of consent**, 25
- Agents**, commissions, 197
- Agriculture**, by J. I. Schulte, 55-59; associations and fairs, 58; experiment stations and inspection, 60-63; schools of, 241-42; state boards, 17, 155
- Animals**, communicable diseases, 66-67; domestic, 25, 66-68; noxious, 67
- Anniversary celebrations**, 138
- Appeals**, court of, *see* Court of Appeals
- Archives**, 139
- Arson**, 24
- Assault and battery**, 25
- Assayer and chemist**, state, 157
- Assessments**, special, drainage, 72, 73, 76, 79
- Attorneys**, 114; prosecuting, 110
- Automobiles**, 119-27; overspeeding, 23
- Badges**, 82
- Bake shops**, 11
- Ballots**, 165
- Banking**, by W. A. Scott, 87-93
- Banks**, savings, 89-91; state depositories, 152; taxation, 147
- Bar**, admission to, 114
- Barbers**, 83; examiners, 157
- Barrows**, Samuel J., Crimes and corrections, 21-31
- Battlefields**, memorials on, 140
- Beal**, W. H., Experiment stations and inspection, 60-63
- Bee inspectors**, 67
- Bills**, legislative, 158
- Biographs**, 24
- Blackjack**, 24
- Blacklisting**, 18
- Blind**, 38, 236; state commission for, 155
- Boilers**, inspection, 7, 54
- Bounties**, 84
- Branding**, 82
- Brass knucks**, 24
- Bribery**, 161
- Bridges**, 215
- Brown tail moth**, 64, 65
- Buck**, William Bradford, Charities, 33-40
- Budget**, 180
- Building and loan associations**, 92-93
- Buildings**, public, 151; sanitation and safety, 52
- Burglary**, 24
- Business names**, 197
- Business taxes**, 146
- Canal commission**, 157
- Canals**, 85, 215
- Capitol**, 151
- Centralization in state administration**, 157
- Chancery courts**, 75, 76, 77, 92, 110
- Charitable institutions**, supervision and administration, 33-34; board of control, 41, 156, 157
- Charities**, by W. B. Buck, 33-40; children, 33
- Chattel loans**, 198
- Chemist**, state, 157
- Children**, 33; crippled and deformed, 38; deaf, dumb and blind, 38; employment, 18; hours of labor, 9, 15, 19; juvenile offenders, 35; medical inspection, 242; placing in homes, 38; reform schools, 29

- Circuit courts, 37, 75, 110, 113, 126
 Cities, classification of, 170-71;
 government, 167-77
 Civil service, 154
 Clow, Frederick R., Local finance,
 180-83
 Cole, T. L., Bibliographic notes on
 session laws, revisions and con-
 stitutional convention publica-
 tions, 141-42
 Collateral inheritance tax, 149
 Colonial laws, 139
 Combinations, 117-18
 Commerce and industry, by G. M.
 Fisk, 81-85
 Commercial feeding stuffs, 62
 Commercial fertilizers, 61-62
 Commissions, 197
 Common pleas, courts, 109, 110
 Communicable diseases, 48; of ani-
 mals, 66-67
 Compulsory education, 236
 Concealed weapons, 24
 Condemnation of property, 192;
 drainage, 72; public works, 186;
 railways, 209, 211; schoolhouses,
 238; street railways, 213; title
 companies, plants of, 192
 Constitutional amendments, 153-54
 Constitutional conventions, 142
 Constitutions, 153
 Consumptives, hospitals for, 49
 Contagious diseases, 48; of animals,
 66-67
 Contract work, eight hour day on,
 12
 Contracts and obligations, by J. B.
 Sanborn, 193-99
 Convict labor, 31; roads, 119
 Corporations, by R. C. Harrison,
 115-18; foreign, 116; insolvency,
 117; taxation, 143, 146
 Corrections, 27-31
 Corrupt practices, 160-61
 Counties, commissioners, 124, 138;
 officers, 177; salaries, 177; super-
 visors, 121, 126
 County government, 177-79
 Court of appeals, 109, 111; inter-
 mediate, 111
 Court stenographers, 110
 Courts, by Isidor Loeb, 109-14;
 chancery, 75, 76, 77, 92, 110; cir-
 cuit, 37, 75, 110, 113, 126; com-
 mon pleas, 109, 110; intermediate,
 112-13; intermediate appellate,
 111; interpreter, 110; judges, 109;
 juvenile, 35; police, 113; superior,
 112; supreme, 79, 109, 110, 111
 Crimes and corrections, by S. J.
 Barrows, 21-31
 Criminals, *see* Prisoners
Damages to property, railways, 210
 Deaf and dumb, 38, 236
 Debts, public, 152; roads, 121, 122,
 124, 126; state, board of liquida-
 tion, 155
 Dentists, registration, 47
 Depositories, 181
 Dipsomaniacs, 28
 Direct legislation, 159-60
 Diseases, communicable, 48; of ani-
 mals, 66-67
 Dispensary system, 26
 Dissolution of corporations, 117
 Ditches, 71-80
 Divorce, 200
 Documents, lost, restoration, 193
 Domestic animals, 25
 Domestic and noxious animals, by
 E. V. Wilcox, 66-68
 Drainage, 71-80
 Druggists, *see* Pharmacists
 Drugs, sale of, 48
 Drunkenness, 28
Eaton, Amasa M., The family, 200-2
 Education, by H. J. Rogers, 233-
 42; compulsory, 236; higher, 240;
 industrial, 240-41; state boards,
 235-36
 Education Department, New York,
 building for, 234-35
 Eldridge, M. O., Roads, 119-26
 Elections, 160-66; primary, 161-65
 Electric light plants, 188
 Electric railways, 212-14
 Electricians, examination and li-
 censing, 54

- Embalming, practice of, 50
 Eminent domain, *see* Condemnation of property
 Employees, 7-19; enticement, 18, 19; hours of labor, 8-9, 12, 15, 17, 19; joining trade unions, 15; railway, 13, 17; assignment of wages, 9, 16, 19; payment of wages, 16, 18
 Employers liability, 9, 13
 Employment agencies, 9, 14, 16
 Employment officers, 16
 Engineers, 54, 75
 Equalization, state board, 155
 Estates of decedents, 192
 Evening schools, 241
 Executors, 192
 Exemptions from taxation, 144
 Expectoration on sidewalks, 50
 Experiment stations and inspection, by W. H. Beal, 60-63
 Explosives, 24
 Expositions, 84
 Express companies, 212
Factory legislation, 7-8, 9-12, 15, 18
 Fairlie, John A., Municipal functions, 184-89
 Fairs, agricultural, 58
 Family, the, by A. M. Eaton, 200-2; support, 201
 Farmers institutes, 58
 Farms, abandoned, promoting occupation, 17
 Fee system, 30
 Feeding stuffs, 62
 Felt, E. P., Horticulture: diseases and pests, 64-65
 Fertilizer companies, taxation, 147
 Fertilizers, 61-62
 Fetter, Frank A., State finance, 151-52; taxation, 143-48
 Finance, local, 180-83; state, 151-52
 Fire departments, 184
 Fire insurance, 231-32
 Firearms, 24
 Firewardens, 97
 Fish and fisheries, by M. C. Marsh, 100-7
 Fisheries, state board of, 156
 Fisk, George Mygatt, Commerce and industry, 81-85
 Food, adulteration, 81-82
 Foreign corporations, 116
 Forestry, by G. W. Woodruff and P. P. Wells, 95-99; boards of, 155
 Franchises, 187-89; street railway, 212; taxation, 146
 Fraud, 25; prevention of, 193
 Freight rates, 207
 Freund, Ernst, Property, 191-92
Garbage disposal, 186
 Geologist, state, 156
 Gipsy moth, 64, 65
 Governor, salary, 154;
 appointments: bank examiner, 88; blind, commission for, 39; charitable institutions, board of control, 157; fisheries, board of, 101; municipal government, commissioners on, 167; police courts, commission to revise laws, 113; registration, board of, 166; taxation, county board, 146;
 powers and duties: appointments, 154; removals, 113
 Grade crossings, 209
 Grain and grain products, 62
Harrison, Richard C., Corporations, 115-18
 Hasse, Adelaide R., Public printing and records, 134-40
 Hawkers, 83
 Hazing, 22
 Health, public: 45-54; local boards, 45; state boards, 45
 Higher education, 240
 Highways, *see* Roads
 Historical societies, 139
 History, 138
 Holidays, 84
 Home rule, 168
 Horticulture: diseases and pests, by E. P. Felt, 64-65
 Hotelkeepers liability, 193
 Hours of labor, 8-9, 12, 15, 17, 19
 Huebner, S., Insurance, 217-32

- Immigration**, encouragement, 85
 Indeterminate sentences, 21-22, 30
 Industrial education, 240-41; state commission on, 156, 241
 Industrial Institute, 56
 Industrial schools, 29
 Industries, encouragement of, 84-85
 Inebriates, treatment, 28
 Inheritance tax, by Max West, 149-50
 Initiative, 153, 159-60, 168
 Innkeepers liability, 193
 Insane, by T. E. McGarr, 41-43
 Insect pests, 64-65
 Insolvency, 117
 Insurance, by S. Huebner, 217-32; bureau of, 155; fire, 231-32; investigating committees, 229; life, 217-31
 Insurance companies, lobbying, 225; taxation, 146
 Intangible property, taxation, 145
 Interest, 198
 Intermediate courts, 112-13
 Irrigation, 70
 Itinerant merchants, 83
- Jailers'** fees, 30
 Judges, 109
 Justices of the peace, 110, 113
 Juvenile courts, 35
 Juvenile offenders, reform schools, 29
 Juvenile probation, 35
- Labor**, by A. F. Weber, 7-19; convict, 31; convict, roads, 119; hours of, 8-9, 12, 15, 17, 19; inspector, 18; President's recommendations, 9
 Land and drainage, by J. T. Stewart, 71-80
 Lands, public, 151
 Law, practice of, 114
 Law libraries, 132
 Lawmaking, 157-60
 Lawyers, *see* Attorneys
 Legislation, direct, 159-60; special, 158-59
 Legislature, 157-60; salary, 157
- Libraries, by Asa Wynkoop, 129-33; law, 132; race problem, 132; school, 132; state, 131; traveling, 130-31
 Library instruction, 131
 Licenses, trades and occupations, 83; accountants, 83; barbers, 83; peddlers, 83; physicians, 47
 Life insurance, 217-31
 Lighting plants, 188
 Liquor legislation, 26-27
 Liquors, corporations to manufacture, 115
 Livestock, 66-68
 Lobbying, 158; insurance companies, 225
 Local finance, by F. R. Clow, 180-83
 Local government, by D. F. Wilcox, 167-79
 Local option, 27
 Loeb, Isidor, Courts and the practice of law, 109-14
- McGarr, T. E.**, The insane, 41-43
 Markets, 82
 Marriage, 200
 Married women, property rights, 201
 Marsh, M. C., Fish and fisheries, 100-7
 Mechanic arts, schools of, 241
 Mediation and arbitration, board of, 10
 Medicine, practice of, 46
 Memorials, 138, 139; on battlefields, 140; to individuals, 140
 Merchandise, sale of, 194
 Merriam, Charles Edward, State government, lawmaking and elections, 153-66
 Metal knucks, 24
 Mileage books, 208
 Mining laws, 7-8, 17, 18
 Minors, sale of liquors to, 27
 Monopolies, *see* Combinations
 Monuments, 139, 140
 Mortgages, taxation, 145
 Mosquito control, 49, 51
 Motor vehicles, 119-27

- Municipal functions, by J. A. Fairlie, 184-89
 Municipal government, 167-79
 Municipal ownership, 187-89
 Municipalities, consolidation, 171
- National Education Association of the United States**, incorporation by Congress, 233
- Navigation, 85
 Negotiable instruments, 198-99
 Nominations, elections, 165
 Nonpartizan legislation, 173
 Normal schools, 156, 239
 Notaries public, 113
 Noxious animals, 67
 Nuisances, 50
 Nursery inspection, 64-65
- Oil**, state inspector, 157
 Oysters, 100-3
- Pardons**, board of, 30, 156
 Paris green, 63
 Parks, 151, 186-87
 Parole of prisoners, 30
 Parties, political, 160-66
 Passenger rates, 208
 Passes, 209
 Pawnbrokers, 93
 Peddlers, 83
 Penalties, 21-22; changes in, 24; arson, 24; automobiles, 120-27; biograph exhibitor, 24; blackjack, 24; brass or metal knucks, 24; burglary, 24, 25; chattel loans, 198; combinations, 118; family, nonsupport, 201; hazing, 22-23; phonographs, exhibitor, 24; plays, unlawful presentation, 22; roads, 120-27; weapons, carrying, 24
 Pensions, firemen, 185; police, 185; veterans, 155
 Perjury, 25
 Personal property, taxation, 145
 Pharmacists, registration, 47
 Phonographs, 23
 Physicians, 47; school, 242
 Pistols, 24
- Plays, exciting race prejudice, 22
 Plumbing inspection, 53
 Poisons, sale of, 48
 Police, 184; courts, 113; railway, 211
 Political parties, 160-66
 Pollution of water, 52
 Power vessels, chief inspector of, 156
 Primary elections, 161-65
 Printing, public, 134-38
 Prisoners, pardons, 30; parole, 30; sentencing and reform, 30; transportation, 30
 Prisons, labor, 31; state, 29
 Probation officers, 36-37
 Property, by Ernst Freund, 191-92; damages to, railways, 210; family, 201; personal, taxation, 145; rights of married women, 201. *See also* Taxation
 Prosecuting attorneys, 110
 Public buildings, 151
 Public documents, 132, 134-38
 Public health and safety, by C. E. A. Winslow, 45-54
 Public lands, 151
 Public libraries, 129-33
 Public officials, 151
 Public printing and records, by A. R. Hasse, 134-40
 Public prosecutor, 114
 Public safety, 184-86; railways, 209
 Public utilities, municipal ownership, 188
 Public works, 186
- Quarantine**, 48
- Race** distinction, street railways, 214
 Racing commission, state, 156
 Railways, 203-14; commissioners, 203-7, 212; condemnation of property, 211; consolidation, 211; construction, 211; damages to property, 210; employees, 13, 17; freight rates, 207; grade crossings, 209; incorporation, 211; passenger rates, 208; passes, 209;

- police, 211; rates, 207; safety regulations, 209; stations, 208; taxation, 147. *See also* Street railways
 Receivers, corporations, 117
 Records, public, 138, 139
 Referendum, 159-60, 168, 188
 Reform schools, 29
 Reformatories, 27, 29; board of managers, 156; state board, 157
 Registration of voters, 165-66
 Revisions, bibliographic notes on, 141-42
 Revolvers, 24
 River improvement commission, 157
 Roads, by M. O. Eldridge, 119-26; convict labor, 31, 119; taxes, 120; toll, 122
 Rogers, Howard J., Education, 233-42
Safe deposit companies, taxation, 147
 Safety, public, 45-54, 184-86; railways, 209
 Sanborn, John B., Contracts and obligations, 193-99
 Sanitation, 45
 Savings banks, 89-91; taxation, 147
 Scenic and historic places, 139
 School libraries, 132
 Schools, 233-42; conveyance of pupils, 237; evening, 241; funds, 237; holidays, 242; medical inspection of children, 242; normal, 239; taxes, 237; truant, 237
 Schulte, J. I., Agriculture, 55-59
 Scott, William A., Banking, 87-93
 Seduction, 25
 Seeds, 63
 Senators, United States, 158
 Sentences, indeterminate, 21-22, 30
 Session laws, bibliographic notes on, by T. L. Cole, 141-42
 Sewers, 186
 Shellfish, 100-3; commissioners, board of, 156
 Sheriffs, 30
 Smoke nuisance, 52
 Special legislation, 158-59
 Speculation, 82
 Sponge fishery, 104
 State agricultural departments, 17, 55-58, 155
 State boards, temporary, 156
 State buildings, 151
 State depositories, 152
 State finance, by F. A. Fetter, 151-52
 State forestry boards, 95, 96, 99, 155
 State government, lawmaking and elections, by C. E. Merriam, 153-66
 State health boards, 45, 46, 49, 53, 83
 State highway commission, 119, 125
 State Industrial Institute, 56
 State institutions, 152, 156
 State insurance departments, 229-30
 State libraries, 131
 State library commissions, 130
 State officers, 151, 155; abolished, 157
 State parks, 151
 State police, 184
 State prisons, 29
 State publications, 132, 134-38
 State railroad commissioners, 203-7, 212
 Statistics, vital, 46
 Stenographers, court, 110
 Stewart, John T., Land drainage, 71-80
 Stockholders, rights and liabilities of, 116-17
 Stolen goods, receiving, 25
 Street railways, 212-14; race distinction, 214; taxation, 147; vestibules, heating, 19
 Streets, 186
 Succession to estates, 192
 Suffrage, 160
 Superior courts, 112
 Supreme courts, 79, 109, 110, 111
 Suretyship, 199
 Sweat shops, 11
Tax rate, 152; local, 182
 Taxation, by F. A. Fetter, 143-48; assessment and collection, 145-46; banks, 147; business taxes,

- 146; corporations, 143, 146; exemptions from, 144; inheritance tax, 149-50; insurance companies, 146; libraries, 129, 130, 133; mortgages, 145; personal property, 145; railways, 147; roads, 120; school, 237; separation of state and local, 144; transportation and transmission companies, 147
- Teachers, certification and training, 238-39; examiners, 156; pensions and retirement funds, 239
- Teele, R. P., Public control of water, 69-70
- Telegraphs, 215-16
- Telephones, 215
- Tenement manufactures, 11
- Theater tickets, sale by speculators, 26
- Title guaranty companies, 192, 232
- Titles to property, 191
- Tobacco, 64
- Toll roads, 122
- Trades and occupations, licensing, 83
- Trading stamps, 84, 146
- Tramps, 25
- Transient merchants, 83
- Transportation and communication, by A. A. Young, 203-16
- Transportation and transmission companies, taxation, 147
- Transportation of prisoners, 30
- Traveling libraries, 130-31
- Truant schools, 237
- Trust companies, 91-92, 232
- Trusts, 192
- Trusts (Combinations), *see* Combinations
- Tuberculosis, 49-50
- Tunnel inspectors, 12
- Tunnels, 215
- Undertakers** and embalmers, board of, 156
- Undertaking, practice of, 50
- Union labels, 82
- United States senators, 158
- Universities, 240
- Usury, 198
- Vaccination**, 48
- Vagrancy, 25
- Veterans, pensions, 155
- Vital statistics, 46
- Voters, registration, 165-66
- Voting machines, 165
- Wages**, assignment of, 9, 16, 19; payment of, 16, 18
- Warehouses, 82
- Water, public control of, by R. P. Teele, 69-70; pollution of, 52
- Waterways, 85
- Waterworks, 188-89
- Weapons, carrying, 24
- Weber, Adna F., Labor, 7-19
- Weeds, 59
- Weights and measures, 81
- Wells, Philip P., & Woodruff, G. W., Forestry, 95-99
- West, Max, Inheritance tax, 149-50
- Wilcox, Delos F., Local government, 167-79
- Wilcox, E. V., Domestic and noxious animals, 66-68
- Wills, 192
- Winslow, C. E. A., Public health and safety, 45-54
- Woman suffrage, 160
- Women, employment, 18; hours of labor, 9, 15, 19; married, property rights, 201; reformatory prison for, 30
- Woodruff, George W., & Wells, P. P., Forestry, 95-99
- Workshops, 11
- Wynkoop, Asa, Libraries, 129-33
- Yellow fever**, 48
- Young, Allyn A., Transportation and communication, 203-16

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Bulletin 114

LEGISLATION 34

A SUMMARY OF THE COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AND CHILD LABOR LAWS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES

COMPILED BY

James D. Sullivan

Chief, Attendance Division, N. Y. State Education Department

	PAGE		PAGE
Introduction	5	Mississippi	50
Illiteracy in the United States in		Missouri	51
1900	6	Montana	53
Abbreviations	8	Nebraska	55
Alabama	8	Nevada	56
Alaska	9	New Hampshire.....	57
Arizona	9	New Jersey.....	59
Arkansas	10	New Mexico.....	61
California	12	New York.....	62
Colorado	14	North Carolina.....	68
Connecticut	17	North Dakota.....	71
Delaware	19	Ohio	72
District of Columbia.....	21	Oklahoma	74
Florida	22	Oregon	75
Georgia	23	Pennsylvania	77
Hawaii	25	Porto Rico.....	80
Idaho	26	Rhode Island.....	81
Illinois	27	South Carolina.....	83
Indian Territory.....	29	South Dakota.....	84
Indiana	30	Tennessee	85
Iowa	32	Texas	87
Kansas	34	Utah	88
Kentucky	35	Vermont	90
Louisiana	38	Virginia	91
Maine	39	Washington	92
Maryland	41	West Virginia.....	94
Massachusetts	43	Wisconsin	96
Michigan	46	Wyoming	99
Minnesota	48	Index	101

State Library, Albany, N. Y. April 2, 1907

Hon. A. S. Draper

Commissioner of Education

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith and recommend for publication *A Summary of the Compulsory Attendance and Child Labor Laws of the States and Territories of the United States*, compiled by Mr James D. Sullivan, Chief of the Attendance Division of the New York State Education Department. This compilation belongs naturally to the legislation series of State Library publications and we should be very glad to have it appear as one of that series.

Very respectfully

EDWIN H. ANDERSON

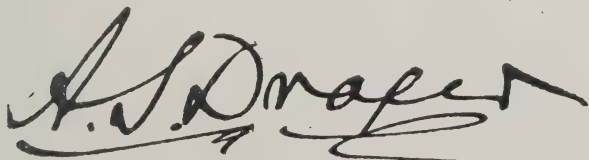
Director

State of New York
Education Department

COMMISSIONER'S ROOM

Albany, April 2, 1907

I have satisfaction in approving for publication this comprehensive presentation of the compulsory attendance and child labor laws of the country. The subject is one of continually increasing importance and concern and the vast and intelligent labor which the author has put upon the work can not fail to render substantial service to a good cause in all the states, territories and insular dependencies of the Union.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'A. S. Draper'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the bottom.

Commissioner of Education

New York State Education Department

New York State Library

Bulletin 114

LEGISLATION 34

A SUMMARY

OF THE

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AND CHILD LABOR LAWS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES

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INTRODUCTION

The provisions of the various child labor and compulsory attendance laws of the states are herein grouped under proper heads in condensed form, yet in sufficient detail to meet the wants of any person who may desire to obtain, in brief time, a birdseye view of the entire field. If more complete information is desired the citations given will direct the reader to the full text of each statute.

Some of these laws provide the necessary machinery and penalties for their effective enforcement, while other statutes lack such machinery to an extent that would make their enforcement difficult, if not altogether render the law inoperative. Therefore convenient opportunity is herein afforded for interesting comparison of statutes with a view to amending defective laws.

That only 13 states and territories are yet without attendance and child labor laws is indicative of the progress made during the

last decade in the effort to protect children in their rights to at least a common school education. The fact that within our borders more than 2,000,000 children under age are found at work in gainful employments and even a larger number are not in attendance upon the schools should inspire every state to have upon its statute books stringent laws for the protection of its children, and to see that such laws are enforced completely and effectively.

The fact that there were in the United States in 1900, as shown by the federal census, 6,246,857 persons 10 years of age and above unable to read or write any language, 579,947 of whom were children between the ages of 10 and 14, should have inspired the last Congress to have given the Beveridge-Parsons child labor bill a better fate than to have been strangled in committee; yet the fact that a bill, embodying the principle that the 66,072 illiterate children in Alabama, whose very lives are being ground out in its mills, are entitled to their chance equally with the children of New York or Massachusetts, was even introduced is not without its encouragement.

In the following states, public school moneys may be withheld for nonenforcement of attendance laws: New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Washington and Rhode Island.

J. D. S.

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1900

NUMBER OF ILLITERATE CHILDREN BETWEEN 10 AND 14 YEARS OF AGE		NUMBER OF ILLITERATES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE				
1	Wyoming.....	72	1	Wyoming.....	2	878
2	Oregon.....	175	2	Nevada.....	4	645
3	Idaho.....	209	3	Idaho.....	5	505
4	Utah.....	220	4	Utah.....	6	141
5	Nevada.....	275	5	Oregon.....	10	686
6	Vermont.....	287	6	Montana.....	11	675
7	Washington.....	340	7	North Dakota.....	12	719
8	Montana.....	374	8	Washington.....	12	740
9	Hawaii.....	394	9	South Dakota.....	14	832
10	District of Columbia...	398	10	Oklahoma.....	15	774
11	Nebraska.....	412	11	Vermont.....	16	247
12	Connecticut.....	436	12	Delaware.....	17	531
13	South Dakota.....	472	13	Colorado.....	17	779
14	New Hampshire.....	557	14	Nebraska.....	17	997

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1900—(continued)

NUMBER OF ILLITERATE CHILDREN BETWEEN 10 AND 14 YEARS OF AGE	NUMBER OF ILLITERATES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE
15 Rhode Island..... 691	15 District of Columbia.. 20 028
16 Colorado..... 742	16 New Hampshire..... 21 075
17 North Dakota..... 836	17 Alaska..... 23 311
18 Delaware..... 845	18 Arizona..... 27 307
19 Kansas..... 878	19 Rhode Island..... 29 004
20 Iowa..... 883	20 Maine..... 29 060
21 Maine..... 1 255	21 Kansas..... 32 513
22 California..... 1 279	22 Iowa..... 40 172
23 Oklahoma..... 1 295	23 Hawaii..... 42 340
24 Minnesota..... 1 365	24 Connecticut..... 42 973
25 Indiana..... 1 453	25 New Mexico..... 46 971
26 Massachusetts..... 1 547	26 Indian Territory..... 52 052
27 Wisconsin..... 1 688	27 Minnesota..... 52 946
28 Michigan..... 1 744	28 California..... 58 959
29 Alaska..... 1 903	29 Wisconsin..... 73 779
30 Ohio..... 2 048	30 West Virginia..... 80 105
31 New Jersey..... 2 069	31 Michigan..... 80 482
32 Arizona..... 2 592	32 Florida..... 84 285
33 Illinois..... 4 044	33 New Jersey..... 86 658
34 New Mexico..... 4 354	34 Indiana..... 90 539
35 New York..... 4 740	35 Maryland..... 101 947
36 West Virginia..... 5 819	36 Ohio..... 131 541
37 Maryland..... 5 859	37 Massachusetts..... 134 043
38 Pennsylvania..... 6 326	38 Missouri..... 152 844
39 Florida..... 8 389	39 Illinois..... 157 958
40 Missouri..... 11 660	40 Arkansas..... 190 655
41 Indian Territory..... 12 172	41 Kentucky..... 262 954
42 Kentucky..... 21 247	42 Pennsylvania..... 299 376
43 Arkansas..... 26 972	43 Tennessee..... 306 930
44 Virginia..... 34 612	44 Virginia..... 312 120
45 Texas..... 35 491	45 Texas..... 314 018
46 Tennessee..... 36 375	46 New York..... 318 100
47 Mississippi..... 44 334	47 South Carolina..... 338 659
48 North Carolina..... 51 190	48 Mississippi..... 351 461
49 South Carolina..... 51 536	49 Louisiana..... 381 145
50 Louisiana..... 55 691	50 North Carolina..... 386 251
51 Georgia..... 63 329	51 Alabama..... 443 590
52 Alabama..... 66 072	52 Georgia..... 480 420
Total..... 579 947	Total..... 6 246 857

ABBREVIATIONS

Amdt.	Amendments	Crim. S.	Criminal Statutes
Ann.	Annotations	G. L.	General Laws
Ann. L.	Annotated Laws	G. S.	General Statutes
Ann. S.	Annotated Statutes	gen.	general
art.	article	L.	Laws
C.	Codē	P. C.	Political Code
C. C.	Civil Code	P. S.	Public Statutes
C. L.	Compiled Laws	Pen. C.	Penal Code
C. S.	Compiled Statutes	R. C.	Revised Code
ch.	chapter	R. L.	Revised Laws
Const.	Constitution	R. S.	Revised Statutes
Crim. C.	Criminal Code	S.	Statutes
Crim. P.	Code of Criminal Pro- cedure	t.	title

ALABAMA

No compulsory attendance law

Common school laws

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 7-21.

Const. art. 13 §1

Subjects taught in public school. Teachers must qualify in following subjects: orthography, reading, penmanship, elements of English grammar, practical arithmetic through fractions, primary geography and elementary principles of physiology and hygiene, with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, history of United States, Constitutions of United States and state of Alabama, etc.

C.1896 §3577-78; *see also* §3546

Deaf, dumb and blind children

All deaf, dumb and blind children between 7 and 21 may be admitted to Alabama Institute for Deaf and Dumb, or Alabama Academy for Blind, for term of 10 years, which may be extended 4 years, but shall not extend beyond 25th birthday.

L.1903 p.47

All negro deaf mute and blind children may be admitted to Alabama School for Negro Deaf Mutes and Blind under same conditions as above.

Idem

Delinquent and dependent children

Delinquent and dependent children between 6 and 18 may be committed to Alabama Industrial School until 21st birthday.

L.1898-99 p.158

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 12 shall be employed in any factory or manufacturing establishment, unless he has widowed mother or disabled father, dependent upon him for support or is an orphan. No child under 10 shall be so employed under any circumstances.

L.1903 p.68

No woman and no boy under 12 may be employed in a mine. C.1896 §2933
 Employment of minors in saloons is prohibited. Crim.C. §5080

Exceptions. Indigent children between 10 and 12 may be employed in factory or manufacturing establishment. [See "Prohibited employments"]
 L.1903 p.68

Certificates of age or schooling. It is unlawful for a factory or manufacturing establishment to employ any child unless there is on file in the office of the employer, affidavit of parent certifying age and date of birth of child.

Idem

Hours of labor during day and week. No child under 12 may be employed in a factory or manufacturing establishment more than 66 hours in one week.

Idem

Night work prohibited. No child under 13 shall be employed in such establishments between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. No child under 16 shall be so employed more than 48 hours in one week.

Idem

Penalty for violation by employer. For violating labor law there is a fine of not more than \$200. Persons furnishing false certificates of age may be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 or sentenced to hard labor for term not exceeding 3 months.

Idem

By whom enforced. Mining inspectors enforce law relating to mines.

C.1896 §2934

ALASKA

Common school law

The Secretary of the Interior shall make proper provisions and regulations for the education of all children of school age in the district of Alaska, without reference to race, and their compulsory attendance at school, until such time as permanent provision shall be made for the same.

U. S. S. at Large 23: 27; C. p.140

Subjects taught in common schools. All instruction shall be in the English language. Special effort shall be made to train pupils in the use of English in speaking, reading and writing. As soon as possible after enrolment in school, pupils should be taught thoroughly how to add, subtract, divide and multiply with small numbers. They should be taught elementary geography; plans of the schoolroom and outline maps of the village should be drawn. [Rules and Regulations issued by W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education]

Physiology and hygiene, with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics shall be taught.

L.1886

No child labor law

Prohibited employments. Employment of minors under 21 in saloons is prohibited.

Carter's Alas. C.1900 pt2 §478

ARIZONA

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-14.

R.S.1901 §2231-35

Period of compulsory attendance. 12 weeks in each year, 6 of which shall be consecutive.

Idem

Exemptions. Children are exempt if they attend private school, receive equivalent instruction at home, have already acquired branches of learning taught in public schools, are physically or mentally incompetent, indigent, or if no school is taught within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of residence of child. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent.¹ Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25. *Idem*

Disposition of fine. Placed to credit of school fund. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Clerk of school district furnishes list of children between 8 and 14 not in attendance, to peace officers, who prosecute offending parents. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21.

Idem §2211, 2227

Subjects taught in public school. Reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history of United States, elements of physiology and hygiene, including nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and their effect on the human system, elements of bookkeeping, industrial drawing, etc. *Idem* §2214

Kindergartens. Boards of trustees on vote of qualified electors may establish kindergartens for children under 6. *Idem* §2181

Deaf, dumb and blind children

It is the duty of the territorial board of education to enter into contract with adjacent states or territories having institutions, for education of indigent deaf, dumb and blind children. *Idem* §2267

Delinquent and dependent children

Reform school for juvenile offenders between 8 and 16. *Idem* §3733

Such schools may be established in cities. *Idem* §716 ¶150

Dependent children may be committed to reform school. *Idem* §3733

And may be removed from custody of parent. L.1905 ch.16

No child labor law

Prohibited employments. No child under 16 shall be employed in public exhibitions, mendicant or wandering business, etc. Pen.C. §242

Hours of labor. Hours of labor in all underground mines or workings, eight. L.1903 act 8

ARKANSAS

Compulsory attendance law

No law except provision of labor law requiring children under 14 to attend school 12 weeks in each year, 6 of which shall be consecutive, before they may be employed in a factory or manufacturing establishment.

Acts 1903 no.127; Digest S.1904 §1947-52

¹ The term "parent" wherever it occurs includes the guardian or other person having lawful control of a child.

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21.

Digest S.1904 §7484

Subjects taught in public school. Teachers must qualify in following subjects: orthography, reading, penmanship, mental and written arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography, history of United States, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system.

Idem §7569-70

Deaf, dumb and blind children

All blind persons between 6 and 26 are entitled to benefit of institution for blind free of charge.

Idem §4243

All deaf mutes between 6 and 21 are entitled to benefit of Arkansas Deaf Mute Institute.

Idem §4142-57

Period of attendance may be extended to 13 years.

L.1905 act 276

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 12, unless he has widowed mother or disabled father dependent upon him for support or is an orphan, and no child under 10 under any circumstances may be employed in a factory or manufacturing establishment.

Digest S.1904 §1947

No child under 14 may be so employed unless he has attended school for the required period and is able to read and write his or her name and simple sentences in the English language.

Idem §1950, 1951

No child under 14 and no female of any age may be employed in a mine.

Idem §5343

No boy between 14 and 16 may be employed in a mine unless able to read and write.

Idem §5343

Exceptions. Indigent children over 10 may be employed in a factory or manufacturing establishment.

Idem §1947

Educational qualifications. No child under 14 shall be employed in any factory or manufacturing establishment unless able to read and write his or her name and simple sentences in the English language.

Idem §1950

No child under 14 shall be employed in any factory or establishment unless such child attends school for at least 12 weeks in each and every year, 6 weeks of which shall be consecutive, the year to be counted from last birthday of child, preceding such employment.

Idem §1951

No boy between 14 and 16 may be employed in a mine unless able to read and write.

Idem §5343

Certificates of age and schooling. No child may be so employed in a factory or manufacturing establishment unless there is placed on file with employer affidavit of parent certifying age and date of birth of child, and no child under 14 may be so employed unless there is filed with such employer at the end of every year a certificate of attendance at school signed by the teacher.

Idem §1948, 1951

Hours of labor during day and week. No child under 14 shall be employed in a factory or manufacturing establishment for more than 60 hours in one week or more than 10 hours in any one day.

Idem §1949

Night work prohibited. No child under 14 shall be so employed between the hours of 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. *Idem* §1949

Penalties for violation by employer. For employing child who is under age or has not attended school for the required time, fine of \$500.

Idem §1952

For illegally employing child in a mine, fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500.

Idem §5358

Persons furnishing false certificate of age are guilty of perjury.

Idem §1948

CALIFORNIA

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-14. S. & Amdt. to C. 1905 ch.333

Period of compulsory attendance. During school sessions. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt if physically and mentally incompetent, attend private school, or have private tutor, are taught at home by competent person in common school branches, completed grammar school course, live more than 2 miles from school, or between 12 and 14 years of age and granted permit by proper judicial officer, in accordance with §2 of the child labor law or attendance impracticable or dangerous, owing to storm or other sufficient cause [*see* "Exceptions," Child labor law]. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of not more than \$10 and not more than 5 days' imprisonment, first offense. For each subsequent offense not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 and not less than 5 nor more than 25 days' imprisonment, or both. S. & Amdt. to C. 1903 ch.270

Disposition of fine. Fines placed to credit of school, or parental school fund. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Attendance officer, board of education or board of trustees. *Idem*

Attendance officers: how appointed. Board of education of any city or city and county may appoint attendance officers. *Idem*

Truant or parental schools. The board of education of any city, or city and county, may establish truant or parental schools for truants between 8 and 14, unless parent enters into bond for \$200, conditioned that child shall attend school regularly. Truant may be committed for term not to exceed remainder of current school year. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21.

P. C. 1903 §1662

Subjects taught in public school. Reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, geography, nature study, language and grammar, with special reference to composition, history of United States and civil government, elements of physiology and hygiene, with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system, music, drawing, elementary bookkeeping, etc. *Idem* §1665

Kindergartens. In cities and towns where established, children may be admitted at age of 4 years. *Idem* §1662

Night schools. May be established in cities of the fifth class. L. 1899 §798

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Board of education of every city or county, or of every school district is authorized to establish class for pure oral instruction of deaf children between 3 and 21 years of age. P. C. §1618

Every deaf, dumb and blind person of suitable age and capacity is entitled to admission to California Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind free of charge. *Idem* §2238; S. & Amdt. to C. 1905 ch.382

Attendance is compulsory for term of five years unless receiving instruction elsewhere. Parents violating law guilty of misdemeanor.

Gen. L. 1906 act 3574

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court and probation officers. Delinquent children under 16 may be placed under supervision of probation officer placed in suitable family home or committed to Institution of State Reform School during minority. Dependent children under 16 may be committed to institution or placed in care of citizen of good moral character.

S. & Amdt. to C. 1905 ch.610

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 shall be employed in any mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, workshop, restaurant, hotel, apartment house or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages. S. & Amdt. to C. 1905 ch.18

Employment of minor under 16 in any gainful occupation is prohibited during period school is in session, unless such minor is able to read and write English, etc., or attends night school. *Idem*

Employment of child under 16 in occupations dangerous to health or morals is prohibited. Pen. C. p.614

No minor under 18 may visit a saloon. Pen. C. §397b

Exceptions. Judge of Juvenile Court or where there is no Juvenile Court judge of Superior Court may issue permit, which shall be kept on file by employer, authorizing employment of child over 12, whose parents are incapacitated for labor through illness, for such period as may seem necessary to such judge. Probation, truant officer or other competent person appointed by judge investigates such cases. Child over 12 may be employed in above mentioned occupations during vacation of the public schools, if he has permit signed by principal of school where he attended the previous term, which permit shall contain name and age of child and must be kept on file by employer. S. & Amdt. to C. 1905 ch.18

Law does not apply to minors employed at agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or domestic labor during period school is not in session or during other than school hours. *Idem*

Educational requirements. No child under 16 may be employed in any gainful occupation during hours school is in session unless he can read English at sight and write legibly and correctly simple sentences in the English language; or attends night school during the then current term. *Idem*

Certificates of age or schooling. Employer of minors between 14 and 16 in any mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, workshop, restaurant, hotel, apartment house or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages, shall have on file age and schooling certificate, approved by superintendent of schools of city or city and county, etc., or principal of school of recognized standing, which shall not be approved until satisfactory evidence of age is furnished by last school census, certificate of birth or baptism, public register of birth or in some other manner. Certificate giving birthplace and age shall be signed by parent or-if not living-by child. Employer also required to keep record of name, age and residence of minors between 14 and 16 employed by him. *Idem*

Hours of labor during day or week. Minors under 18 shall not be employed in manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishments or other place of labor more than 9 hours in one day or 54 hours in one week. Employer is required to post notice to that effect. *Idem*

Exceptions: work allowed overtime. When necessary to make repairs to prevent interruption of ordinary running of machinery or where different apportionment of hours of labor is made for sole purpose of making shorter day's work for one day in the week, but in no case shall the hours of labor exceed 54 in one week.

Night work prohibited. No minor under 16 may be employed in a mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment or workshop between the hours of 10 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning. *Idem*

Penalties for violation by employers. For illegal employment of child, fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 or imprisonment not more than 60 days or both. Persons making false statements in certificates may be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 or imprisoned not more than 30 days or both. *Idem*

Disposition of fines. Paid into school funds. *Idem*

What constitutes evidence of violation. Failure to produce age or schooling certificate, or permit, or to post notices, prima facie evidence of illegal employment. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Commissioner of Bureau of Labor Statistics enforces act but any person may lay information before a magistrate. *Idem*

COLORADO

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-16. Mills Ann. S. R. Sup. 1891-1905 §4047a

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private or parochial school, are instructed at home, or physically and mentally incompetent, or over 14 years of age and have completed eighth grade or eligible to enter high school, indigent, or where it would be for best interests of such child to be relieved from the provisions of the law. *Idem* §4047a

In case child has to support himself and parent, poormaster shall aid him and child shall be sent to school 3 hours daily. If parents refuse such aid, child may be committed to children's home or juvenile reformatory.

Idem §4047h

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20, or may be required to give bond in sum of \$100. On failure to pay such fine or furnish such bond may be imprisoned in county jail not less than 10 nor more than 30 days. *Idem* §4047f

Disposition of fine. Placed to credit of school district. *Idem* §4047f

Law enforced by whom. Truant officer. *Idem* §4047e

Or agent of board of education. *Idem* §40151

Attendance officers: how appointed. Board of school directors in districts of the first and second class shall appoint truant officers. *Idem* §4047e

Truant or parental schools. In cities having population of 100,000 inhabitants or more, there shall be established parental schools for habitual truants. Term of commitment: until they arrive at 14th birthday. *Idem* §4015h, m

Cost of maintenance is to be borne by parent. *Idem* §4015n

Cities having population of over 25,000 and less than 100,000 may, on majority vote of people at general election, establish such schools. *Idem* §4015s

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21.

Const. art. 9 §2

Subjects taught in public school. Teachers must qualify in following subjects: orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history and Constitution of United States and Colorado, civil government, etc. Physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system shall be taught.

Mills Ann. S. R. Sup. 1891-1905 §3979, 4043

If parents of 20 or more children so demand, school district board may introduce German and Spanish language, also gymnastics. *Idem* §4043

Kindergartens. May be established by school board or school district for instruction of children between 3 and 6. *Idem* §4015g

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Every blind, deaf and mute child over 6 and under 21 is entitled to education at Colorado school for deaf and blind, at state expense.

Idem §3250-53

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court and probation officers. Delinquent children under 16 may be committed to care of probation officer, placed in suitable family home or committed to state industrial school for boys or girls, but in no case shall term of commitment extend beyond 21st birthday. Dependent children under 16 may be committed to State Home in Denver for dependent children. Object of home is to provide temporary home until they can be placed in family homes. *Idem* §422a-s j; 4047g

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 may be employed in any underground works or mine, smelter, mill or factory. *Idem* §2801 e2-k2

No child under 14 may be employed by any person, company or corporation while school is in session, unless parents have complied with the law relating to compulsory attendance and furnish proof of such attendance to employer.

Idem §4047b

No child between 14 and 16 may be employed who is unable to read at sight and legibly write the English language, unless he complies with educational requirements mentioned below.

Idem §4047c

Employment of child under 14 in concert hall where intoxicating liquors are sold, or in occupations dangerous to health or morals is prohibited.

Idem §409

No minor under 18 may be employed as a telegraph operator.

L. 1891 p.280

Exceptions. See "Exemptions" Compulsory attendance law.

Educational requirements. Minors between 14 and 16 who can not read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language shall attend school one half of each day, attend public night school or take private instruction from qualified person until they obtain certificate from county superintendent of school that they are able to do so.

Idem §4047c

Employer may with approval of county superintendent of schools furnish private instruction to minors in his employ.

Idem §4047c

Certificates of age or schooling. Parents of children under 14 are required to furnish proof of attendance at school for required period to employer who shall keep written record of such proof.

Idem §4047b

Employer of minor between 14 and 16 shall exact as a condition of employment the school attendance or instruction required by law [see "Educational requirements"].

Idem §4047c

Hours of labor during day or week. No child of the age of 16 or less may be employed in any mill, factory, manufacturing establishment, shop or store, or in or about any coal or other mines or other dangerous occupation, more than 8 hours in 24. All paper mills, cotton mills and factories where wearing apparel for men or women is made, ore reduction mills or smelters, factories, shops of all kinds and stores may be held to be unhealthful and dangerous occupations in the discretion of the court.

Idem §2801 e2-k2

Labor in mines shall not exceed 8 hours a day.

L. 1905 ch.119

Exceptions: work allowed overtime. Employment of children under 16 in above mentioned employments is permitted where life or property is in imminent danger or during week before and following Christmas day.

Mills Ann. S. R. Sup. 1891-1905 §2801 e2-k2

County judge in his discretion may exempt children between 14 and 16 from provisions of act.

Idem

Penalties for violation by employer. For employing child under 14 during period school is in session or employing child between 14 and 16 years of age who has not certificate of county superintendent of schools certifying that he is able to read and write, fine of \$25 and not more than \$100.

Idem §4047b-c

For unlawfully employing child under 14 in underground works or mine, smelter, mill or factory, fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 and imprisonment in county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than 3 months.

Idem §2801 e2-k2

For violation of law regulating hours of labor, fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 or imprisonment in county jail for not less than 2 nor more than 4 months, or both. *Idem* §2801 e2-k2

Law enforced by whom. District attorney on complaint of citizen is required to prosecute employers. *Idem* §2801 e2-k2

Attendance officer may prosecute. *Idem* §4047e

CONNECTICUT

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 7-16. R. S. 1902 §2116

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private school, which must keep register of attendance; receive instruction in studies taught in public school, are over 14 and lawfully employed at home or elsewhere, indigent, or physically and mentally incompetent. *Idem* §2116-18

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Each week's failure, a distinct offense, punishable by fine not to exceed \$5. *Idem* §2117

Law enforced by whom. Police in cities and bailiffs, constables, sheriffs in respective precincts. *Idem* §2122-24

Attendance officers: how appointed. Every town and the mayor and aldermen of every city may make bylaws concerning habitual truants between 7 and 16 and may appoint three or more persons who shall be authorized to prosecute for violations. Police in cities and bailiffs, constables, sheriffs etc. in respective precincts shall arrest all habitual and incorrigible truants. *Idem* §2122-24

Board of school visitors shall be appointed in every town, composed of 3, 6 or 9 members. *Idem* §2132-33

Such board shall visit schools at least twice during term. *Idem* §2165

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. All children over 5. *Idem* §2130

Subjects taught in public school. Reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic and United States history, and such other studies including elementary science and training in manual arts as may be prescribed by board of school visitors or town school committee. *Idem* §2130

Duties of citizenship shall be taught. L. 1903 ch.96

Physiology and hygiene, with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system shall be taught. L. 1901 ch.81

Kindergartens. May be established by any town or school district for instruction of children over 3. R. L. 1902 §2131

Night schools. Every town or school district having 10,000 or more inhabitants shall establish evening schools for instruction of persons over 14 and towns having less than 10,000 may by vote establish such schools.

L. 1903 ch.135; R. L. 1902 §2145-49

Deaf, dumb and blind children

All blind residents of suitable age and capacity shall on vote of three members of Board of Education for Blind receive instruction, free of charge, for such time as board deems expedient. Board may compel attendance of such child and may contract with institution having facilities for instruction of blind. R. L. 1902 §2285-95

Selectmen of each town shall return to Governor number of deaf, dumb and blind, with age, sex and pecuniary circumstances of each. *Idem* §1831

Appropriation made in 1901, 1903 and 1905 for education and support of deaf and dumb.

Delinquent and dependent children

Judge of every Superior Court and of every Criminal Court of Common Pleas may and judge of every District, Police, City, Borough and Town Court shall appoint probation officers. Pub. Acts 1905 ch.142

Habitual truants and incorrigibles between 7 and 16 may be sent to institution of instruction or correction, or house of reformation for term not to exceed 3 years; or if child be not less than 10 to Connecticut school for boys or industrial school for girls. R. L. 1902 §2125-29

There shall be provided in every county, temporary homes for neglected children between 4 and 18 until such children may be placed in family home. In each county the county commissioner, with one member of State Board of Charities and one member of State Board of Health constitutes board for organization, supervision etc. of such temporary homes.

Idem §2788-806

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 may be employed in a mechanical, mercantile or manufacturing establishment. R. S. 1902 §4704

No child under 14 may be employed while school is in session. *Idem* §2119

Employment of child under 12 in occupations dangerous to health or morals is prohibited. *Idem* §1163

No child between 14 and 16 may be employed unless he has sufficient schooling. Pub. Acts 1905 ch.36

No child under 16 may operate an elevator. R. S. 1902 §2614

No minor may be employed in a saloon. §2682

Educational requirements. Child between 14 and 16 who can not read and write must produce, every school month of 20 days, certificate of teacher to effect that he attended evening school 18 consecutive evenings in current school month and is a regular attendant, if employed in a town where public evening schools are established. R. S. 1902 §2117

Whenever school visitors, town school committee, board of education or State Board of Education shall decide that a child between 14 and 16 has not sufficient schooling to be employed, he must attend school until he earns leaving certificate, certifying that his education is satisfactory.

Pub. Acts 1905 ch.36

Certificates of age or schooling. Employer of child under 16 in mechanical, mercantile or manufacturing establishments required to have on file certificate to effect that he is over 14. Such certificate must be signed by registrar of births, etc., or town clerk, where there is public record of child's birth, or teacher of school, which child last attended, or person having custody of the register of said school. If child was not born in the United States, State Board of Education may investigate and if child appears to be over 14 may grant certificate which may be accepted as evidence. Parent shall state under oath to secretary etc. of State Board of Education, date of birth and shall present family record, passport or other documentary evidence that board may require showing age of child. L. 1905 ch.115

Hours of labor during day and week. No minor under 16 and no woman shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment more than 10 hours a day or 60 hours in one week. Employer required to post notice to that effect. R. S. 1902 §4691

Exceptions: when work allowed overtime. When necessary to make repairs to prevent interruption of ordinary running of machinery, or to make different apportionment of hours of labor for sole purpose of making shorter day's work for one day of week, but in no case shall hours of labor exceed 60 a week. *Idem* §4691

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating labor law, fine of not more than \$60. Each week of employment constitutes separate offense. *Idem* §4706-7

For employing children during hours school is in session, fine of not more than \$20 for each week child is so employed. Parents making false statement as to age of child may be fined not more than \$20. R. S. 1902 §2119-20

For violating law regulating number of hours of labor, employer or parent may be fined not more than \$20. *Idem* §4691

For failure to keep on file certificates, or show same when required, fine of \$100. L. 1905 ch.115

Law enforced by whom. State Board of Education, school visitors, boards of education and town school committees enforce labor laws and State Board of Education may appoint agents for such purpose. Such agents may be directed by board to enforce law requiring attendance at school. R. S. 1902 §4707

School visitors or town school committee shall once or more every year examine into situation of children employed in a manufacturing establishment to ascertain whether provisions of law are being enforced and report violations to prosecuting authority. *Idem* §2121

DELAWARE

Compulsory attendance law

No compulsory attendance law, except provision of child labor law, which requires that a child between 14 and 16, before he may be employed in a factory, workshop or establishment where the manufacture of any goods whatever is carried on, must have attended within the 12 months immediately preceding such employment, some public day or night school or well recognized school 5 days or evenings every week during a period of 12 consecutive weeks etc. L.1905 ch.123

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public schools. All children over 6. R.C.1852-93 p.325

Subjects taught in public schools. Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and such other branches of knowledge as deemed necessary.

Idem p.325

Pupils shall receive instruction in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system.

Idem p.347

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Judges of Superior Courts recommend indigent deaf, dumb and blind pupils to Governor, who shall cause persons to be admitted to institutions, or to receive private instruction for period not to exceed 5 years, which may be extended 3 additional years where pupil is capable of making further improvement.

R.C.1852-93 p.389

Appropriation made in 1905, for education of indigent deaf, dumb and blind in institutions outside the state.

L.1905 p.29

Delinquent and dependent children

Incorrigible boys between 9 and 16 may be sent to Ferris Reform School. Incorporrigible girls between 12 and 21 may be sent to Delaware Industrial School for Girls.

R.C.1852-93 p.356-60

Home for Friendless and Destitute Children in the city of Wilmington.

Idem p.86

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 shall be employed in any factory, workshop or establishment where the manufacture of any goods whatever is carried on.

L.1905 ch.123

No child between 14 and 16 shall be employed in such establishments unless he has attended school the required period.

Idem

Employment of children under 15 in occupations dangerous to health or morals is prohibited.

R.C.1852-93 p.954

Exceptions. 1905 act does not apply to persons engaged in the canning or preserving of fruits, vegetables or provisions, or in the carrying on of any agricultural business or engaged in the manufacture of fruit and berry baskets.

L.1905 ch.123

Inspector of Labor may issue employment certificates to child under 16 who is means of support of a widowed mother.

Idem

Educational requirements. No child between 14 and 16 may be employed in any factory, workshop or establishment where the manufacture of any kind of goods whatever is carried on, unless within 12 months immediately preceding employment he shall have attended some public day or night school, or some well recognized school, 5 days or evenings every week during a period of at least 12 consecutive weeks, which may be divided into 2 terms of 6 consecutive weeks, if arrangement of school term will permit.

Idem

Certificates of age or schooling. Employers of children in above mentioned establishments required to keep register containing name, age, date of birth and place of residence of every child under 16 employed, and it is unlawful to employ a minor under 16 unless the parent furnish sworn statement stating name, date of birth and place of residence of such minor. Every child between 14 and 16 or his parent required to furnish certificate to such employer, giving name of parent, child's name and number of school attended, number of weeks' attendance, signed by the teacher, provided in case age of child be not known, teacher shall certify age to be true age. *Idem*

Factory Inspector may require certificate of physical fitness from regularly licensed physician where child under 16 appears unable to do the work and may prohibit such employment. *Idem*

Hours of labor during day and week. For children under 16 in above named establishments not more than 9 hours per day or 54 hours per week with 30 minutes at noon. Employer is required to post notice to that effect. *Idem*

Penalty for violation by employer. For violating labor law, fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, for each and every offense. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Factory Inspector. *Idem*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-14. S. U.S. 1906 pt I ch. 3054 p. 219

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private or parochial school which attendance shall not be credited unless attendance officer receives certificate of person in charge of school to that effect, or upon presentation of satisfactory evidence to superintendent of schools that child is instructed like period of time in common school branches, has already acquired such branches or is physically or mentally incompetent. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of not more than \$20. For false statement concerning age or school attendance of child, fine not to exceed \$20. *Idem*

Persons inducing a child to be absent from school unlawfully or knowingly employing a child while school is in session may be fined not more than \$20. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Truant officers. May visit factories. *Idem*

Attendance officers: how appointed. By board of education of district of Columbia. *Idem*

Truant or parental schools. May be established by board of education for instruction of habitual truants between 8 and 14 until satisfactory evidence of improvement is furnished such board. *Idem*

Common school law

Subjects taught in public schools. Reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic. *Idem*

Physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system shall be taught. Sup. R.S. U.S. 1874-91 1: 492

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Columbia Institution for education of indigent deaf and dumb.

U. S. C. S. 1901 p.3365-71

For provisions relating to education of blind see *idem*.

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court. Delinquent child under 17 may be committed to reform school for boys or girls, etc. Neglected child may be committed to care of children's guardians.

S. U.S. 1906 pt I ch.960 p.73

No child labor law

Prohibited employments. Employment of child under 14 in occupations dangerous to health or morals is prohibited. Penalty for violation, fine of not more than \$250 or imprisonment 2 years or both.

C. 1905 §814

Hours of labor during day and week. 8 hours for all laborers and mechanics employed by government, etc.

Idem §892

FLORIDA**No compulsory attendance law****Common school law**

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21.

R. S. 1903 §348

Subjects taught in public schools. Reading, orthography, grammar and arithmetic (oral and written) physiology and hygiene, geography, history and civil government of Florida and United States and such lessons in music, drawing, nature study, manual training, domestic arts and sciences and agriculture as may be provided for in county course of study, etc.

L. 1903 ch.5206; *see also* Acts & Resolutions 1905 ch.5382

Kindergartens. May be established by county boards of public instruction and trustees of special tax school districts in communities guaranteeing attendance of 25 kindergarten pupils. Acts & Resolutions 1905 ch.5387

Deaf, dumb and blind

Deaf, dumb and blind residents between 6 and 21 may be admitted to Florida Institute for Blind, Deaf and Dumb. Must pay expenses, except tuition, if able to do so.

L. 1903 ch.5209

Delinquent and dependent children

Children between 10 and 18 convicted of offenses punishable by imprisonment in county jail may be committed by judge of Circuit Court to State Reform School until 21st birthday.

Acts & Resolutions 1905 ch.5388

County judges may bind out as apprentice, child under 16 who has been adjudged a vagrant; also a poor child, for term not to extend beyond 21st birthday, if a boy, or 18th birthday, if a girl.

R. S. 1903 §2968

Child labor

Prohibited employments. Whoever hires or employs or causes to be hired or employed any minor under 15, without the consent of those having lawful control, for more than 60 days, shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed 60 days or fine not to exceed \$20.

R. S. 1903 §4101; *see also* L. 1899 ch.4721

Hours of labor. For manual labor 10 hours is a legal day's work.

R. S. 1903 §2970

GEORGIA**No compulsory attendance law**

Except provision of child labor law, which requires that after January 1, 1908, no child under 14 shall be employed in any factory or manufacturing establishment unless able to write his or her name and simple sentences and shall have attended school for 12 weeks of preceding year, 6 of which shall be consecutive and no such child between 14 and 18 may be so employed unless he shall have attended school for 12 weeks of preceding year, 6 weeks of which shall be consecutive until he has passed public school age. This provision applies only to children entering such employment at 14 or less.

L. 1906 p.98

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-18.

C. 1895 §1378

Subjects taught in public school. Teachers must qualify in following subjects: orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic etc.

C. 1895 §1370

Physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system shall be taught.

L. 1901 p.54

Principles of agriculture and civil government shall be taught.

L. 1903 p.64

Also history and Constitution of United States and Georgia.

L. 1903 p.53

Evening schools. May be established by board of education of any county for instruction of youth over 12 years of age, prevented by daily avocations from attending day school.

C. 1895 §1380

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Resident indigent blind, between 7 and 25 may be admitted to Academy for Blind free of charge.

C. 1895 §1307

All deaf persons between 7 and 25 may be admitted to Georgia School for Deaf free of charge.

Sup. C. 1901 §6349

Delinquent and dependent children

Child under 16, charged with a misdemeanor, may be committed during minority to industrial farms or similar institutions.

L. 1901 p.82

Vagrant and dependent child over 4 and under 14 may be committed until 16th birthday to Georgia Industrial Home.

L. 1904 p.93

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 10 may be employed in any factory or manufacturing establishment. This prohibition applies to child under 12 unless parent files in office of employer certificate to be granted for term not to exceed one year, of county ordinary (official title of probate judges of Georgia) certifying that child is without means of support or has widowed mother or disabled father dependent on his labor for support. After January 1, 1908, no child under 14 shall be employed in any factory or manufacturing establishment unless able to write his or her name and simple sentences, and shall have attended school for required period. No child between 14 and 18 shall be so employed unless he attends school for required period until he has passed public school age [see "Educational requirements"].

L. 1906 p.98

No minor may be employed in a saloon.

Pen. C. §445

Employment of child under 12 in occupation dangerous to health or morals prohibited.

Pen. C. §706

No minor under 18 may be employed as a telegraph operator.

C. C. 1895 v.2 §2237-38

Educational requirements. After January 1, 1908, no child under 14 shall be employed in any factory or manufacturing establishment unless able to write his or her name and simple sentences and shall have attended school for 12 weeks of preceding year, six of which shall be consecutive; and a child between 14 and 18 shall have attended school for 12 weeks of preceding year, 6 weeks of which shall be consecutive until he has passed public school age. Affidavit certifying such attendance shall be furnished employer by parent. These provisions apply only to children who entered such employment at 14 or less.

L. 1906 p.98

Exceptions. Indigent child, etc. over 10 in possession of permit of county ordinary.

Idem

Certificates of age and schooling. It is unlawful to employ any child in a factory or manufacturing establishment unless there is filed with employer affidavit signed by parent, certifying age and date of birth of such child and other facts required in this act.

Idem

After January 1, 1908, certificate of attendance of child, who entered employment at 14 or less must be furnished employer by parent.

Idem

Hours of labor during day and week. Hours of labor of all persons under 21 in all other (i.e. than cotton or woolen) manufacturing establishments or machine shops in this state shall be from sunrise until sunset, the usual times for meals being allowed. Hours of labor in cotton and woolen manufacturing establishments shall not exceed 11 per day.

C. C. 1895 §2619

Night work prohibited. After January 1, 1908, no child under 14 may be employed in factories and manufacturing establishments between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Idem

Penalties for violation. Employers and parents violating labor law, guilty of misdemeanor.

Idem

Persons making false affidavits as to age etc. guilty of misdemeanor.

Idem Pen. C. 1895 §1039

HAWAII

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 6-15.

School Laws 1905 §212

Exemptions. Children are exempt who are instructed by competent person at home, attend private school or are not less than 13 years of age and have passed required examinations of both primary and grammar school grades, are physically or mentally incompetent or where there is no school within 4 miles.

Idem

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine not to exceed \$5 and in default of payment imprisonment at hard labor for term not to exceed 10 days. In case child is offender magistrate shall sentence him to reformatory or industrial school for term not less than 6 months nor more than 2 years or impose fine not to exceed \$2 or imprisonment for term not to exceed 5 days,

Idem §213

Law enforced by whom. Truant officers [Rules and regulations of Department of Public Instruction, in school law].

Attendance officers: how appointed. By school agent in any district subject to approval of Department of Public Instruction.

Idem

Common school laws

Subjects taught. Department of Public Instruction may include agriculture and industrial pursuits among branches of instruction taught by public schools of the territory.

School Laws 1905 §224

The English language shall be the basis of instruction in all public and private schools.

Idem §211

Kindergartens. May be established by Department of Public Instruction.

Idem §207

Night schools. May be established by Department of Public Instruction.

Idem

Delinquent and dependent children

Department of Public Instruction may establish industrial and reformatory schools in any part of the territory, where same are deemed necessary and prescribe rules and regulations for the government of such schools.

Idem §230-40

Incorrigible and dependent children under 15 years of age may be committed by district magistrates or circuit judges on representation of member of Department of Public Instruction, attorney general, sheriff etc. to industrial or reformatory school for minority.

Idem

Where it is found child is injurious to other inmates of such institutions he may be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, in public jail for term not exceeding unexpired residue of time for which minor may have been last committed to such school.

Idem §247

Child labor

Department of Public Instruction may bind out as apprentices, with their consent, children over 10 who shall be committed or surrendered for minority and who shall have been admitted at any industrial and reformatory school to such useful trades, etc., as suitable to their years and capacity. Such children may be put out to labor in families. *Idem* §241-42

Prohibited employments. No minor may be employed in a saloon.

L. 1905 act 67

IDAHO

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-16.

L. 1905 p.111

Period of compulsory attendance. Entire school year.

Idem

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private or parochial school, instructed at home by qualified person, over 14 years of age and have completed eighth grade, or are eligible to enter high school, physically or mentally incompetent, or indigent. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, first offense; not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, subsequent offense, with costs.

P. C. 1901 §1102

Disposition of fine. Placed to credit of school fund.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. School board. School trustees required to furnish principal list of children between 8 and 14 and principal must report to board of trustees and county superintendent names of children between 8 and 14 who failed to attend school previous month, and at expiration of 3 months parents violating law shall be prosecuted by board.

L. 1903 p.289; P. C. 1901 §1100-1

Compulsory attendance law in government schools

Compulsory school age. 5-18.

P. C. 1901 §1095

Period of compulsory attendance. 9 months or during annual term. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend public school, private school or are instructed at home in common school branches, where they reside 10 miles from school and transportation not furnished by state or government, are physically or mentally incompetent or indigent. *Idem*

Amount and disposition of fine imposed on parent. Same as above.

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21.

L. 1903 p.288

Subjects taught in public school. Teachers must qualify in following subjects: reading, writing, orthography, English grammar, geography and arithmetic, history of United States, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system, state Constitution, etc.

P. C. §1028; L. 1903 p.288; 1905 p.111

Kindergartens. May be established by school board for instruction of children between 3 and 6.

P. C. 1901 §1104

Deaf, dumb and blind children

State Board of Education shall contract with adjacent states or territories having institutions, for instruction of indigent deaf, dumb and blind children between 6 and 24.

Idem §1109-14

Delinquent and dependent children

Probate Courts constitute Juvenile Court and may appoint probation officers. Delinquent children and habitual truants under 16 may be placed under supervision of sheriff or probation officer, placed in family home or committed to Idaho Industrial Reform School or other institution for term not to extend beyond 21st birthday.

L. 1905 p.106, 432; *see also* L. 1903 p.13, 291

No child labor law

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 may be employed in a mine.

Const. art. 13

ILLINOIS**Compulsory attendance law**

Compulsory school age. 7-14.

L. 1903 p.308

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session, which shall be not less than 110 days.

Idem

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private school, are instructed by some competent person in elementary branches of education, or physically or mentally incompetent.

Idem

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 with costs of suit, and stand committed until paid.

Idem

For making false statements as to age of child, fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$20.

Idem

Disposition of fine. To use of public schools.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. Truant officers.

R. S. 1903 p.1706

Attendance officers: how appointed. By board of education in cities, towns, villages and school districts.

Idem

Truant or parental schools. Shall be established in cities having 100,000 population and may be established in cities having 25,000 population. Truant may be committed until 14th birthday.

Idem p.1732

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21.

R. S. 1903, p.1674

Subjects taught in public school. Teachers must qualify in following subjects: orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, elements of natural sciences, history of United States, history of Illinois etc.

Idem p.1683

Physiology and hygiene shall be taught, with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system.

Idem p.1715

Kindergartens. May be established for instruction of children between 4 and 6.

Idem p.1723

Deaf, dumb and blind children

On application of board of education or directors of any school district, county superintendent shall grant permission to establish class for instruction of deaf persons over 3 and under 21. L. 1905-6 p.373

Institutions for instruction of deaf, dumb and blind.

R. S. 1903 p.236; *see also* L. 1839, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1857

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Courts and probation officers in counties having over 500,000 population. Circuit and County Courts may also appoint probation officers. L. 1899 p.131; 1901 p.141, 153; 1905 p.151

Delinquent males under 17 and females under 18 may be committed to custody of probation officer, committed to training school for boys or industrial school for girls or if over 10 to state home for female juvenile offenders or any state institution for care of delinquent boys for period not to extend beyond 21st birthday. L. 1905 p.34, 86, 153

Dependent and neglected children of same age may be committed to care of some suitable institution or citizen of good moral character. *Idem*

Dependent boys may be committed to training school for boys until 21st birthday. R. S. 1903 p.1710

Dependent females under 18 may be committed to industrial school.

Idem p.1707

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 may be employed in any theater, concert hall or place of amusement where liquors are sold, mercantile institution, store, office, hotel, laundry, manufacturing establishment, bowling alley, passenger or freight elevator, factory or workshop, or as messenger or driver thereof. No child under 14 shall be employed at any work during any portion of the time the public school is in session. No minor between 14 and 16 may be so employed who is unable to read and write legibly simple sentences, unless he attends evening school, if one is maintained in the town or city in which he resides. No child under 16 may operate or clean machinery (different kinds of machinery specified) operate elevator or be employed in any theater, concert hall, etc., where intoxicating liquors are sold or in preparing composition in which dangerous acids are used or in the manufacture of paints, white lead, or other employments dangerous to health or morals, etc. L. 1903 p.187

Employment of child under 16 in occupations dangerous to health or morals is prohibited. *Idem* R. S. 1903 p.619 (Crim. C.)

No boy under 16 and no woman of any age shall be permitted to do manual labor in or about any mine. L. 1905 p.326

Educational requirements. No child between 14 and 16 may be employed unless he is able to read at sight and write legibly simple sentences, or is a regular attendant at a night school, provided one is maintained in the town or city in which he resides. L. 1903 p.187

Certificates of age or schooling. Employers of minors between 14 and 16 in above mentioned establishments are required to post list of children in every room in which such help is employed and keep on file register giving

name, age and place of residence, also age and schooling certificate, to be approved by superintendent of schools, etc. or principal of parochial school, and which shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence of age is furnished by last school census, certificate of birth or baptism, register of birth with town or city clerk or records of public or parochial school or in case such evidence is not obtainable, parent shall make oath before Juvenile or County Court as to age and the court may issue age certificate as sworn to. Such age and schooling certificate shall not be approved until child presents school attendance certificate.

L. 1903 p.187

Illiterates under 16 attending evening schools must furnish certificate of attendance or in cities and towns where there is no evening school, certificate of principal that he can read at sight or write legibly simple sentences.

L. 1903 p.187

Boys are required to furnish employer affidavit of parent that they are 16 years of age, before they may be employed in a mine.

L. 1905 p.326

Hours of labor during day and week. Minors under 16 may not be employed in any gainful occupation for more than 48 hours in one week or 8 hours in one day.

L. 1903 p.187

Employer shall post notice to that effect.

Idem

Night work prohibited. No minor under 14 may be employed before 7 a.m. or after 6 p.m.

Idem

No minor under 16 may be employed before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m.

Idem

Penalties for violations by employer. For violating labor law, fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, and stand committed until fine and costs are paid. For failure to produce age and schooling certificate, fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50.

Persons making false statements in age and schooling certificate may be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 and stand committed until paid.

Parents violating law may be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 and stand committed until paid.

L. 1903 p.187

Law enforced by whom. State Inspector of Factories. On written complaint to school board, it is the duty of such board to report violations to State Inspector of Factories.

L. 1903 p.187

INDIAN TERRITORY

The inhabitants of any city or town in Indian Territory may establish schools under the Arkansas school law.

U. S. Indian Affairs, Laws & Treaties, 1: 95

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to make such rules and regulations as will secure the attendance of Indian children of suitable age and health at schools established for their benefit.

Idem p.63

The Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion withhold rations, clothing and other annuities from Indian parents or guardians who refuse or neglect to send and keep children between 8 and 21 in some school a reasonable portion of each year.

Idem p.66

No Indian child may be sent to any school beyond the state or territory in which said reservation is situated, without the consent of his parents.

Idem §76

INDIANA

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 7-14. L. 1901 ch.209

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private or parochial school or are physically or mentally incompetent. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 to which may be added imprisonment in county jail not less than 2 nor more than 90 days. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Truant officers. *Idem*

Attendance officers: how appointed. County board of education constitutes board of truancy and shall appoint truant officer in each county. Cities may constitute separate district and board of school trustees or school commissioner shall appoint such officer. *Idem*

Truant or parental schools. May be established by school commissioners, trustees and board of trustees for truant and incorrigible children. Confirmed truants may be committed by judge of Circuit Court to reform school for boys or industrial school for girls. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. Constitution, article 8, provides that common schools shall be open to all.

Subjects taught in public school. Orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, history of the United States, etc.; physiology and hygiene with instruction as to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system, etc. German shall be taught if parents of 25 children so demand. Burns Ann. S. 1901 §5984-84a

Kindergartens. May be established by board of trustees of any incorporated town or city for instruction of children between 4 and 6. *Idem* §5921

Evening schools. Shall be established by trustee in city having population of 3000 or more on petition of 20 or more parents having children between 14 and 21, who are compelled to be employed to aid in support of family. Persons between 14 and 30 may attend. *Idem* §5923

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Indiana Institute for education of blind established in 1847. Institution for education of deaf and dumb established in 1852.

See L. 1903 ch.217; 1905 ch.138; also Burns Ann. S §8464; L.1907 ch.98

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court and probation officers. Incorrigible boys under 16 and girls under 17 may be placed under supervision of probation officer, or in some suitable family home or in Indiana boys or girls school or other reformatory institution until 21st birthday. Persons contributing to delinquency of child may be fined \$500 or imprisoned 6 months or both.

L.1905 ch.145; 1907 ch.169; 1903 ch.237

Judge of Juvenile Court has exclusive jurisdiction over dependent or neglected boys under 16 or girls under 17. Such children may be placed by proper representative of such court or board of county commissioners or board of children's guardians—which are established in each county—in proper family home, orphans asylum or other children's institutions, subject to subsequent placement in family homes by proper authorities. Parents responsible for dependency or neglect may be fined \$500.

L.1907 ch.41, 186; 1901 ch.173; 1897 ch.40

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 may be employed in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment, mine, quarry, laundry, renovating works, bakery or printing office. Except during vacation of the public schools, no minor under 16, who is not blind, shall be employed in above mentioned establishments, if unable to read and write simple sentences in the English language. No young person shall operate an elevator and no male under 16 or female under 18 shall clean machinery while in motion.

Burns Ann. S. 1901 §7087a-d; also 7087i

No boy under 14 or female of any age may be employed in a mine.

Idem Sup. 1905 §7452, 7456; L.1905 ch.50

No child under 14 may be employed in manufacturing iron, steel, nails, metals, machinery or tobacco.

Burns Ann. S. 1901 §2237

Employment of child under 15 in occupations dangerous to health or morals is prohibited.

Idem §2241

Exceptions. Minors under 16 may be employed during vacation of the public school.

Idem §7087 a-d

Educational requirements. No minor under 16, who is unable to read and write simple sentences in the English language, may be employed in above mentioned establishments except during vacation of the public schools.

Idem

Certificates of age or schooling. Employer required to keep register, giving name, birthplace, age and place of residence of minors under 16. And it shall be unlawful to employ any young person in a manufacturing or mercantile establishment, mine, quarry, laundry, renovating works, bakery or printing office unless there is placed on file in office affidavit made by parent, or child in case he has no parent, stating age, date and place of birth of such young person; employer also required to post list of minors employed.

Idem

Where there is doubt as to age of child, parents of boys employed in mines required to furnish affidavit.

L.1905 ch.50

Chief inspector of Department of Inspection may demand certificate of physical fitness from some regular physician, in case of young person who appears unable to perform labor and may prohibit his employment.

Burns Ann.S. 1901 §7087a-d

Hours of labor during day and week. No male under 16 and no female under 18 may be employed in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment, laundry, renovating works, bakery or printing office more than 60 hours in any one week or 10 hours in any one day. Employer shall post notice to that effect.

Idem

No male or female under 18 may be employed in any cotton or woolen factory more than 10 hours a day. *Idem* §2236

No child under 14 may be employed more than 8 hours a day in a manufacturing establishment. L.1905 p.739

Exceptions: work allowed overtime. 1901 statute regulating hours of labor of male under 16 and female under 18 in manufacturing or mercantile establishments etc. permits work overtime for purpose of making shorter day on last day of week, but no more hours in any one week than will make an average of 10 hours a day for the whole number of days such person shall so work during such week. Burns Ann. S. 1901 §7087a-d

Night work prohibited. No woman shall be employed for the purpose of manufacturing between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. No male under 16 or female under 18 may be employed in any manufacturing or mercantile establishments, laundry, renovating works, bakery or printing office before or after the hours of employment stated upon the notices as the time of beginning or ending the day's labor. *Idem*

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating labor law, fine of not more than \$50, first offense and not more than \$100, second offense, to which may be added imprisonment for not more than 10 days and not less than \$250, and not more than 30 days imprisonment, third offense. *Idem*

For employing child under 14 more than 8 hours a day, fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100. L.1905 p.739

For unlawfully employing child in mine, fine of \$500 or imprisonment in county jail not exceeding 6 months, or both. L.1905 ch.50

For employing male or female under 18 in cotton or woolen factory more than 10 hours a day, fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100.

Burns Ann. S. 1901 §2236

Law enforced by whom. Chief Inspector. Prosecuting attorney of any county on request of Chief Inspector or other person shall prosecute offenders. *Idem*

Inspector of Mines.

Idem Sup.1905 §7456

IOWA

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 7-14.

Sup.C.1902 §2823a

Period of compulsory attendance. 16 consecutive weeks in each school year. L.1904 ch.116

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private or parochial school, in which common school branches are taught, or upon equivalent instruction by competent teacher elsewhere, are physically or mentally incompetent, live 2 miles from school or are excused for sufficient reasons by any court of record or judge thereof. Sup.C.1902 §2823a

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$20 for each offense. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Truant officers.

L.1904 ch.116

Board of directors.

Sup.C.1902 §2823e,f

Attendance officers: how appointed. Board of directors of any school corporation may appoint such officers. *Idem* §2823e

Board of directors in school corporation having population of 20,000 shall appoint such officers. L.1904 ch.116

Truant or parental schools. Board of directors may establish truant schools or set apart rooms in any public school building for instruction of habitual truants. Sup.C.1902 §2823d

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 5-21.

C.1897 §2804

Subjects taught in public school. Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, physiology and United States history.

Sup.C.1902 §2823a

Vocal music shall be taught.

Idem §2823s

Also physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system.

C.1897 §2775

Kindergartens. May be established by board of directors.

C.1897 §2777

Deaf, dumb and blind

Deaf and dumb residents between 5 and 21 may be educated at school for deaf at expense of state.

Idem §2723-27

Blind residents of suitable age and capacity may be educated at college for blind at state expense.

Idem §2714-18; see also Sup.C.1902 §2718a-b, 2722a-h, 2727a-b

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court and probation officers.

L.1904 ch.11

Delinquent children under 16 may be placed under care of probation officer, placed in suitable family home, or committed to industrial school or state institution established for delinquent boys or girls over 10. Term of commitment shall not exceed minority.

L.1904 ch.11

Dependent child under 16 may be committed to care of some reputable citizen of good moral character or industrial school.

Idem

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 may be employed in any mine, manufacturing establishment, factory, mill, shop, laundry, slaughter or packing house or in any store or mercantile establishment or in operating any freight or passenger elevator.

L. 1906 ch.103

No child under 16 may be employed in occupations dangerous to health or morals or at any work in which the use of gunpowder or any explosive is required.

Idem

No male under 16 or female under 18 may clean machinery in motion and no child under 16 may operate dangerous machinery.

Sup. C.1902 §4999b

Certificates of age or schooling. Employer in above mentioned establishments is required to post list of children under 16 employed by him, giving name, date of birth and date when employed.

L. 1906 ch.103

Hours of labor during day and week. No child under 16 may be employed in above mentioned establishments more than 10 hours in any one day, exclusive of noon intermission and if employed to exceed 5 hours must be given 30 minutes noon intermission between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

Idem

Night work prohibited. No child under 16 may be employed in above mentioned occupations before 6 a.m. or after 9 p.m.

Idem

Exceptions. Provisions regulating hours of labor do not apply to persons employed in husking sheds or other places connected with canning factories, where vegetables or grain are prepared for canning and in which no machinery is operated.

Idem

Penalties for violation by employers. For violating labor law or failing to post list of children employed, fine not to exceed \$100 or imprisonment in county jail not to exceed 30 days. Parents permitting employment of child in violation of law or making false statement as to age of child in order to procure employment may be fined not to exceed \$100 or imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed 30 days.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. Commissioner of Bureau of Labor Statistics. County attorneys, state mine inspectors, mayors, police officers and any person having authority in writing from judge of Court of Record, etc. may inspect such establishments. It is the duty of the county attorney to investigate complaints and prosecute offenders.

Idem

KANSAS

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-15.

L. 1903 ch.423

Period of compulsory attendance. While schools are in session.

Idem

8 consecutive weeks in case of indigent child under 14 who is able to read and write English language.

Idem

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private, denominational or parochial school taught by competent instructor, or have certificate of graduation from public school or certificate of admission to high school, or are physically or mentally incompetent.

Idem

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

Idem

Disposition of fine. Paid into county treasury for benefit of common schools.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. Truant officers.

Idem

Attendance officers: how appointed. County superintendents of public instruction shall divide counties into truant districts and board of county commissioners shall on nomination of county superintendents of public instruction appoint truant officer. Boards of education in cities of first and second class shall appoint such officers. Teachers are required to report to county superintendent of public instruction or superintendent of city, names of truants. Habitual and incorrigible child shall be proceeded against as disorderly juvenile.

Idem

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 5-21.

G. S. 1901 §6198

Subjects taught in public schools. Orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system.

Idem §6196, 6235

History of United States and history of Kansas, etc.

L. 1903 ch.435

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Attendance of all deaf, dumb and blind children between 7 and 21 is compulsory at suitable school for 5 months in each year, unless they receive private instruction from skilled person. Parents violating law may be fined \$100. Law enforced by truant officers.

L. 1905 ch.384

For other provisions relating to deaf, dumb and blind *see* G. S. 1901 §6962-72

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court and probation officers. In each county of state, judge of Juvenile Court may designate regular truant officer to act as probation officer. Delinquent children under 16 may be placed under supervision of probation officer, placed in suitable family home or committed to institution for delinquent children. Term of commitment shall not extend beyond minority. Dependent children may be committed to care of reputable citizen of good moral character, industrial school or suitable institution.

L. 1905 ch.190; *see also* ch.385

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 may be employed in a mine, factory or packing house.

L. 1905 ch.278

Employment of child under 16 in occupations dangerous to health or morals is prohibited.

Idem

Certificate of age or schooling. All employers of children required to obtain and keep on file age certificate, where possible, from school board or principal of school in district or city where such child resides and in case it can not be obtained, parent's affidavit may be accepted.

L. 1905 ch.278

Penalties for violation by employer. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 or imprisonment in county jail for not less than 30 nor more than 90 days.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. State Factory Inspector, State Inspector of Mines and deputies may file complaints in court of competent jurisdiction against violators and it is the duty of county attorney to prosecute.

Idem

KENTUCKY

Compulsory attendance law in cities of the first, second, third and fourth class

Compulsory school age. 7-14.

L. 1904 ch.94

Period of compulsory attendance. During school sessions.

Idem

Exemptions. Children are exempt who are physically or mentally incompetent, attend private schools or have already acquired common school branches. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 for first offense, nor less than \$10 nor more than \$50 subsequent offense and costs of suit.

For false statements concerning age of child or time child has attended school, fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20. *Idem*

Disposition of fine. For use of public schools. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Truant officers. *Idem*

Attendance officers: how appointed. By board of education. *Idem*

Compulsory attendance law in other districts

Compulsory school age. 7-14. Carroll's K.S.1903 §4521a

Period of compulsory attendance. Annually, 8 weeks of which must be consecutive. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private day or night school, have already acquired common school branches, are taught at home, are physically or mentally incompetent, indigent, or where there is no school taught within 2 miles. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of \$5 and not more than \$20 for first offense, and \$10 and not more than \$50 for second offense. *Idem*

For false statement as to age of child or time he has attended school, fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20. *Idem*

Disposition of fine. For use of public schools. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. School trustee or president of board of education. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-20.

L.1904 ch.17

Subjects taught in public school. Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, English composition, geography, civil government, United States history and history of Kentucky, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system.

Carroll's K.S.1903 §4383

Kindergartens. May be established for children between 4 and 6 in cities of the first, second, third or fourth class. *Idem* §2951

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Kentucky Institute for deaf mutes. Parents shall pay expenses when able to do so. Child who enters at age of 13 may be permitted to remain until 21st birthday, etc. *Idem* §273-98

Kentucky Institution for education of blind without expense.

Idem §299-311

Delinquent and dependent children

Incorrigible boys and girls under 18 may be committed to House of Reform for term not to exceed minority. Carroll's K.S.1903 §2095a

Kentucky Children's Home Society provides homes for destitute children. *Idem* §331b

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 unless indigent may be employed at any time in any factory, workshop, mill or mine. No such child may be employed in any mercantile establishment nor in the service of any telegraph, telephone or public messenger company, laundry or printing establishment, except during vacations of the public school. L.1906 ch.52

No child under 16 may be employed in operating elevators or in sewing or assist at sewing belts. Employment of child under 16 in occupations dangerous to health or morals is prohibited. No person under 18 may clean machinery while in motion. *Idem*

Exceptions. Indigent child under 14 is exempt. Provisions of act do not apply to handling of fruits and vegetables in season and delivery of tobacco at warehouses and preparing same for the manufacturer. *Idem*

Educational requirements. No child under 14 may be employed in mercantile establishment nor in service of any telegraph, telephone or public messenger company, laundry, printing establishment except during vacation of the public schools. *Idem*

Certificates of age or schooling. Employer is required to post list and also keep register containing name, age, birthplace and place of residence of all children under 16 employed by him and it shall be unlawful to employ any child under 16 in a manufacturing establishment, mine, mill or workshop unless there is on file in office affidavit of parent or guardian, giving age, date and place of birth of such child, and in case child has no parent etc., affidavit of child may be accepted. Labor Inspector may demand certificate of physical fitness from city or county physician when he deems child physically unable to perform work and may prohibit such employment. *Idem*

Hours of labor during day and week. No child under 16 may be employed in any manufacturing establishment, mine, mill or workshop more than 60 hours in one week nor 10 hours in one day. *Idem*

Exceptions: work allowed overtime. For purpose of making shorter work day on any one day of week. *Idem*

Night work prohibited. No child under 16 may be employed in any manufacturing establishment, mine, mill or workshop after 7 p. m. or before 6 a. m. Employer shall post notice to that effect. *Idem*

Penalty for violations by employer. Any person violating law or who permits child to be unlawfully employed may be fined not more than \$50 for first offense and not more than \$200 for second offense. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Labor Inspector. Grand jury has inquisitorial power to investigate violations and judges of Circuit Courts shall charge grand jury at beginning of each term of court to investigate violations. L.1906 ch.52

It is the duty of Labor Inspector to report violations to county attorney, etc. L.1902 ch.24

LOUISIANA

No compulsory attendance law

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public schools. 6-18.

Const. & R.L. 1904 p. 1981

Subjects taught in public school. Orthography, reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, United States history, laws of health including effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system, etc. These elementary branches may also be taught in French where French is spoken.

Idem p. 612

Kindergartens. Where kindergartens exist, pupils between 4 and 6 may be admitted.

Idem

Night school. May be established in parish of Orleans for instruction of such youth as are prevented by daily avocations from receiving instruction during the day.

Idem p. 627

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Blind persons between 7 and 22 may be admitted to Institute for Blind, at state expense, for term of 10, 8 or 5 years, according to age of applicant, which term may be extended two years by board. Const. & R.L. 1904 p. 576

Deaf and dumb persons between 8 and 22 may be admitted under same conditions to Institute for Deaf and Dumb.

Idem p. 579

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Courts and probation officers. Delinquent children may be placed under supervision of probation officer or committed to suitable institution. Dependent children may be placed in family home, etc. Term of commitment not to extend beyond 21st birthday.

L. 1906 p. 134

State Reform School for young criminals under 18.

L. 1904 p. 353

Child labor

This act (1906) applies only to cities and towns in state having population of 10,000.

Prohibited employments. No boy under 12 and no girl under 14 may be employed in any factory, mill, warehouse, workshop or manufacturing establishment where the manufacture of any goods whatever is carried on or where any goods are prepared for manufacturing.

L. 1906 p. 50; see also Const. & R.L. 1904 p. 989

Employment of child under 15 in occupations dangerous to health and morals is prohibited.

Const. & R.L. 1904 p. 991

No child under 12 may clean or operate machinery while in motion. *Idem*

Exceptions. 1906 act does not apply to domestic or agricultural laborers or industries.

L. 1906 p. 50

Hours of labor during day or week. No child under 18 and no woman may be employed in a factory, mill, warehouse, workshop, clothing, dress-making or millinery establishment or place where the manufacture of any

kind of goods is carried on, or where any goods are prepared for manufacturing more than 10 hours in one day or 60 hours in one week. One hour shall be allowed each day for dinner. *Idem*

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating provisions of labor law, fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 or imprisonment in parish jail more than 30 days or both. *Idem*

Disposition of fine. Paid over to school fund. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. The mayor, with consent of the council in incorporated cities and towns, and the police jury in parishes shall appoint factory inspector who shall prosecute violators of the law. *Idem*

MAINE

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 7-15. L.1903 ch.140

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who are physically or mentally incompetent or have equivalent instruction for like period in approved private school, but are not credited with attendance until certificate of attendance signed by person having school in charge is filed with school officials of town in which child resides. Necessary absence may be excused by superintendent of schools. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of not to exceed \$25 or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days. L.1903 ch.140

Disposition of fine. Paid to treasurer of city or town. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Truant officer. R.S.1903 ch.15

Attendance officers: how appointed. Cities and towns shall annually elect one or more persons as truant officers. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 5-21.

R.S.1903 ch.15

Subjects taught in public school. Teachers must qualify in following subjects: reading, spelling, English grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, civil government, bookkeeping, elements of natural science especially as applied to agriculture. Superintendent of school committees shall make provision for instruction of all pupils in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system.

Idem ch.15 p.210

Night schools. Any city or town may appropriate money for evening schools. *Idem*

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Upon request of parents, the Governor may, with approval of the Council, send such blind children as he may deem fit subjects for education, to Perkins Institute for Blind at South Boston, Mass., for term not exceeding 10 years, at state expense. *Idem* p.226

Deaf and dumb children 5 years of age and above may be admitted to Maine School for Deaf at Cumberland for term not exceeding 5 years. *Idem*

Delinquent and dependent children

Probation officer in Cumberland county.

L.1905 ch.346

Towns may make bylaws concerning habitual truants and children between 6 and 17 not attending school and without any regular and lawful employment. Such bylaws must be approved by a judge of Supreme Judicial Court.

Magistrate may order child proven to be growing up in truancy to be placed in institution of instruction, house of reformation, etc. "Habitual truant" may be sentenced to State School for Boys or State Industrial School for Girls or any truant school that may be hereafter established.

R.S.1903 ch.15 p.213-14

Neglected child may be committed to institution until 18 if female, or 21, if a male.

Idem ch.61 p.580

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 12 may be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment. No child under 15 may be so employed except during vacation of the public schools, unless excused by superintendent of schools, etc.

R.S.1903 ch.40 p.401

No child under 16 may be employed in occupations dangerous to health or morals.

L.1905 ch.123

Educational requirements. No child under 15 may be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment except during vacation of the public schools, unless excused by superintendent of schools [See "Attendance law"].

R.S.1903 ch.40 p.401

Certificate of age or schooling. Employers required to keep on file certificate of age and place of birth of every child under 16 employed in a manufacturing or mechanical establishment. Such certificate shall be signed by member of school committee, etc. where attendance has been had. *Idem*

Hours of labor during day and week. No female under 18 or male under 16 may be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment more than 10 hours in one day or 60 in one week. Employer is required to post notice to that effect. No male over 16 or female over 18 may be employed more than 10 hours a day during minority unless, with consent of parents, they voluntarily contract to do so. No female over 18 may so contract for extra hours of labor to exceed 6 hours in one week or 60 hours in one year.

Idem

Exceptions: work allowed overtime. When necessary to make repairs to prevent interruption of ordinary running of machinery or different apportionment of hours of labor is made for sole purpose of making shorter day's work for one day of the week but in no case to exceed 60 a week. 1903 act does not apply to manufacturing establishment or business, the materials and products of which are perishable or require immediate labor to prevent decay and damage.

Idem

Penalties for violation by employer. For employing child under 12, fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 each offense. For violating law which prohibits employment of child under 15 during time school is in session, fine of \$100. For violating law regulating hours of labor, fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 each offense. Persons making false statement in certificates may be fined \$100.

Idem

Fine of \$100 may also be imposed on parents guilty of violating the labor law. *Idem*

Disposition of fine. One half of fine of \$100 imposed on parent or employer for employing child under 15 during hours school is in session, to be paid into school fund. *Idem*

What constitutes evidence of illegal employment. Failure to produce age certificate, prima facie evidence of violation. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries. School committees and superintendent of schools shall inquire into violations of law, prohibiting employment of child under 15 during time school is in session and report same to county attorney, who shall prosecute. *Idem*

MARYLAND

Compulsory attendance law

Applies to city of Baltimore and Allegany county only

Compulsory school age. 8-12; 12-16 if not regularly and lawfully employed at home or elsewhere. Poe's G.L. p.1752; L.1902 ch.269

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who receive equivalent instruction elsewhere or are physically and mentally incompetent. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine not to exceed \$5 for each offense. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Truant officer. *Idem*

Attendance officer: how appointed. By boards of school commissioners for Allegany county and board of school commissioners of Baltimore city. L.1902 ch.269

Truant or parental schools. May be established by such boards for habitual truants between 8 and 16. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21.

Poe's Pub.G.L. p.1723

Subjects taught in public school. Orthography, reading, writing, subjects for language training, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, history of United States, Constitution of United States, Constitution and history of Maryland, vocal music, drawing, civil government, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system, etc. Elements of agricultural science may be added. *Idem* p.1723

Night schools. May be established in Allegany county for males under 14 on application of at least 30 persons of age required of students in high schools, for study of reading, writing, arithmetic and such advanced studies as may be necessary. L. 1904 ch.90

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Every deaf or blind child between 6 and 16, physically and mentally competent shall attend school for the deaf or blind 8 months of scholastic year unless receiving instruction elsewhere in studies usually taught in public school. Parents violating law may be fined not to exceed \$5 for each offense. Principal teacher of public school in counties and truant officers in city of

Baltimore shall furnish board of county school commissioners or board of education of Baltimore city, names of all such children who do not attend school, who shall certify names of such children to principal of state schools for such children.

L. 1906 ch.236

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court and probation officers in city of Baltimore.

L. 1904 ch.514, 521

Young criminals, incorrigibles and destitute boys may be committed to St Mary's Industrial School for Boys in the city of Baltimore or House of Refuge.

Poe's Pub. G. L. p.944, 953

Incorrigible female under 18 may be committed to House of Good Shepherd in city of Baltimore.

Idem p.936

Neglected and delinquent minors may be committed to juvenile institutions until 21st birthday.

L.1904 ch.98

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 12 years of age, except in the counties, from June 1 to October 15, may be employed in any mill, factory, workshop, office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, store, telephone or telegraph office or other establishment. No child between 12 and 16 shall be so employed unless there is on file with the employer an employment certificate.

L. 1906 ch.192

No child under 12 or female of any age may be employed in a mine, and no boy under 14 shall be so employed unless able to read and write.

L. 1902 ch.124, p.167

No minor under 16 may be employed in a brewery, etc.

L. 1902 ch.506

Or in a saloon.

C. Pub. G. L. 1903 art.56 §97

No minor under 16 may be employed in any dangerous or mendicant business whatever.

Pub. G. L. 1903 art.27 §398

Exceptions. Child under 12 may work in counties from June 1 to October 15.

L. 1906 ch.192

Act does not apply to farm labor.

Idem

Educational requirements. No child between 12 and 16 may be employed unless able to read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

Idem

Certificates of age or schooling. Employers of children between 12 and 16 in a mill, factory, workshop, office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, store, telephone or telegraph office or other establishment or business required to have on file permit, issued for employment in Baltimore city by the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, and for employment in other cities and counties, by any member of the board of health, etc. Such permit shall not be issued unless satisfactory evidence of age is furnished by duly attested transcript of certificate of birth or baptism of child or other religious records, or register of birth, or in case it is certified by proper authorities that birth certificate showing place and date of birth of child is not on record, affidavit of parent or guardian may be accepted. Such certificate shall also certify that child is able to read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language and that he is physically able to perform the work. List of children employed must be kept on file and in case of chil-

dren employed in factories, workshops, mills or messenger service, list shall be posted near entrance of building in which children are employed. *Idem*

Hours of labor during day or week. No child under 16 may be employed more than 10 hours a day in any manufacturing business or factory in any part of the state or in any mercantile business in the city of Baltimore.

Poe's Pub. G. L. p.853

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating labor law, fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 and for violation after notification, fine for every day of illegal employment not less than \$5 nor more than \$20.

Persons making false statement in certificate may be fined not more than \$50. L. 1906 ch.192

For violating law relating to employment of child in mine, fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment in county jail for period not exceeding 6 months or both. L. 1902 ch.124

Persons violating law regulating number of hours of labor guilty of a misdemeanor. Poe's Pub. G. L. p.853

What constitutes evidence of illegal employment. Failure to produce employment permit or list, prima facie evidence of illegal employment.

L. 1906 ch.192

Law enforced by whom. Inspectors appointed by Chief of Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information. Attendance officers may visit establishments and report violations to justice of the peace. L. 1906 ch.192

MASSACHUSETTS

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 7-14, and every child under 16 who is unable to read and write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

L.1906 ch.383

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private day school, or are otherwise instructed for like period of time in branches required to be taught in public schools, if they have already acquired such branches, or are physically or mentally incompetent. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of not more than \$20.

R.L.1902 p.478

Law enforced by whom. Truant officer.

R.L.1902 p.481

Attendance officers: how appointed. By school committee of every city or town. *Idem*

Truant or parental schools. May be established by county commissioners in the several counties or truants may be sent to schools maintained in other counties. L.1902 ch.256

Common school law

Subjects taught in public school. Orthography, reading, writing, English language and grammar, geography, arithmetic, drawing, history of the United States, physiology and hygiene with special instruction as to effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, bookkeeping, algebra, geometry, one or more foreign languages, elements of natural

sciences, kindergarten training, manual training, agriculture, sewing, cooking, vocal music, physical training, civil government, etc. Ethics may be taught.

R. L. 1902 ch.42

Kindergartens. May be established.

Idem

Night schools. Any town may and every city or town having 10,000 or more inhabitants shall maintain evening schools for instruction of persons over 14 in orthography, reading, writing, the English language, and grammar, geography, arithmetic, industrial drawing, both free-hand and mechanical, history of United States, physiology and hygiene.

Idem

Deaf, dumb and blind children

The Governor may, with consent of parents and approval of State Board of Education, send deaf and blind children to schools for such pupils for term of 10 years, at state expense.

R. L. 1902 ch.39

Massachusetts Commission for Blind, to aid blind in finding employment and to develop home industries for them; established.

L. 1906 ch.385

Provisions of compulsory education law applicable to defectives.

L. 1906 ch.383

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court and probation officers.

L. 1906 ch.413

Incorrigible boys under 15 may be committed to Lyman School for Boys, and incorrigible girls under 17 may be committed to State Industrial School for Girls until 21st birthday.

L. 1906 ch.389, 413

Habitual truants shall be committed to truant schools.

1906 ch.389

Incorrigible boys over 15 may be committed to Massachusetts Reformatory.

L. 1903 ch.330

Neglected children under 16 may be placed in care of suitable person or charitable corporation or child may be committed to custody of State Board of Charity until 21st birthday.

L. 1903 ch.334; 1904 ch. 356; 1905 ch.303

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 and no child between 14 and 16 who is not in possession of certificate certifying child's ability to read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language may be employed in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment. No child under 14 may be employed during the hours the public schools are in session.

L. 1905 ch.267

No child under 14 may clean machinery in motion.

R. L. 1902 ch.106

No child under 16 may run an elevator and no person under 18 shall operate an elevator running at a speed of more than 100 feet a minute.

L. 1902 ch.350

Employment of child under 15 in occupations dangerous to health and morals is prohibited.

R. L. 1902 ch.106

No minor under 18 may be employed in the manufacture of an acid after State Board of Health has determined same is injurious to his health.

Idem

No minor under 18 may be employed in a saloon or brewery.

R. S. 1902 ch.100 §60, 61

Educational requirements. Children between 14 and 16 must be in possession of certificate, certifying child's ability to read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language. L. 1905 ch.267

In the year 1907, ability to read and write must be such as is required for admission to the third grade. In the year 1908, as required for admission to the fourth grade. L. 1906 ch.284

Age and schooling certificate. Employer of minors under 16 in factory, workshop or mercantile establishments is required to keep on file age and schooling certificate, also list of minors employed. 1902 ch.106

Age and schooling certificate shall be approved only by superintendent of schools, etc., when minor between 14 and 16 presents employment ticket from intended employer, and must certify that child is able to read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language. 1902 ch.106

Age and schooling certificate shall not be approved until satisfactory evidence of age is furnished by certificate of birth or baptism or register of birth with city or town clerk. Other evidence under oath may be accepted in case superintendent decides certificate of birth, etc. is not available. L. 1905 ch.213

Hours of labor during day and week. No child under 18 and no woman may be employed in a mercantile establishment more than 58 hours in one week. L. 1904 ch.397

No child under 18 and no woman may be employed in manufacturing or mechanical establishments more than 10 hours in one day or 58 hours in one week. Employer shall post notice to that effect. R. L. 1902 ch.106

For provisions relating to time to be allowed for meals, etc. *see Idem.*

Exceptions: work allowed overtime. Child under 18 or woman may be employed in manufacturing or mechanical establishment more than 10 hours in one day for purpose of making shorter day's work for one day in week, or if it appears employment is to make up time lost on previous day in consequence of stopping of machinery, but no stopping of machinery for less than 30 minutes will justify overtime employment and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed 58 in one week. R. L. 1902 ch.106

Minors referred to in L. 1905 ch.267 may be employed on Saturdays between 6 a. m. and 7 p. m. in mercantile establishments.

Night labor prohibited. No child under 14 may be employed before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m. L. 1905 ch.267

No woman or minor may be employed for purpose of manufacturing between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. R. L. 1902 ch.106

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating law regulating hours of labor, fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100. Persons making false statements in certificates may be fined not more than \$50. R. L. 1902 ch.106

For violating labor law, fine of not more than \$300 or imprisonment not more than 6 months or both and after notification for each day of illegal employment fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 or imprisonment for not more than 6 months. L. 1906 ch.499

What constitutes evidence of violation. Failure to produce age or schooling certificate or list required by law prima facie evidence. L. 1906 ch.499

Law enforced by whom. Inspectors of factories.

Idem

Truant officers may make complaint.

Idem

MICHIGAN

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 7-15.

L. 1905 no. 200 p.296

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who are being taught in private or parochial school in common school branches, have already acquired branches, are under 9 and do not reside within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of school, or over 14 and indigent, or physically or mentally incompetent. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 or imprisonment not less than 2 nor more than 90 days or both.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. Policemen in cities, village marshal in villages and sheriff or deputy sheriff in counties. *Idem*

Attendance officers: how appointed. In cities, on request of board of education members of police force may act as officers; in villages, village marshal and in counties sheriffs may designate one deputy to act for county. Board of education in cities may appoint truant officer. *Idem*

Truant or parental school. May be established in graded or city district by school board for instruction of truants and incorrigibles between 7 and 16. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 5-20.

C. L. 1897 §3346

Subjects taught in public school. Orthography, spelling, writing, reading, geography, arithmetic, grammar, including language lessons, national and state history and civil government, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system etc.

Idem §4680, 4775

Kindergartens. May be established by district school board for children between 4 and 7. *Idem* §4792-95

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Upon application by school district board, or board of education of any city to the superintendent of public instruction, he shall grant permission to maintain day school for instruction of deaf persons over 3.

L. 1905 no. 224 p.323

Deaf persons between 7 and 21 may be admitted to Michigan School for Deaf for term not to exceed 13 years, at expense of state.

C. L. 1897 §1990-2008

Blind persons between 7 and 19 may be admitted to Michigan School for Blind, at state expense, for term of 12 years, which may be extended to 14 years. *Idem* §2009-19

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court in counties having over 100,000 population.

L. 1905 no. 312 p.485

Delinquent boys under 16 or girls under 17 may be committed to Industrial School for boys at Lansing or Industrial School for girls at Adrian. Neglected boys under 16 or girls under 17 may be committed to suitable state institution or to care of citizen of good moral character, etc. *Idem*

Governor may appoint in each county of state, agent of State Board of Corrections and Charities for care and protection of dependent and delinquent children, or court or commissioner may appoint probation officers.

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 may be employed in any theater, concert hall or place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are sold, mercantile institution, store, office, hotel, laundry, manufacturing establishment, bowling alley, passenger or freight elevator, factory or workshop, telegraph or messenger service. No child between 14 and 16 may be so employed if unable to read and write the English language.

L. 1905 no.171 p.239

No child under 16 may be employed in occupations dangerous to health or morals.

L. 1901 no.113 p.157

No female under 21 and no male under 18 may clean machinery while in motion.

L. 1901 no.113 p.157

No female may be employed in a saloon.

L. 1897 no.170

Educational requirements. Child between 14 and 16 must be able to read and write the English language. Foreign born child between 14 and 16 not a resident for 3 years prior to application may be granted permit on proof that he can read and write.

L. 1905 no.171 p.239

Certificate of age or schooling. It is unlawful for any mercantile institution, store, office, hotel, laundry, manufacturing establishment, bowling alley, workshop, telegraph or messenger service to employ any child under 16 unless employer has on file sworn statement of parent, or in case child is an orphan statement of child may be accepted stating age, date and place of birth of such child and certifying that child is able to read and write the English language. Every employer is required to keep register giving name, birthplace, age and place of residence of children under 16 employed by him. *Idem*

Factory Inspector may demand certificate of physical fitness from county physician in case of child under 16 who seems physically unable to perform the work and may prohibit such employment.

L. 1901 no.113 p.157

Hours of labor during day or week. No male under 18 and no female under 21 may be employed in any manufacturing establishment more than 60 hours in one week or in any store for more than 60 hours in one week. No such minor may be employed to exceed 10 hours in one day. Not less than 45 minutes shall be allowed for noonday meal in a manufacturing establishment unless Factory Inspector grants permit in special cases allowing shorter mealtime at noon.

L. 1901 no.113

Exceptions: work allowed overtime. Male under 18 and female under 21 may be employed in manufacturing establishment more than 60 hours in one week when necessary to make repairs to machinery to avoid stoppage of ordinary running of the establishment, etc., or in a store or manufacturing establishment more than 10 hours in one day for purpose of making shorter workday on last day of week. L. 1901 no. 113 p. 157

Act regulating hours of employment does not apply to canning factories or evaporating works. *Idem*

Night work prohibited. No child under 16 may be employed between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m. in any manufacturing establishment or workshop. L. 1905 no. 171 p. 239

Penalties for violation by employer. Persons violating any provision of the labor law may be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 and imprisoned not less than 10 nor more than 90 days or both. L. 1901 no. 113

Law enforced by whom. Factory Inspectors. Prosecuting attorney of county required to prosecute. *Idem*

MINNESOTA

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-18. L. 1905 ch. 265

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private or parochial school, are taught at home in branches of study taught in school, have already acquired branches of study, are engaged in some useful occupation or service permitted by law, physically or mentally incompetent, indigent, or where there is no school within reasonable distance. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine not to exceed \$50 or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days. L. 1901 ch. 156

Disposition of fine. To benefit of school. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Truant officers or chairman of school board. L. 1899 ch. 226

Attendance officers: how appointed. By board of education or school board. L. 1899 ch. 226

Truant or parental schools. May be established by school board or board of education for habitual truants and incorrigibles between 8 and 16. L. 1899 ch. 226

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 5-21. R. L. 1905 § 1279

Subjects taught in public school. Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, English grammar, civil government, and physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system, etc. L. 1895 ch. 17

Kindergartens. May be established for children between 4 and 6. L. 1901 ch. 136

Night schools. May be established for all persons over 10 unable to attend day schools. L. 1903 ch. 357

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Deaf and blind persons may attend Minnesota schools for deaf and blind, free of charge. R. L. 1905 §1931-37; L. 1902 ch.83

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court and probation officers in counties having more than 50,000 inhabitants. Delinquent child may be placed in suitable family home, committed to care of probation officer or to institution. L. 1905 ch.285, 321

Incorrigibles and young criminals between 8 and 17 may be committed to Minnesota State Training School for boys and girls.

L. 1905 ch.233; 1901 ch.156

Neglected child under 17 may be committed to institution or care of some reputable citizen of good moral character. L. 1905 ch.285, 321

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 may be employed in any factory, workshop or mine. No such child may be employed in any mercantile establishment nor in the service of any telegraph, telephone or public messenger company except during vacation of the public schools.

L. 1897 ch.360

No child under 16 who is unable to read and write simple sentences in the English language may be employed, except during vacation of the public school, at any indoor occupation, unless he regularly attends day or evening school or has attended school during past year the required period.

L. 1895 ch.171

Employment of child under 16 in occupations dangerous to health and morals is prohibited.

L. 1897 ch.360

No child under 16 may operate an elevator and no minor under 18 may operate an elevator capable of running over 200 feet a minute.

L. 1895 ch.171

Exceptions. School board may in their discretion issue permit to minor, in case his employment is necessary for support of himself or family.

L. 1897 ch.360

Educational requirements. Child under 16 must be able to read and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, or if unable to do so must regularly attend day or evening school, or have attended school 12 weeks since last birthday.

L. 1895 ch.171

Age and schooling certificate. No child under 16 may be employed in a factory, workshop or mercantile establishment, or in the service of any public telegraph, telephone or district messenger company or other corporation unless employer keeps on file list of children employed and also employment certificate, signed by superintendent of schools or member of school board, etc., which shall contain affidavit of father, or of the child in case he is an orphan, giving name, birthplace, date of birth and age, and also state that child is able to read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, or if unable to do so is a regular attendant at some day or evening school, or during past year attended school required period or is excused by school board. Commissioner of

Labor may demand certificate of physical fitness from physician in case child appears physically unable to perform work. L. 1895 ch.171

Hours of labor during day and week. No child under 16 may be employed more than 10 hours in one day or 60 hours in one week. L. 1897 ch.360

Night work prohibited. No child under 16 may be employed before 6 a.m. or after 7 p.m. *Idem*

Exceptions. Children not less than 14 may be employed in mercantile establishments on Saturdays and for 10 days each year before Christmas until 10 o'clock in the evening, said employment not to exceed however 10 hours in one day or 60 hours in one week. *Idem*

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating labor law, fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50. L. 1895 ch.171

For violating law regulating hours of labor, fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50. *Idem*

Parents making false statements in certificates or permitting child to be employed in violation of the law may be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$50. *Idem*

What constitutes evidence of illegal employment. Failure to produce age and schooling certificate and register, prima facie evidence. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Commissioner of Labor. *Idem*

Members of board of education may visit factory.

MISSISSIPPI

No compulsory attendance law

Except provision of code that pauper children when apprenticed shall be sent to school until they learn to read and write and perform any ordinary calculation incident to business of master. Ann. C §3159-65

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 5-21. *Idem* §3962

Subjects taught in public school. Teachers must qualify in following subjects for first grade license: spelling, reading, practical and mental arithmetic, writing, geography, English grammar and composition, United States history, history of Mississippi, civil government, elements of physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system, etc. *Idem* § 4022

Deaf, dumb and blind

Indigent deaf, dumb and blind may be admitted to institutions for deaf, dumb and blind without expense. *Idem* §2310-21

Delinquent and dependent children

Pauper child may be apprenticed until 21 if male, or 18 if female. Apprentice must be sent to school until he or she shall learn to read and write and perform any ordinary calculation incident to business of the master.

Idem § 3159-66

Child labor

Any person who shall employ any male child under 21 or female under 18 without consent of parents may be punished by fine of not more than \$20 or imprisoned in county jail not more than 30 days or both. *Idem* §1003

MISSOURI

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-14. 14-16 unless regularly and lawfully engaged in some useful employment or service. L. 1905 p.146

Period of compulsory attendance. Not less than one half entire time school is in session. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private, parochial or parish school or if it be shown to satisfaction of court of competent jurisdiction that parents are unable because of poverty to furnish clothing, or labor of child is necessary for support of family, or are physically or mentally incompetent, reside $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from schoolhouse or have completed common school course. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of \$10 and not more than \$25 and imprisonment not less than 2 nor more than 10 days, or both. *Idem*

Disposition of fine. To be credited to school fund. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Truant officer. *Idem*

Attendance officers: how appointed. By school board in cities or districts having population of 3000. Clerk of district acts where no officer is appointed. *Idem*

Truant or parental schools. May be established in cities or districts having 10,000 or more population for truants and incorrigibles between 8 and 16. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-20

State Const. art.11 §1

Subjects taught in public school. Teachers must qualify in following subjects: orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography, history of United States, civil government, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system, etc. R. S. 1899, §9798-99

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Blind persons of suitable age and capacity between 9 and 25 may be admitted to Missouri School for Blind for term of 8 to 10 years; indigents admitted without expense. *Idem* §7741-54

Deaf persons between 8 and 21 may be admitted to Missouri School for Deaf for period of 12 years; indigents admitted free of charge. *Idem* §7725-40

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Courts and probation officers in counties having population of 150,000 inhabitants and less than 500,000.

Delinquent children under 16 may be committed to care of probation officers, placed in suitable family homes or sent to Missouri Training School for boys or State Industrial School for girls or other institution.

Neglected children under 16 may be committed to care of some reputable citizen or association which cares for neglected children. L. 1905 p.56

County Courts in counties having 150,000 and less than 500,000 population, on petition of 100 qualified voters, may order election to be held to establish parental school for delinquent and dependent children. L. 1905 p.54

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child between 8 and 14 may be employed in a mine, factory, workshop or mercantile establishment or in any other manner during school hours unless he has certificate of superintendent of schools or teacher, stating that he attended the required number of days or has been excused from such attendance [see "Exemptions" Compulsory attendance law]. L. 1905 p.146

No male under 14 or female may be employed in a mine and no boy under 16 may be so employed unless he can read and write. L. 1905 p.237

No child under 14 unless indigent may be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment where any mechanical power is used in manufacturing process or where work, in opinion of two reputable physicians, is dangerous to health of child. R. S. 1899 §2189-90

Employment of child under 14 in occupations dangerous to health or morals is prohibited. *Idem* §2186

No minor or female may clean machinery while in motion. *Idem* §6434

Exceptions. See "Prohibited employments."

Educational requirements. No child between 8 and 14 years of age may be employed unless he has attended school required number of days or completed studies. L. 1905 p.146

Boys under 16 employed in a mine must be able to read and write. L. 1905 p.237

Certificates of age or schooling. Employer of children between 8 and 14 in above mentioned establishments is required to procure certificate from superintendent of schools or teacher to the effect that child has attended school the required number of days or has been excused from such attendance [see "Exemptions" Compulsory attendance law]. When reasonable doubt exists as to age of child, attendance officer may require properly attested birth certificate or affidavit stating child's age, date of birth and physical characteristics. *Idem*

Hours of labor during day and week. 8 hours in mining, mechanical, chemical, manufacturing or smelting business. L. 1905 p.236

Night work prohibited. No minor under 16 may be employed in a bake shop between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. R.L. 1899 §10088

Penalty for violation by employer. For violating labor law, fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50. L. 1905, p.146

For employing child under 14 in occupation dangerous to health or morals, fine not to exceed \$100 or imprisonment in county jail not to exceed 3 months or both and for subsequent offense, fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment in penitentiary not to exceed 2 years or both. R. S. §2188

For violating law prohibiting employment of child under 14 in manufacturing establishment, etc. where mechanical power is used or work is dangerous to child, fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 or imprisonment not less than 2 nor more than 10 days or both. *Idem* §2190

Disposition of fine. For benefit of school funds. L. 1905 p.146

Law enforced by whom. Factory Inspector. L. 1901 p.197

Attendance officer may visit factory. L. 1905 p.146

MONTANA

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-14. 14-16 if not regularly employed, or unable to read and write the English language. L. 1903 ch.45

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session, in no case less than 16 weeks during current year. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private or parochial school, are instructed at home by qualified person in school branches, physically or mentally incompetent or where there is no school within 2½ miles of residence. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 or give bond in penal sum of \$100 and on failure to pay fine or give bond may be imprisoned not less than 10 nor more than 30 days. *Idem*

Disposition of fine. For benefit of school district. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Truant officer or constable. *Idem*

Attendance officers: how appointed. In cities, by board of trustees; in villages and townships trustees may appoint constable or other person as truant officer. *Idem*

Truant or parental schools. In districts having a population of less than 25,000 there may be and in districts having a population of 25,000 there shall be established industrial schools for habitual truants or incorrigible children. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21.

P. C. §1860; Const. art.11 §7

Subjects taught in public school. Reading, penmanship, written arithmetic, mental arithmetic, orthography, geography, English grammar, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system, history of United States and Montana, etc. L. 1903 ch.23

Kindergartens. May be established by school boards for instruction of children between 3 and 6. L. 1899 p.64

Deaf, dumb and blind children

All deaf and blind children of lawful school age shall be sent to Institution for Deaf and Blind, 6 months of each school year for period of 8 years or until exempt by law, unless taught at home, at private school, or similar institution of another state in branches taught in said institution, or excused because physically or mentally incompetent. Parents violating law may be fined not less than \$5 and not more than \$25, first offense, and not less than \$25 nor more than \$50, subsequent offense with costs. It is the duty of clerk of school district to enforce law. L. 1903 ch.9

School district clerks of each county are required to send census of deaf and blind children between 5 and 21 to county superintendent, who reports to superintendent of school for deaf and blind at Boulder, Mon. P. C. §2345

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile disorderly children between 8 and 16 whose parents are unable to control them may be committed to Industrial School. L. 1903 ch.45

Incorrigible children may be committed to State Reform School.

L. 1903 ch.45

It is the duty of poor authorities to furnish indigent child necessities to enable him to attend school and if parent refuses aid, child may be committed to Industrial School. L. 1903 ch.45

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 may be employed while public school is in session unless in possession of age and schooling certificate and no child between 14 and 16, who can not read and write the English language may be so employed. L. 1903 ch.45

No child under 16 may be employed in a mine or underground workings.

L. 1905 ch.16

No child under 16 may be employed in any mendicant or wandering business whatever. Pen. C. 1895 §472

Educational requirements. Child between 14 and 16 must be able to read and write the English language. Child under 14 must have completed common school branches. L. 1903 ch.45

Certificates of age or schooling. Child under 14 must present to employer age and schooling certificate approved by superintendent of schools or clerk of board of trustees, etc. upon satisfactory proof of age of child and that he has successfully completed common school branches or if between 14 and 16, knowledge of his ability to read and write legibly the English language. Employer of children under 16 required to keep on file such certificate. *Idem*

Penalties for violation by employer. For employing child under 14 who is not in possession of age and schooling certificate or child between 14 and 16 who is unable to read and write English, fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for each offense. L. 1903 ch.45

For employing child under 16 in a mine, employer and parent may be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$500 or imprisoned in county jail not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months or both. L. 1905 ch.16

Law enforced by whom. Truant officer may visit factory and enforce provisions of act. L. 1903 ch.45

NEBRASKA

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 7-15.

L. 1905 ch.140

Period of compulsory attendance. Not less than two thirds entire time school is in session, which in no case shall be for less period than 12 weeks.

Idem

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private or parochial school, are taught at home or elsewhere by qualified person, 14 years of age and indigent, physically or mentally incompetent or live 2 miles from school. In case exemption is granted indigent child of 14, he may be required to attend public evening or other school for not less than 2 hours each school day during school sessions.

Idem

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

L. 1901 ch.70

Law enforced by whom. Truant officers.

Idem

Attendance officer: how appointed. By boards of education in cities.

L. 1901 ch.70

In other districts school authorities report violations to superintendent of county, who prosecutes offenders.

L. 1905 ch.141

Truant or parental schools. May be established by board of education in cities for habitual truants and incorrigibles.

Idem

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 5-21.

C. S. 1903 ch.79 §5490

Subjects taught in public school. Applicants for 3d grade, county certificates must qualify in following subjects: arithmetic, United States history, reading, English grammar, penmanship, geography, etc. physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system.

C.S 1905 §5548 o-s

Deaf, dumb and blind

All blind or deaf persons between 7 and 18 are required to attend institute for blind or school for deaf unless privately instructed. Law enforced by truant officer.

L. 1905 ch.140

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court and probation officers in counties having over 40,000 population. Probation officers in other districts appointed by judge of District Court having charge of juvenile docket. Delinquent and dependent children under 16 may be committed to custody of probation officer, placed in suitable family home or committed to industrial school for boys and girls; term of commitment shall not extend beyond 16th birthday.

L. 1905 ch.59

State industrial schools for education of juvenile offenders and young criminals under 18.

C. L. 1903 §4836

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 10 may be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical, industrial or mercantile establishment. No child under 14 may be so employed except during vacation of public school unless they attend school where English is taught 20 weeks each and every year.

C. L. 1903 Crim. C. §7967-71

Employment of child in occupations dangerous to health is prohibited.

Idem §3719

Exceptions. *See* Attendance law.

Educational requirements. Child under 14 is required to attend public or private day school where English is taught at least 20 weeks each and every year.

Idem §7967-71

Certificates of age or schooling. Child under 14 is required to present certificate signed by president and secretary of school board, to effect that he has attended school 20 weeks, etc. Employer of children in above mentioned establishments is required to keep on file certificate of age, place of birth, residence etc., of all children under 16, which shall state, if the child is under 14, period of school attendance during the year next preceding his employment.

Idem

Hours of labor during day and week. 10 hours shall constitute a day's labor for laborers and mechanics throughout the state.

Idem §6273

No female may be employed in a manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, hotel or restaurant more than 10 hours in one day or 60 hours in one week.

Idem §7955

Night work prohibited. No female may be employed in above mentioned occupations between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Idem §7955

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating labor law, fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50.

Idem §7970

For violating law regulating hours of labor, fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.

Idem §6273

For employing female in violation of law regulating hours of labor, fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50.

Idem §7958

Law enforced by whom. Deputy labor commissioner.

Idem §7967-71

NEVADA**Compulsory attendance law**

Compulsory school age. 8-14.

C.L.1861-1900 §1380-85

Period of compulsory attendance. 16 weeks of which 8 shall be consecutive.

Idem

Exemptions. Children are exempt who are taught in private school or at home in public school branches, have already acquired branches, are physically or mentally incompetent or do not live within 2 miles of school.

Idem

Amount of fine imposed on parent. If, on expiration of 4 months, it appears to board of school trustees that parent has failed to comply with law, he may be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, first offense, and not less than \$100 nor more than \$200, subsequent offense, with costs.

Idem

Disposition of fine. Paid into state school fund.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. Board of school trustees. It is the duty of board of school trustees to furnish principal of school list of all children between 8 and 14, and at beginning of each school month it is the duty of principal to report to trustee names of all children attending school the previous month. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21

C.L.1861-1900 §1278

Subjects taught in public school. Reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, language, grammar, geography, history of the United States, drawing, physiology with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, etc. L.1901 ch.23

Kindergartens. May be established in district no. 10, Washoe county.

L.1901 ch.22

School districts having 300 children may establish kindergartens. *See* School law of Nevada.

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Superintendent of public instruction is authorized to make arrangements with directors of any institution for deaf, dumb and blind in state of California, for instruction of indigent deaf, dumb and blind without expense.

L.1905 ch.147

Delinquent and dependent children

Pauper minors may be apprenticed.

C.L.1861-1900 §2158

No child labor law

Hours of labor during day and week. Hours of labor for workmen in mines, etc. 8. Penalty for violation, fine of not more than \$500 nor less than \$100 or imprisonment not more than 6 months or both.

L.1903 ch.10

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-14. 14-16 if child is unable to read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language. L.1903 ch.13

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private school, have already acquired branches, or are physically or mentally incompetent. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of \$10 first offense and \$20 subsequent offense. *Idem*

Disposition of fine. For use of district. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Attendance officers. P.S.1901 ch.92

Attendance officers: how appointed. By school boards. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 5-21.

Idem ch.92

Subjects taught in public schools. School board shall prescribe studies and prescribe study of physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system.

Idem ch.92

Reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, geography, etc.

Idem ch.88

Night schools. May be established on petition of 5% of legal voters in cities and towns having more than 5000 inhabitants, for instruction of persons over 14.

L.1901 ch.112

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Appropriation is annually made for support and education of indigent deaf, dumb and blind in the state. Upon recommendation of board of guardians and corrections, they shall be sent to such asylums, schools or institutions as the Governor and Council may direct.

P.S.1901 ch.86

Delinquent and dependent children

Minor under 17, convicted of offense punishable by imprisonment may be sentenced to Industrial School until 21st birthday.

Idem ch.284

Habitual truants may be committed to Industrial School.

Idem ch.93

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 12 may be employed in any manufacturing establishment. No child under 14 may be employed in such establishment nor in any mechanical, mercantile or other employment during time public schools are in session. No child under 16 may be employed in such establishments while school is in session unless in possession of age and schooling certificate.

L. 1901 ch.61 p.550

No child under 14 may be employed in occupations dangerous to health or morals.

P. S. 1901 ch.265

No male under 21 or female may be employed in a saloon.

L. 1905 ch.49 §9

Educational requirements. No minor under 16 may be employed in above mentioned establishments unless able to read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language or is in regular attendance at a day or evening school if one is maintained in the district in which he resides.

L. 1901 ch.61

Exceptions. Superintendent may issue permit authorizing employment of minor for such period as he may determine who furnishes certificate of physician, satisfactory to superintendent etc., showing that physical condition of minor renders attendance at night school in addition to labor prejudicial to health.

Idem

Certificates of age or schooling. No child under 16 may be employed in any manufacturing establishment nor in any mechanical, mercantile or

other employment during period public schools are in session unless he presents statement of age from his parent sworn to before superintendent of schools, etc. and also certificate of superintendent to effect that he is able to read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

Idem

Hours of labor during day and week. No woman and no minor under 18 may be employed in a manufacturing or mechanical establishment more than 10 hours in one day or 60 hours in one week or 58 hours during the months of July and August. Employer is required to post notice to that effect.

L. 1905 ch.102 p.518

Exceptions: work allowed overtime. To make shorter day's work for one day in week, or to make up time lost in same week in consequence of stopping of machinery or when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent interruption of ordinary running of machinery but in no case to exceed 60 hours in one week.

Idem

Penalties for violations by employer. For employing child who is not in possession of age and schooling certificate, fine of not more than \$50.

L. 1901 ch.61

For violating law regulating number of hours of labor, fine not to exceed \$50.

P. S. 1901 ch.180

For making false statement in age and schooling certificate, superintendent of schools or person may be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$50.

L. 1901 ch.61

Parents violating labor law may be fined not more than \$20.

Idem

Disposition of fine. Fine imposed on parent applied to use of evening schools. Fine imposed on employer applied to use of district.

L. 1901 ch.61

What constitutes evidence of violation. Failure of employer to produce age and schooling certificate.

P. S. 1901 ch.92

Law enforced by whom. State Superintendent of Public Instruction and may appoint deputy for purpose.

L. 1901 ch.61

Truant officer may prosecute employer.

P. S. 1901 ch.92

NEW JERSEY

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 7-14.

L. 1905 ch.180

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session.

Idem

Exemptions. Children are exempt who receive equivalent instruction elsewhere or are physically or mentally incompetent.

Idem

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Offenders punishable as disorderly persons.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. Truant officers. Police authorities in cities.

L. 1902 ch.36 art. 15; 1905 ch.180

Attendance officers: how appointed. By board of education. Police authorities in cities shall on written request of board of education act as truant officers.

L. 1902 ch.36

Truant or parental schools. May be established by board of education for habitual truants and incorrigibles between 7 and 15.

Idem

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 5-20.

L. 1902 ch. 36 art. 9

Subjects taught in public school. Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar and geography. L. 1905 ch. 180

Physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system. L. 1902 ch. 36 art. 29 p. 163

Kindergartens. May be established for children between 4 and 7.

Idem art. 12

Night schools. May be established by board of education for instruction of persons over 12.

Idem art. 13

Deaf, dumb and blind

Indigent deaf, mute and blind not under 5 may be instructed in suitable institutions at state expense. Term of instruction 3 years, which may be extended to term not exceeding 8 years. G. S. § 1709-1895 p. 1179-83

Indigent deaf mutes under 21 may be admitted to New Jersey School for Deaf Mutes for term not to exceed 14 years, without expense.

L. 1902 ch. 36 art. 22

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court and probation officers.

L. 1903 ch. 219

Delinquent children under 16 may be committed to State Home for Boys or State Home for Girls or placed under supervision of probation officer.

L. 1903 ch. 219

Girls under 19 may be committed to State Home for Girls. L. 1905 ch. 240

Dependent children may be placed under care of board of children's guardians and placed by them in suitable family home. L. 1902 ch. 160; 1899 ch. 165

Schools of detention for habitual truants and incorrigibles may be established by boards of chosen freeholders in any county having a population of 150,000 or more, where Juvenile Courts are or hereafter may be established.

L. 1906 ch. 37

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 may work in any factory, workshop, mill or place where the manufacture of goods of any kind is carried on.

L. 1904 ch. 64

No child under 16 may clean machinery in motion.

Idem

Employment of child under 18 in occupations dangerous to health and morals is prohibited.

L. 1898 ch. 235 no. 56; *see also* L. 1903 ch. 59

Certificates of age or schooling. Following proof of age must be filed with employer and also with Department of Labor. Parents of native born child under 16 are required to swear to affidavit, giving name of child, residence, giving street and number, date and place of birth, name of father, maiden name of mother, church attended, school last attended and time when, if any, and where church and school are situated and, if child was baptized, name and location of church or parish in which baptism took place; also furnish transcript of record of child's birth, duly attested by an officer having authority to keep

records of birth in the state, county, town or city in which child was born, or if not obtainable, certified copy of baptismal record of church where baptized. Foreign born child is required in addition to furnish copy of passport under which admitted to this country. In other cases Commissioner of Labor may issue permits of employment to child upon production of satisfactory evidence of child's age provided he shall first be satisfied that the child can not obtain a transcript of birth record, a baptismal certificate or passport. Labor Commissioner or Inspector may demand of parent satisfactory proof of age of child, and on failure to furnish same, child shall be discharged from employment. Commissioner of Labor etc. may also demand certificate of physical fitness from practising physician in case of minors under 16 who seem physically unable to perform work and may prohibit their employment. Employer is required to keep on file proofs of age and also register containing name, place of residence and time of employment of children under 16 employed in above mentioned establishments.

L. 1904 ch.64

Hours of labor during day and week. No minor under 16 may be employed in above mentioned establishments more than 55 hours in one week or 10 hours in one day.

L. 1904 ch.64; 1905 ch.102

Night work prohibited. No person under 18 may be employed in any bakery between the hours of 7 in the afternoon and 7 in the forenoon following.

L. 1905 ch.102

Penalties for violations by employer. For illegal employment of child under 14, parents and employers may be fined \$50.

L. 1904 ch.64

Persons swearing falsely to affidavits or presenting false certificate or passport may be fined \$50. For violating law regulating hours of labor, fine of \$50.

L. 1904 ch.64

For unlawful employment of persons under 18 in bakeries, fine of \$50, first offense and \$100, subsequent offense.

L. 1905 ch.102

Law enforced by whom. Commissioner of Labor.

L. 1904 ch.64; 1905 ch.102

Truant officer may visit factory,

L. 1904 ch.64

NEW MEXICO

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 7-14.

L.1903 ch.39

Period of compulsory attendance. 3 months in each year.

Idem

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private or denominational school, are physically or mentally incompetent (physical disability must be certified to by some regular physician), or where there is no school within 2 miles of residence of child.

Idem

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 or imprisonment not more than 10 days in any county jail.

Idem

Disposition of fine. Paid into county treasury for benefit of school district.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. County superintendents shall require school directors or boards to enforce law. Presiding judge of District Court shall give at each session of court substance of law as special charge to grand jury and district attorneys are required to prosecute offenders.

Idem

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 5-21.

L.1905 ch.23

Subjects taught in public school. Orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English language and history of United States.

C.L.1897 §1529

Physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system shall be taught.

U.S.S. ch.362

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Free instruction at Mexico Asylum for Deaf and Dumb between 8 and 21. Compulsory attendance law is applicable to such children. Parents failing to comply with law, guilty of a misdemeanor. Law enforced by school directors. Clerks of school districts and boards of education shall report to school superintendents of respective counties, names of such children and such superintendents shall report names to asylum.

L.1899 ch.42

Indigent blind persons between 5 and 21 may be admitted to Institute for Blind at state expense.

L.1903 ch.2

Delinquent and dependent children

Vagrants and minors under 18, convicted of offenses punishable by imprisonment in territorial prison, may be sentenced to reform school for term not to exceed one year.

L.1903 ch.2

Indigent children may be committed to Industrial School.

L.1897 §1617-22

No child labor law

No minor under 21 may frequent any saloon and it is unlawful to sell liquors or cigars to a minor under 18. Penalty for violation, fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 or imprisonment not less than 30 days nor more than 3 months, or both, in discretion of court.

L.1901 ch.3

Fines to be paid into school funds.

L.1903 ch.119

NEW YORK

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-14. 14-16 if not regularly and *lawfully* engaged in any useful employment or service.

Cummings & Gilbert's G.L. and S. Sup.1906 p.1407-14

Period of compulsory attendance. As many days annually during the period between the first days of October and the following June, as the public school of the district or city in which such child resides shall be in session.

Boys between 14 and 16 employed in cities of the first and second class, who do not hold a certificate of graduation from the public elementary school or a preacademic Regents certificate are required to attend evening schools for not less than 6 hours each week for a period of not less than 16 weeks in each school or calendar year.

Idem

Exemptions. Children are exempt who are physically or mentally incompetent or attend private school. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine not to exceed \$5, first offense; fine not to exceed \$50 or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, or both, subsequent offense. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Attendance officers or school authorities.

Idem; see "Penalties"

Attendance officers: how appointed. By the school authorities of each city, union free school district, or common school district whose limits include in whole or in part an incorporated village. In all other districts by the town board, subject to the written approval of the school commissioner. *Idem*

Truant or parental schools. May be established by the school authorities of any city or school district for habitual truants or disorderly children between 8 and 16; term of commitment not to exceed 2 years. Or such truants may be committed to private school, orphans home or similar institution controlled by persons of same religious faith as persons in parental relation to child. *Idem*

Penalty for nonenforcement of attendance law. The Commissioner of Education is authorized to withhold one half the public school moneys for nonenforcement of the law. *Idem*

School authorities responsible for the loss of moneys may be required to pay to the district the full amount of such moneys with interest thereon.

Idem 1901 p.3617

Compulsory attendance law for Indian reservations

Compulsory school age. 6-14. 14-16 if not regularly and lawfully engaged in any useful employment or service. *Idem* Sup.1906 p.687-91

Period of compulsory attendance. Annually during the period between September 1 and the following July. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who are physically or mentally incompetent. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine not to exceed \$5 or imprisonment not to exceed 10 days, first offense; fine not to exceed \$25 or 30 days imprisonment, or both, second offense. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Attendance officers. *Idem*

Attendance officers: how appointed. By superintendent of Indian schools on respective reservations. *Idem*

Truant or parental schools. Superintendent of Indian schools may contract with any city or district having truant school for confinement of truants. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 5-21.

Idem 1901 p.3550

Subjects taught in public schools. Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography. *Idem* Sup.1906 p.1407-14

Physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system. *Idem* 1901 p.3623

Vocal music may be taught in cities and union free school districts.

Idem p.3627

Kindergartens. May be established by school authorities of union free or common school district located in county having less than 1,000,000 inhabitants. *Idem* 1901 p.3627

Night schools. No special provision in school law for establishing, except in cities of the first and second class; also said schools are provided for in certain city charters. Boys between 14 and 16 employed in cities of the first and second class who do not hold a certificate of graduation from the public elementary school or a preacademic Regents certificate are required to attend evening schools. *Idem* Sup.1906 p.1407-14

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Deaf and dumb residents of state, 12 years of age and over may be admitted to deaf and dumb institutions of state. Parents to pay portion of expense when able to do so. *Idem* Sup. 1906 p.1406-7; *see* 1901 p.1022-27

Blind persons of suitable age, etc. may be admitted to institutions for blind. *Idem* 1906 p.1406-7; *see* 1901 p.419-29

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Courts and probation officers in New York city.

L. 1902 ch.590; 1904 ch.508

Juvenile Court in Rochester.

L. 1905 ch.543

Police justices in Buffalo appoint probation officers.

L. 1902 ch.549

Young criminals or vagrant males under 16 may be committed to State Industrial School at Rochester or New York House of Refuge at Randall's island. No child under 12 may be committed to such institutions for offense less than felony. *Idem* Sup. 1906 p.185-88; *also* p.202-6

Criminal and vagrant girls under 16 may be committed to New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson. No girl under 12 may be so committed for a crime or offense less than a felony. *Idem* Sup. 1906 p. 189-96

Incorporated orphan asylum schools outside of New York city, participate in distribution of school moneys. *Idem* 1901 p.3630

Superintendent or overseer of poor may place out dependent children in family homes by adoption, indenture or otherwise. *Idem* Sup. 1906 p.1173

May be placed by such officers in orphan asylums or other suitable institutions. *Idem* 1901 p.2712

Child labor law

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 may be employed in any business or service whatever during any part of the term the public schools are in session. *Idem* Sup. 1906 p.1407-14

No child under 14 may be employed in any factory and no such child may be employed in any mercantile establishment, business office, or telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages.

No child between 14 and 16 may be employed in above mentioned establishments unless in possession of a school record certificate issued by the superintendent of schools, and an employment certificate issued by the local board of health, etc. *Idem* Sup. 1906 p.902-9, 923-29

No child between 14 and 16 may be employed in any business or service who is not in possession of a school record certificate and in cities of the first and second class boys between 14 and 16 who do not hold a certificate of graduation from the public elementary school or a preacademic Regents certificate are required in addition to attend evening schools not less than 6 hours each week for a period of not less than 16 weeks in each school or calendar year until they have completed grammar school course. *Idem* p.1407-14

No child under 16 and no female may be employed in any mine or quarry in this State. *Idem* p.923

No male under 18 or female under 21 may clean machinery while in motion and no child under 16 may operate dangerous machinery in a factory. *Idem* p.909

No child under 15 may operate an elevator in a factory and no person under 18 may operate an elevator therein running at a speed of over 200 feet a minute. *Idem* p.908

No male under 18 or female may be employed in a factory at polishing and buffing, etc. *Idem* p.912

Employment of child under 16 in occupations dangerous to health or morals or in a saloon, prohibited. Pen. C. §290-92

No male under 10 or female under 16 may sell newspapers in a city of the first or second class. Males under 14, so employed, are required to be in possession of permit and badge issued by district superintendent of board of education, etc. Cumming & Gilbert's G. L. and S. Sup. 1906 p.930-31

No Indian child between 6 and 14 may be employed while school is in session. *Idem* p.687-91

Indian children between 14 and 16 are required to be in possession of certificate issued by superintendent of Indian schools authorizing employment. *Idem*

Exceptions. Children of the age of 12 who are able to read and write simple sentences in the English language, may be employed in mercantile establishments, business office or telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages in villages and cities of the second and third class during summer vacation of the public schools. *Idem* p.923-29

Educational requirements. Child between 14 and 16 is required to be in possession of a school record certificate signed by the superintendent of schools, or by the principal or principal teacher of the school attended, etc., certifying that he attended school 130 days during the 12 months next preceding his 14th birthday or during the 12 months next preceding his application for a record certificate, that he received instruction during such period in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar and geography, is able to read and write simple sentences in the English language and is familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic, etc. Children between 14 and 16 in cities of the first and second class who do not hold a certificate of graduation from the public elementary school or a preacademic Regents certificate are required in addition to attend evening school for not less than 6 hours each week for a period not less than 16 weeks in each school or calendar year, until they have completed grammar school course.

Idem p.902-9, 923-29, 1407-14

Certificates of age and schooling. Children between 14 and 16 years of age employed in factories and mercantile establishments are required to file with employer an employment certificate.

Such certificate shall be issued by the commissioner of health or the executive officer of the board or department of health of the city, town or village where such child resides, or is to be employed, or by such other officer thereof as may be designated by such board, department or commissioner for that purpose, upon the application of the parent or guardian or custodian of the child desiring such employment. Such officer shall not issue such certificate until he has received, examined, approved, and filed the following papers duly executed: (1) The school record of such child properly filled out and signed as provided in this article. (2) A passport or duly attested transcript of the certificate of birth or baptism or other religious record showing the date and place of birth of such child. A duly attested transcript of the birth certificate filed according to law with a registrar of vital statistics or other officer charged with the duty of recording births, shall be conclusive evidence of the age of such child. (3) The affidavit of the parent or guardian or custodian of a child, which shall be required, however, only in case such last mentioned transcript of the certificate of birth be not produced and filed, showing the place and date of birth of such child; which affidavit must be taken before the officer issuing the employment certificate, who is hereby authorized and required to administer such oath, and who shall not demand or receive a fee therefor. In case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the officer to whom application is made, as herein provided, for an employment certificate, that a child for whom such certificate is requested and who has presented the school record and affidavit above provided for, is in fact over 14 years of age and that satisfactory documentary evidence of such age can be produced which does not fall within any of the provisions of subdivision 2 of this section, and that none of the papers mentioned in said subdivision exists or can be produced, then and not otherwise he shall present to the board of health of which he is an officer, or agent for its action thereon, a statement signed by him showing such facts, together with such affidavits or papers as may have been produced before him constituting such evidence of the age of such child, and the board of health, at a regular meeting thereof, may then, in its discretion, in a proper case, by resolution, provide that such evidence of age shall be fully entered on the minutes of such board and shall be received in place of the papers specified and required by subdivision 2 of this section. On due proof, in like manner, that a child who is a graduate of a public school of the state of New York or elsewhere having a course of not less than eight years, or of a school in the state of New York other than a public school, having a substantially equivalent course of study of not less than eight years duration, and in which a record of the attendance of such child has been kept as required by the compulsory education law, and who produces and files a certificate of graduation duly issued to him therefrom, and who is recorded in the school records as 14 years of age, is unable to further produce the evidence of age required by subdivision 2 of this article, the board may, by resolution, permit the issuance to such child of an employment certificate and dispense with such evidence of age as is in said subdivision provided. Such employment certificate shall not be issued until such child farther has personally appeared before and been examined by the officer issuing the certificate, and until such officer shall, after making such examination, sign and file in his office a statement that the child can read and legibly write simple sentences in the English language and that in his opinion the child is 14 years of age or upwards and has reached the normal development of a child of its age, and is in sound health and is physically able to perform the work which it intends to do. In doubtful cases such fitness shall be determined by a medical officer of the board or department of health. Every such employment certificate shall be signed, in the presence of the officer issuing the same, by the child in whose name it is issued.

Employer of minors under 16 in factories, mercantile or other establishments are required to keep register containing name, birthplace, age and place of residence of such children. *Idem* p.902-9, 923-29

Children of the age of 12 employed in cities and villages of the second and third class during summer vacations are required to be in possession of an employment certificate, except that a school record shall not be required. *Idem* p.923-29

A permit and badge shall not be issued to a child under 14 to sell newspapers in cities of the first and second class until the officer issuing the same shall have on file satisfactory proof that such child is 10 years of age and upwards. Such permit shall be worn at all times by the child when working and shall expire at the end of one year from their issue.

Hours of labor during day or week. No child under 16 may be employed in a factory more than 8 hours in one day. No minor under 18 and no female may be so employed more than 10 hours in one day, except to make a shorter workday on the last day of the week, nor more than 60 hours in one week. Employer required to post notice to that effect. L.1907 ch.286

No minor under 16 may be employed in a mercantile or other establishment more than 54 hours in one week or 9 hours in one day. L.1905 p.923-29

No female between 16 and 21 may be employed in a mercantile establishment more than 10 hours in one day except to make a shorter workday on the last day of the week nor more than 60 hours in one week. *Idem*

Exceptions.

Idem p.923-29

Night work prohibited. No minor under 16 may be employed in a factory before 8 a. m. or after 5 p. m. No minor under 18 or female may be so employed before 6 a. m. or after 9 p. m. L.1907 ch.286

No child under 16 may be employed in a mercantile or other establishment before 7 a. m. or after 10 p. m. In cities of the first class, no minor under 16 may be so employed after 7 p. m. L.1905

No female between 16 and 21 may be so employed before 7 a. m. or after 10 p. m. *Idem* p.923-29

No child under 14 to whom a permit and badge is issued to sell newspapers may be employed after 10 p. m. *Idem* p.930-31

Penalties for violation. For violating labor law regulating employment of women and children in factories and mercantile establishments or making false statement in employment certificate, fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 first offense; fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 or imprisonment not more than 30 days or both, second offense and not less than \$250 or imprisonment not more than 60 days, or both, third offense. Pen.C. §3841

For employing child between 14 and 16 who is not in possession of a school record certificate fine of not less than \$50.

Cumming & Gilbert's G.L. and S. Sup.1906 p.1407-14

Disposition of fine. Fine imposed under attendance law shall be applied to use of public schools. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Factory Inspector.

Idem 1901 p.2056

Local boards of health enforce mercantile law. *Idem* Sup.1906 p.923-29

Treasurer of city or village or town supervisor may bring action against employers who violate employment provisions of attendance law. Attendance officer may visit factories, mercantile and other establishments.

Idem p.1407-4

NORTH CAROLINA

Compulsory attendance law

No general compulsory education law but a local option bill, providing for compulsory education for 16 weeks, in entire state, is now pending before the Legislature.

Attention is called to the following provision of the Constitution:

The General Assembly is empowered to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of 6 and 18 for a term of not less than 16 months.

Const. art. 1 § 27, art. 9 § 12, 15

Compulsory attendance law in Asheville

Compulsory school age. 8-14. 14-16 if not regularly and lawfully engaged in some useful employment or service. L. 1906 ch. 649

Period of compulsory attendance. Not less than 8 school months in each calendar year. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private or parochial school, have completed elementary course of study, receive equivalent instruction at home or elsewhere are indigent or physically or mentally incompetent. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent, etc. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 or imprisonment for not less than 2 nor more than 30 days. Each day of absence after service of notice constitutes separate offense. *Idem*

Disposition of fines. Credited to permanent school fund of city. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Attendance officers. *Idem*

Attendance officers: how appointed. By school committee of the city. *Idem*

Truant or parental schools. May be established by the school committee for incorrigible and habitual truants between 8 and 16. *Idem*

Compulsory attendance law in Washington city

Compulsory school age. 7-16. L. 1903 ch. 644

Period of compulsory attendance. Children between 7 and 12 are required to attend as many days annually as the public school shall be in session. Children between 12 and 14 are required to attend at least 100 days and continuously thereafter, if not employed, and children between 14 and 16 are required to attend during school sessions unless regularly and lawfully engaged in some useful employment or service. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who have completed common school branches, are instructed at home by qualified person, indigent or physically and mentally incompetent. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent or guardian. Fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$20. *Idem*

Disposition of fine. Paid into school fund. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Police act as truant officers. *Idem*

Attendance officers: how appointed. Board of school trustees determines how many and what members of police force shall act as attendance officers. *Idem*

Compulsory attendance at government Indian school at Cherokee, N. C. (Act does not apply to any child, parent or guardian with less than one eighth Indian blood.)

Compulsory school age. 7-17.

L. 1905 ch. 213

Period of compulsory attendance. 9 months.

Idem

Exemptions. Children exempt who are physically or mentally incompetent, absent because of illness of parents or for other legal excuse.

Idem

Penalty for violation. Fine or imprisonment, in discretion of court.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. School authorities.

Idem

Raleigh township

Compulsory school age. 8-12.

L. 1905 ch. 570

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session.

Idem

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private school or are physically or mentally incompetent.

Idem

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine not to exceed \$10 or imprisonment not to exceed 10 days. Parents may give bond in sum not to exceed \$50.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. Attendance officer.

Idem

Attendance officer: how appointed. By public school committee.

Idem

Camden county

Compulsory school age. 8-14.

L. 1903 ch. 609

Period of compulsory attendance. 12 weeks in each scholastic year.

Amount of fine imposed on parent. \$1 for every week he lacks of attending school prescribed time.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. County board of education.

Common school laws

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21.

Revisal of 1905 §4085 p. 4084

Subjects taught in public school. Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, language lessons and composition, English grammar, geography, history and Constitution of North Carolina and United States, elements of agriculture and oral instruction, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, etc.

Idem §4087

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Deaf, dumb and blind between 7 and 21 may be admitted to State School for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Idem §4187-201

Deaf and dumb children between 8 and 23 may be admitted to North Carolina School for Deaf and Dumb.

Idem §4202-6

Delinquent and dependent children

Indigent children may be sent to children's home, which may be established in several counties in the state.

L. 1891 ch. 337

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 12 may be employed in a factory or manufacturing establishment.

R. L. 1905 §3362-64

No child under 12 may be employed in a mine.

Idem §4931

No child under 16 may be employed in the city of Washington while school is in session unless he furnishes employer age and schooling certificate which shall include statement of parent showing age of child and statement of superintendent of public graded school that he is able to read and write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

L. 1903 ch.644

No child under 14 may be employed in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment or in any other manner in the city of Asheville during the hours school is in session, unless employer procure certificate of superintendent or teacher of school that child last attended, stating that such child attended school required period or is excused from attendance [see "Exemptions" Compulsory attendance law].

L. 1906 ch.649

Exceptions. Child under 12 may be employed in oyster, canning and packing manufacturies where such canning and packing manufacturies pay for opening or shucking of oysters by the gallon or bushel. (General provision)

R. L. 1905 §3362-64

Certificates of age or schooling. Upon hiring children to factory or manufacturing establishment parents required to furnish written statement of age. (General provision)

Idem

In city of Asheville, when doubt exists as to age of child, attendance officer shall require properly attested birth certificate or affidavit stating age, date of birth and physical characteristics of child.

L. 1906 ch.649

Employers of children under 16 in city of Washington, while school is in session, required to keep on record name, age, sex and residence of each such child.

L. 1903 ch.644

Inspector of mines may require affidavit of parents giving age of minors employed in a mine.

R. L. 1905 §4931

Hours of labor during day or week. Persons under 18, except engineers, firemen, machinists, superintendents, overseers, section and yard hands, office men, watchmen, repairers of breakdowns, may not be employed in a factory or manufacturing establishment more than 66 hours in one week. (General provision)

R. L. 1905 §3362-64

Night work prohibited. No child under 14 may be employed in city of Washington between 7 in the evening and 6 in the morning.

L. 1903 ch.644

Penalties for violations by employer. Employers violating labor law guilty of a misdemeanor. Parents making false statements as to age of child also guilty of a misdemeanor. Employers violating law regulating hours of labor guilty of a misdemeanor.

L. 1905 §3362-64

For violating labor law in the city of Washington, fine of not less than \$2 nor more than \$50.

L. 1903 ch.644

For violating labor law in city of Asheville, fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 or imprisonment not less than 5 nor more than 30 days.

L. 1906 ch.570

Disposition of fines. In city of Washington and city of Asheville, credited to school funds.

L. 1906 ch.649; 1903 ch.644

Law enforced by whom. Attendance officers may visit factories in Asheville.

L. 1906 ch.649

Also in Washington city.

L. 1903 ch.644

Inspector of mines.

R. L. 1905 §4931

NORTH DAKOTA

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-14.

L. 1905 ch.100

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private or parochial school, have already acquired branches of learning, are indigent, physically or mentally incompetent or where there is no school within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of residence. Act does not apply to child between 8 and 14 whose parent desires to send such child for period not exceeding 4 months to any parochial school for purpose of preparing child for religious duties. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20, first offense and not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, subsequent offense and costs. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. In cities of 5000, truant officer. It is the duty of clerk or secretary of board of education to notify county superintendent who shall lay case before state attorney. *Idem*

Attendance officers: how appointed. By boards of education in cities of over 5000. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21. *Idem*

Subjects taught in public school. Orthography, reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, language lessons, English grammar, geography, United States history, civil government, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system, etc. L. 1905 ch.106

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Appropriation made for establishment of institution for blind. Act provides that persons being cared for elsewhere at expense of state shall be transferred to such institution. L. 1905 ch.15

School board is required to furnish census of deaf, dumb and blind persons between 5 and 21 to superintendent of schools for deaf, dumb and blind.

L. 1905 ch.103

Parents of deaf or feeble-minded children between 7 and 21 are required to send children to school for deaf or feeble-minded at least 8 months in each school year. [For "Exemptions" see Compulsory attendance law]

L.1905 ch.100

Deaf and dumb persons of suitable age, etc. may be admitted to deaf and dumb asylums, at state expense. R. C. 1899 §951-66, 967-73a

Delinquent and dependent children

Children under 18 guilty of a crime or incorrigible may be committed to State Reform School during minority. R. C. 1899 §8581

Indigent children may be bound to service by county commissioners until majority. *Idem* §2834

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 12 may be employed in a mine, factory or workshop. *Const. art. 17 § 209*

No child between 8 and 14 may be employed during the hours the public school is in session, in any mine, factory, workshop or mercantile establishment or, except by his parents, in any other manner unless the employer procure certificate of superintendent of schools, etc., stating that such child has attended school 12 weeks during the year, or is excused from attendance as provided in the compulsory attendance law. *R.C. 1899 § 762-64*

Exceptions. Where child is employed by his parents. *Idem*

Educational requirements. Child between 8 and 14 years of age is required to attend school for 12 weeks. *Idem*

Certificates of age or schooling. Employer of child between 8 and 14 in above mentioned establishments is required to procure certificate of superintendent of schools or clerk of board of education that he has attended school 12 weeks during the year, or is excused from attendance, as provided in the compulsory attendance law. *Idem*

Hours of labor during day and week. No child under 18 or woman may be compelled, and no child under 14 permitted to work in above mentioned establishments more than 10 hours in any one day. *Idem § 7666*

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating labor law, fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 and costs. Persons making false statements in certificates may be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 and costs. *Idem § 762-64*

For violating law regulating hours of labor, fine of not less than \$10 nor to exceed \$100. *Idem § 7666*

Disposition of fine. For benefit of school fund. *Idem § 762-64*

Law enforced by whom. President of board of education or school board. *Idem § 761*

OHIO

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-14. 14-16 if not regularly employed.

Bates Ann.S. 1787-1906 § 4022-1

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session, which shall be for not less than 24 weeks. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private or parochial school, are instructed at home by qualified person or physically or mentally incompetent. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20, on refusal to pay either, imprisonment in county jail for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days. *Idem*

Parent may be required to give bond in sum of \$100. *Idem § 4022-7*

Disposition of fine. To be paid into school funds. *Idem § 4022-11*

Law enforced by whom. Truant officers. *Idem § 4022-5*

Attendance officers: how appointed. By board of education in city districts, and in special village or township districts, such board shall appoint constable or other person. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21. *Idem* §4013

Subjects taught in public school. Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English language, English grammar and composition, geography, history of the United States, civil government, physiology and hygiene, etc.

Idem §4007-1

Instruction shall be given as to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system.

Idem §4020-23

Kindergartens. May be established by board of education. *Idem* §4020-18

Night schools. May be established by board of education on petition of parents, which petition shall contain names of not less than 25 youths of school age who will attend.

Idem §4012

Deaf, dumb and blind children

State Commissioner of Schools shall on application of board of education, permit establishment of day schools for instruction of deaf persons over 3.

L. 1906 p.219

Provisions of compulsory education law apply to deaf, dumb and blind children. Parents of children between 8 and 18 may be required to send them to Institute for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Bates Ann. S. 1787-1906 §4022-10

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court and probation officers.

Idem §548 ¶37-50

Delinquent children under 17 may remain in custody of probation officer, placed in suitable family home or be committed to girls or boys industrial school for period not to extend beyond minority.

Idem

Truants under 10 may be sent to children's home and truants under 16 if incorrigible may be committed to industrial school or juvenile reformatory.

Idem §4022-8

Neglected children under 17 may be committed to care of some reputable citizen of good moral character or to institution.

Idem §548 ¶37-50

Poor authorities required to aid poor children and if parents refuse such assistance, child may be committed to children's home or juvenile reformatory.

Idem §4022-9

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 may be employed in a factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment, or as messenger or driver thereof; no child of such age shall be otherwise employed while the public schools are in session.

L. 1904 p.321

No child under 15 may be employed in a mine while school is in session and no child under 14 may be so employed during the vacation interim.

Bates Ann. S. 1787-1906 §302

No child between 14 and 16 may be employed unless able to read and write the English language.

Idem §4022-2

No child under 16 may be employed in occupations dangerous to health or morals.

Idem §6986-2

No child under 16 may operate an elevator, dangerous machinery (different kinds specified) or be employed in the manufacture of matches, paints, colors, white lead or composition requiring acids. *Idem*

Educational requirements. Child under 14 must have completed common school branches or, if between 14 and 16, must be able to read and write legibly the English language. *Idem* §4022—2; L. 1904 p.321

Age and schooling certificate. Employer of children between 14 and 16 in a factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment etc. required to have on file age and schooling certificate, approved by superintendent of schools, etc. upon satisfactory proof that child has completed studies or, if between 14 and 16, is able to read and write legibly the English language and which shall not be approved until satisfactory evidence of age is furnished by last school census, certificate of birth or baptism, or some such manner. L. 1904 p.321

In doubtful cases inspector may require certificate of medical officer of board of health certifying that child is physically able to do the work. Employer is required to keep on file register, giving name, birthplace, age and place of residence of children under 18 employed by him. *Idem*

Employer required to keep record of minors employed in mines, giving name, age, place of birth, parents' name and residence, with character of employment, and shall demand proof of minor that he has complied with requirements of school laws. Bates Ann. S. 1787-1906 §302

Hours of labor during day and week. No minor under 18 may be employed in a factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment or as messenger or driver thereof more than 10 hours in one day, or 55 hours in one week. Employer is required to post notice to that effect. L. 1904 p.321

Night work prohibited. No boy under 16 and no girl under 18 may be employed at any work after 7 in the evening nor before 6 in the morning. *Idem*

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating labor law, fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 and on failure to pay fine and costs, imprisonment in county jail until fine is paid. *Idem*

What constitutes evidence of violation. Failure to produce age and schooling certificate, prima facie evidence. *Idem*

Disposition of fine. For benefit of school district. Bates Ann. S. §6986—10

Law enforced by whom. Inspector of factories and workshops.

Idem §6986—3

Mine Inspector.

Bates Ann. S. 1787-1906 §302

OKLAHOMA

No compulsory attendance law

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21.

R. S. 1903 §6134

Subjects taught in public school. Orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic etc. *Idem* §6199

Kindergartens. May be established by directors of school district having population of 2500 or more, for children between 4 and 6. L. 1903 ch.31 p.257

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Governor may enter into contract for care and education of deaf, dumb and blind out of funds that may be provided for that purpose.

R. S. 1903 §3960

Delinquent and dependent children

Governor may enter into contract with responsible parties for safe-keeping and education of incorrigibles and young criminals 17 years of age and under.

L. 1905 ch.23

Delinquent or dependent boys under 15 and girls under 16 may be delivered to children's aid society which provides suitable homes for such children.

L. 1905 ch.14

No child labor law

Prohibited employments. Persons causing injury to health or morals of boy under 15 or girl under 16 may be fined not to exceed \$100 and in addition imprisoned 3 months.

L. 1905 ch.14 §7

Hours of labor during day and week. No woman or child under 18 may be compelled and no child under 14 permitted to be employed to exceed 10 hours daily in any manufactory, workshop or other place used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes.

R. S. 1903 §2648

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating law regulating hours of labor, fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

Idem §2648

OREGON**Compulsory attendance law**

Compulsory school age. 8-14. 14-16 if not employed in some lawful work.

L. 1905 ch.208

Period of compulsory attendance. During entire school year.

Idem

Exceptions. Children are exempt who attend private schools, have already acquired branches, are taught at home, are physically or mentally incompetent or live 2 miles from schoolhouse.

L. 1901 p.300

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

L. 1905 ch.208

Law enforced by whom. Directors and clerk of school district.

Bellingers C. and S. §3425

Attendance at government schools

Compulsory school age. 6-18.

L. 1905 ch.202

Period of compulsory attendance. Period of 9 months.

Idem

Exemptions. Children exempt who attend public or private schools, are taught at home in common school branches, physically or mentally incompetent or reside 10 miles from school.

Idem

Amount of fine imposed on parents. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 and not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 subsequent offense.

Idem

Disposition of fine. Placed to credit of school fund.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. Sheriffs, policemen, superintendent of schools, etc.

L. 1905 ch.202

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public schools. 6-21.

; Bellingers and Cotton's Ann. C. and S. 1901 §3389 ¶18

Subjects taught in public schools. State Board of Education prescribes course of study for grammar schools. *Idem* §3348

Teachers must qualify in following subjects before they may be granted a county certificate: reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, English grammar, United States history, civil government etc. Physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system shall be taught. *Idem* §3360, 3396

Kindergartens. May be established by school district, when authorized by qualified electors, for instruction of children over 4. *Idem* §3389 ¶25

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Deaf mute children between 8 and 16 are required to attend institution for free instruction of resident deaf mutes unless taught in private school, at home or in similar institution in state, or are physically or mentally incompetent. Attendance is compulsory for 6 months of each year for 5 years or until child is exempt by law. Parents violating law may be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for first offense and not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for subsequent offense.

Idem §3423; also §3543-63; L. 1901 p.300

Blind persons may be admitted to Institute for Blind for term not to exceed 2 years, which may be extended without expense, in discretion of State Board of Education. *Idem* §3564-65

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court and probation officers in judicial districts containing 1000 or more inhabitants. L. 1905 ch.80

Delinquent children under 16 may be placed under supervision of probation officer, placed in suitable family home or committed to institution for delinquent children. *Idem*

Dependent children under 16 may be committed to care of some reputable citizen of good moral character, or to state or other institution. *Idem*

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 may be employed in a factory, store, workshop or in or about any mine or in a telegraph, telephone or public messenger service. No child under 14 may be employed at any work while school is in session. No child under 16 may be so employed unless in possession of age and schooling certificate. L. 1905 ch.208

The sale of liquor to a minor or permitting a minor to remain in a saloon is prohibited. Bellingers C. and S. §1977

Exceptions. Board of Inspectors of Child Labor in their discretion may issue permit to child between 12 and 14 for employment in suitable work during any school vacation extending over a term of two weeks.

L. 1905 ch.208

Educational requirements. No child under 16 may be employed in above mentioned employments unless employer keeps on file age and schooling certificate issued by superintendent of schools, etc. certifying that child is able to read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, has reached the normal development of a child of his age, and is physically able to do the work, has attended school 160 days during school year previous to arriving at 14, or during the year previous to applying for a school record, has received during such period instruction in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, geography and is familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic to and including fractions. *Idem*

Certificates of age or schooling. Employer of child under 16 in above mentioned establishments is required to keep on file age and schooling certificate [see "Educational requirements"] issued by superintendent of schools, etc., which shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence of age is furnished by last school census, duly attested transcript of certificate of birth or baptism or other religious record or register of birth of child with town or city clerk, and unless child presents employment ticket issued by board of child labor inspectors and signed by intended employer. Employer is also required to keep complete list of all such children employed by him. *Idem*

Hours of labor during day and week. No child under 16 may be employed more than 10 hours in one day nor more than 6 days in one week. Employer is required to post notice to that effect. *Idem*

Night work prohibited. No child under 16 may be employed before 7 a.m. or after 6 p.m. *Idem*

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating labor law, fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, first offense and not less than \$25 nor more than \$50, subsequent offense, and imprisonment not less than 10 nor more than 30 days, third and each succeeding offense.

Persons making false statements in age and schooling certificate may be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50. *Idem*

Parents violating law may be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25. *Idem*

What constitutes evidence of violation. Failure to produce to school authorities or board of inspectors of child labor age and schooling certificate, or list, prima facie evidence. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Board of inspectors of child labor. Duty of district attorney to prosecute. *Idem*

PENNSYLVANIA

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-16.

L. 1905 p.131

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session.

Idem

Exemptions. Children are exempt who are instructed at home or attend private school, are excused for physical, mental or other urgent reasons or where there is no school within 2 miles. Act does not apply to children between 13 and 16 who are in possession of certificate of superintendent of schools, etc., certifying their ability to read and write the English language and regularly engaged in useful employment or service. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine not to exceed \$2 for first offense, \$5 for subsequent offense, and in default of payment may be committed to county prison for period not to exceed 2 days, first offense and 5 days subsequent offense.

L. 1901 p.659

Disposition of fine. For use of school.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. Truant officers.

L. 1901 p.658

Attendance officers: how appointed. Board of school directors in cities shall and in all other districts may employ truant officers.

Idem

Truant or parental schools. May be established by boards of directors for habitual truants or incorrigibles, or such children may be sent to reformatory schools.

Idem

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 5-21.

Pepper & Lewis Digest 1894-1901 p.767

Subjects taught in public schools. Orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic etc. Physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system.

Idem p.811, 815

Kindergartens. May be established by school directors etc. for instruction of children between 3 and 6.

L. 1901 p.93

Night schools. May be established by school directors etc. on application of parents of 20 or more pupils over 6 years of age.

Pepper & Lewis Digest 1894-1901 p.786

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Indigent deaf mutes between 10 and 20 may be educated at expense of state for period of 6 years.

Purdons Digest 2:1282

In school districts of more than 20,000 inhabitants special school for education of deaf mutes may be maintained.

Purdons Digest 2:1282

Indigent blind children may be educated at state expense in Pennsylvania Institution for Blind: term 12 years.

Idem; also Pepper & Lewis Digest p.2343

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court and probation officers. Dependent children under 16 may be committed to care of citizen of good moral character or institution. Delinquent children may be committed to care of probation officer, industrial school or to reformatory institution. Term of commitment shall not extend beyond 21st birthday. L. 1903 no.205 p.274; Purdons Digest 2:1880

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 16 may be employed inside any anthracite coal mine. No child under 14 may be employed in any anthracite coal breaker or colliery or around the outside workings of any anthracite coal mine. Employers of minors in mines are required to have on file employment certificate and complete list of such children employed. L. 1905 p.344

No child under 14 may be employed in any establishment and minors between 14 and 16 are required to file with employer, employment certificate.

Idem p.352

No minor under 16 may clean machinery in motion or operate an elevator.

Idem

Employment of minor under 15 in a saloon or in occupation dangerous to health or morals is prohibited. Pepper & Lewis Digest 1700-1894 p.2299

Exceptions. The term "establishment" does not apply to coal mining or domestic or farm labor.

L. 1905 p.352

Educational qualifications. See "Certificates of age or schooling."

Certificates of age or schooling. It is unlawful to employ a minor in a mine or any child between 14 and 16 years of age in any establishment, unless there is placed on file employment certificate, issued by factory inspector or superintendent of schools, which shall not be issued until affidavit of parent stating age, date and place of birth of child is furnished, and shall further demand and obtain certificate of child's birth, etc. kept by any public authority, or transcript of record of birth, baptism etc. kept by any religious denomination, or in case of a foreign born child if such evidence be lacking, copy of passport or other official record filed at office of commissioner of immigration at port of arrival. Where birth record or passport is not obtainable same may be substituted by statement of principal teacher of school certifying child has received instruction in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar and geography and is familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic and has completed course of study in common schools prescribed for past 5 years. Such employment certificate shall certify that child can read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, has complied with the educational laws of the commonwealth and is physically able to perform the work.

L. 1905 p.352; also p.344

Employer required to post list of children under 16 employed in a mine or in any establishment.

Idem

Hours of labor during day or week. No minor under 16 and no female may be employed in any establishment more than 60 hours in one week, or 12 hours in one day, with not less than 1 hour for noonday meal. Employer required to post notice to that effect.

Idem p.352

Night work prohibited. No minor under 16 may be employed in any establishment between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Idem

Exceptions. Males over 14 who have not been employed between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. may be employed in establishment when necessary to prevent waste or destruction of material in process of manufacture, 9 hours in one day after 9 p.m. Males over 14 may be employed partly by day and partly by night in establishments where night work is permitted, to prevent waste, or when the nature of the employment requires 2 or more working shifts in the 24 hours, but such employment shall not exceed 9 consecutive hours. Retail mercantile establishments are exempt on Saturday and during the period of 20 days beginning with the 5th day of December and ending the 24th day of the same month, but said working hours shall not exceed 10 per day or 60 per week.

Idem

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating labor law, fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500 or imprisonment not less than 10 nor more than 60 days for each and every violation.

Idem

For violating law regulating employment of child in mines, fine of \$10 for every day of illegal employment. L. 1905 p.344

What constitutes evidence of violation. Failure to produce employment certificate or list to mine inspector prima facie evidence of violation. *Idem*

Disposition of fine. One half of fine, imposed for illegal employment of minor in a mine for benefit of school district. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Deputy Factory Inspector. *Idem* p.352

Duty of chief of Department of Mines, and any citizen may prosecute offenders violating law regulating employment of children in mines.

Idem p.344

PORTO RICO

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-11. Attendance is compulsory from time pupil enters public school until he has completed prescribed course of study.

School Law 1906

Law provides that in a graded school or rural school, registration shall not exceed 50 pupils and if the minimum attendance in a graded school falls below 35 or in a rural school below 25 on 10 consecutive days, school authorities shall take necessary steps to satisfy the minimum enrolment and attendance requirement. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. For first offense parents shall be publicly reprimanded by justice of the peace, and for second offense may be fined not more than \$5 and for third offense not more than \$10. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Alcald of the municipality and upon complaint of the alcaid, school board or district superintendent or commissioner of education, justice of the peace shall prosecute. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. Commissioner of Education is authorized to establish system of free public schools for education of children between 5 and 18. L. 1903 p.60

Subjects taught in public school. Commissioner of Education usually prepares and promulgates course of study for school. L. 1903 p.60, 85

Teachers are required to qualify in following subjects: English language, Spanish language, arithmetic, geography, history of United States and Porto Rico, etc. Teachers of English are required to qualify in following subjects: English language including writing, spelling, reading and grammar, arithmetic, geography, history of United States, physiology and hygiene, etc. L. 1905 p.74-75

Kindergartens. May be established by Commissioner of Education.

L. 1903 p.60

Night schools. May be established by Commissioner of Education. *Idem*

Commissioner of Education may on application of 20 young persons unable to attend school for justified reasons establish night school. L. 1903 p.83

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Asylum for indigent blind.

R. S. 1902 p.58

No child labor law

Prohibited employments. Employment of children under 16 in occupations dangerous to health and morals is prohibited. R. S. 1902 p.89

Hours of labor during day and week. No child under 16 may be compelled to work in agricultural factories and manufacturing establishments over 6 hours per day, 3 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon. *Idem*

Penalties for violations by employer or parent. All persons violating law may be fined in sum of \$5 to \$15 or imprisoned not to exceed 30 days for each offense. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Police Courts shall impose penalties. *Idem*

RHODE ISLAND**Compulsory attendance law**

Compulsory school age. 7-15. L. 1902 ch.1009

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private school or receive private instruction, have finished course of elementary study, are 13 years of age and lawfully employed, physically or mentally incompetent or of the age of 12, and employment is necessary for support of family, or are destitute of clothing. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine not exceeding \$20. *Idem*

Disposition of fine. For benefit of school funds. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Attendance officers. *Idem*

Attendance officers: how appointed. By school committee of each city or town. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 4-16.

School Law ch.60 §3

Subjects taught in public school. Instruction shall be given in physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system. G. L. 1896 ch.60

School committee make regulations for instruction of children. *Idem*

Night schools. Annual appropriation made for support of evening schools in several towns of the state. *Idem* ch.53

Deaf, dumb and blind

Governor on recommendation of State Board of Education upon application of parent, may send deaf, blind and imbecile children to suitable institution for period not to exceed 10 years at state expense. *Idem* ch.85-86

Attendance of deaf and dumb children between 7 and 18 at Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf for such time as deemed expedient by the board of trustees is compulsory, unless child is receiving instruction elsewhere. Parents violating law may be fined \$20. G. L. 1896-97 ch.332

Delinquent and dependent children

State Probation Officer. L. 1906 ch.1360; 1899 ch.664
 Juvenile Court and probation officers. L. 1898-99 ch.664
 Habitual truants may be committed to Sockanosset School for boys or
 Oaklawn School for girls for period not exceeding minority. L. 1902 ch.1009
 State Home for Neglected Children between 4 and 14. Child may remain
 in such home until 18th birthday. G. L. 1896 ch.87

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 may be employed in any factory, manufacturing or business establishment. No child under 16 may be employed in any such establishment unless he presents age and schooling certificate to employer. L. 1905 ch.1215

No child under 16 may clean machinery in motion. G. L. 1896 ch.68

Employment of child under 16 in occupations dangerous to health or morals is prohibited. G. L. 1897 ch.475

No person under 18 may operate passenger elevator. L. 1902 ch.973

Exceptions. Act does not apply to children who are employed in household services or agricultural pursuits. L. 1905 ch.1215

Certificates of age or schooling. No child under 16 may be employed in above mentioned establishments unless he shall present to employer certificate of school committee, certifying that he is 14 years of age and stating name, date and place of birth, which shall be substantiated by a duly attested copy of birth certificate, baptismal certificate or passport stating name and place of residence of person having control of such child and that he is physically able to do the work. Employer required to file such certificate. *Idem*

Hours of labor during day or week. No minor under 16 and no female may be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment more than 58 hours in one week or 10 hours in one day. Employer must post notice to that effect. L. 1902 ch.994

Exceptions: work allowed overtime. Hours of labor shall not exceed 10 in one day except when necessary to make repairs to prevent interruption of ordinary running of machinery or when different apportionment is made for sole purpose of making shorter day's work for one day in week. *Idem*

Night work prohibited. No child under 16 may be employed in any factory, manufacturing or business establishment between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. L. 1905 ch.1215

Exception. Restriction as to above hours shall not apply to mercantile establishments on Saturdays or on either of the 4 days immediately preceding Christmas in each year. *Idem*

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating labor law, fine of not more than \$500. Persons making false statements in certificates may be fined not more than \$500. L. 1905 ch.1215

Employer or parent violating law regulating hours of labor may be fined not exceeding \$20 for each offense. L. 1902 ch.994

Law enforced by whom. Factory Inspectors. L. 1905 ch.1215

SOUTH CAROLINA

Compulsory attendance law

No compulsory attendance law, except provision of labor law, which provides that child under 12 who has attended school not less than 4 months during current year school and is able to read and write, may be employed in any textile establishment during the months of June, July and August.

S. at Large 1903-5 p.113

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21.

C. C. 1902 §1229

Subjects taught in public school. Orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, elements of agriculture, history of the United States and of the state, principles of the Constitution of United States and the state, algebra, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, English literature, etc.

Idem §1201

Deaf, dumb and blind children

All deaf and blind of proper age and mental capacity may be admitted to South Carolina Institute for Education of Deaf, Dumb and Blind. Expenses paid by applicant when he is able to do so.

Idem §1326-34

Delinquent and dependent children

Incorrigible and dependent boys between 8 and 16 may be committed to Industrial School. Term of commitment: until they arrive at age of 21.

L. 1906 p.133

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 12 may be employed in any factory, mine or textile establishment except that child who has attended school 4 months during current school year and is able to read and write may be employed in textile establishments during the months of June, July and August.

S. at Large 1903-5 p.113

For law relating to cruel treatment of children, see Crim. C. §135.

Exceptions. Child of widowed mother or disabled father or orphan may be employed in textile establishments if parent furnish affidavit that labor of child is necessary to support of family. [See also "Prohibited employments"]

S. at Large 1903-5 p.113

Educational requirements. Child under 12 may be employed in textile establishments during months of June, July and August if he attended school 4 months during current school year and is able to read and write.

Idem

Certificates of age or schooling. Employer of child under 12 in factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment shall require parent to furnish affidavit, giving age of child; also certificate of attendance at school. *Idem*

Night work prohibited. No child under 12 may be employed in any factory, mine or textile establishment between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. *Idem*

Exceptions: work allowed overtime. Child under 12 whose employment is permissible may work after the hours of 8 p.m. in order to make up time lost consequent to breaking down of machinery, but no child under 12 may be employed after 9 p.m. *Idem*

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating labor law, fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days in discretion of court.

Parent misrepresenting age of child or consenting to illegal employment of such child may be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 or imprisoned not more than 30 days, in discretion of court. *Idem*

SOUTH DAKOTA

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-14.

P. C. 1903 §2359-64

Period of compulsory attendance. 12 weeks, 8 of which shall be consecutive. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who have already acquired branches of learning, attend private day school or receive equivalent instruction, or are physically or mentally incompetent. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$20 and stand committed until fine and costs are paid. *Idem*

Disposition of fine. For benefit of school district. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Board of education in cities and chairman of district board. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21.

P. C. 1903 §2310

Subjects taught in public school. Reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic and geography, primary language and English grammar, history of the United States, civil government, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system.

Idem §2378; L. 1905 ch. 105

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Blind persons between 10 and 30 are entitled to instruction for term of 8 years at state expense at South Dakota Blind Asylum. P.C. 1903 §573

Deaf and dumb persons over 6 and under 21 may be admitted to State School for deaf mutes at state expense. *Idem* §568

Delinquent and dependent children

Incorrigible children under 18 may be committed to Reform School until majority. Crim. P. §702-19

Minors under 16 who commit offense punishable by imprisonment in state prison may be committed to county jail. Pen.C. 1903 §800

Juvenile offenders must be kept in apartments separate from other criminals. Crim.P.1903 §770

Dependent child may be committed by Circuit or County Court to care of society which may place child in family home during minority.

P.C.1903 §3205-14

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child between 8 and 14 may be employed in a mine, factory, workshop or mercantile establishment, or, except by his parents, in any other manner, during the time school is in session unless employer procure certificate of superintendent of schools or clerk of board of education, etc., stating that child has attended school 12 weeks or has been excused from such attendance [See "Exemptions" Compulsory attendance law]. P. C. 1903 §2359-64

Employment of child under 14 in occupations dangerous to health or morals is prohibited. L.1903 ch.88 p.98

No child under 21 may be employed in a saloon. L.1903 ch.165

Exceptions. Where child is employed by parent, etc. P.C.1903 §2359-64

Educational requirements. Child between 8 and 14 is required to attend school 12 weeks before he may be employed. *Idem*

Certificates of age or schooling. Employer of child between 8 and 14 in above mentioned establishments required to procure certificate from superintendent of schools or clerk of board of education stating that he has attended school 12 weeks in the year or has been excused from such attendance. *Idem*

Hours of labor during day or week. No woman or child under 18 may be compelled and no child under 14 permitted to be employed in any manufactory, workshop or other place used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, to exceed 10 hours per day. Pen.C.1903 §764

Penalties for violation. For violating labor law, fine not less than \$10 nor more than \$20 with costs. P.C. §2359-64

Persons having control of a child, who shall make false statements as to age or time child attended school may be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$20. *Idem*

For violating law regulating hours of labor, fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100. Pen.C.1903 §764

Disposition of fine. Fine imposed on persons who make false statements, for use of school corporation. P.C.1903 §2359-64

Law enforced by whom. District school board, chairman board of education or county superintendent. *Idem*

TENNESSEE

Compulsory attendance law. In counties having a population of not less than 12,890 and not more than 12,900 and not more than 21,000 nor less than 20,500, according to federal census. Law applies to Union and Claiborne counties only. L.1905 ch.483

Compulsory school age. 8-14. *Idem*

Period of compulsory attendance. At least 14 weeks. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who are physically and mentally incompetent or attend private school. Destitute children may be excused, or County Court may make provision for their support. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of \$1 for each week of nonattendance. *Idem*

Disposition of fine. For benefit of school fund. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. District directors through district clerk. Directors shall report to county superintendents. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public schools. 6-21.

Shannon's C.1896 §1450

Subjects taught in public school. Orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history of Tennessee, history of United States, Constitution of United States and Tennessee, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, etc. *Idem §1453-55; also Sup.C. §1454 p.269*

Deaf, dumb and blind children

In preference to others, each senatorial district may send to institution for deaf and dumb two pupils at state expense, indigent pupils preferred.

Shannon's C.1896 §2660-71

Same provision in case of pupils sent to Institution for Blind.

Idem §2643 59

Deaf, dumb or blind children, whose parents are citizens of state may be placed in either school, free of charge. *Idem §2653*

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court and probation officers in counties having population of 70,000. Delinquent children under 16 may be committed to care of reputable citizen or committed to State Industrial School or other institution for term not to extend beyond 21st birthday. *L.1905 ch.516*

Dependent males between 8 and 18 and females between 8 and 16 may be committed by judge of County Court to Industrial School until 21st birthday. *C.1896 §4418-33; also §4343-55*

Counties, cities and towns shall establish reformatory institutions to which delinquents under 16 may be committed. *Idem §4356-417*

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 may be employed in a workshop, factory or mine. *L.1901 ch.34*

In counties having a compulsory education law, no child under 14 may be employed during school sessions unless he has attended prescribed time or is exempt. [See "Exemptions" Compulsory attendance law]

L.1905 ch.483

Educational requirements. In counties having a compulsory education law child under 14 must have attended prescribed time before he may be employed. *Idem*

Certificates of age or schooling. Unless such employer shall know age of child he must require parent to furnish sworn statement of age.

L.1901 ch.34

Penalty for violation by employer. For violating law prohibiting employment of child under 14 in workshops, factories or mines, fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$250.

L.1901 ch.34

For employing child under 14 during school sessions unless child has attended prescribed time, in counties having compulsory attendance law, fine of \$2.50 for each offense.

L.1905 ch.483

Parents making false statement of age of child guilty of perjury.

L.1901 ch.34

Disposition of fine. In counties having compulsory education law, fine for use of schools.

L.1905 ch.483

Law enforced by whom. Grand jury investigates violations of act and judge of Circuit and Criminal Courts shall charge grand jury at beginning of each term of court to investigate violations.

L.1901 ch.34

District director through district clerk, in Union and Claiborne counties.

L.1905 ch.483

TEXAS

No compulsory attendance law

Except provision of labor law which requires that children between 12 and 14 shall be able to read and write simple sentences in the English language before they may be employed in a mill, factory or other establishment.

L.1903 p.40

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 7-17.

L.1903 ch.118

Scholastic age may be extended by city or town.

L.1905 ch.124 §145

Subjects taught in public school. Orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography, composition, physiology and hygiene, with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system, mental arithmetic, Texas history, history of United States, civil government, etc.

R.S.1895 t.86 ch.8 art.3909a; L.1905 ch.124 §100

Deaf, dumb and blind children

For provisions relating to deaf, dumb and blind asylums, *see* R.S.1895 t.9 ch.2 art.143-65

Delinquent and dependent children

Dependent children under 14 may be committed to orphan asylums.

R.S.1895 art.166-71a

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 12 may be employed in a mill, factory, manufacturing or other establishment using machinery. No child between 12 and 14 may be employed in such establishments unless able to read and write simple sentences in the English language. No child under 16 may be employed in a mine, distillery or brewery. L.1903 ch.28

No minor under 21 may enter or remain in any pool or billiard hall, bowling alley or saloon. L.1905 ch.75

Exceptions. Children between 12 and 14 who have widowed mothers or parents incapacitated to support them may be employed in mill, factory, manufacturing or other establishment etc. L.1903 ch.28

Educational requirements. No child between 12 and 14 may be employed in a mill, factory, manufacturing or other establishment using machinery unless able to read and write simple sentences in the English language.

Idem

Hours of labor during day or week. Children between 12 and 14 who have widowed mothers or parents incapacitated to support them may be employed between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Idem

Night labor prohibited. In no event shall any child between 12 and 14 be permitted to work outside the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Idem

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating law relating to employment of child in a mill, factory, manufacturing or other establishment using machinery, fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 and each day of violation constitutes a separate offense.

Idem

For violating law relating to employment of minors in a mine, distillery or brewery, fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.

Idem

UTAH

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-16.

L.1905 ch.95

Period of compulsory attendance. 20 weeks of which 10 shall be consecutive.

Idem

In cities of the first and second class, 30 weeks, 10 consecutive.

Idem

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private school, are taught at home, have already acquired branches of learning, are indigent or physically or mentally incompetent, or where there is no school within 2½ miles.

Idem

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Offense a misdemeanor.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. Truant officer in cities.

R.S.1898 §1961

President board of education and chairman of school trustees of district.

Idem §1964

Truant officer in each county school district of the first class.

L.1905 ch.107

Attendance officers: how appointed. Board of education of each county school district of the first class may appoint truant officer.

L.1905 ch.107

Board of education of city of first or second class may also appoint such officers.

R.S.1898 §1953-61

In other districts president, board of education and chairman of school trustees of district shall inquire into cases of violation and report to county attorney who shall prosecute. *Idem* §1964

Tuant or parental schools. May be established by board of education of city of the first or second class for truants between 8 and 14; term of commitment shall not extend beyond 14th birthday. *Idem* §1953-61

Board of education of one or more county school districts of the first class may establish such schools. In each county of the state, where a school district therein outside the limits of cities of the first and second class shall comprise a school population of more than 3000 children over 6 and under 18, such district shall be known as a county school district of the first class.

L.1905 ch.107

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-18

R.L.1898 §1851

Subjects taught in public school. Teachers must qualify in following subjects: reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, geography, United States history, arithmetic, physiology and hygiene, with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, nature studies, drawing etc. *Idem* §1796, 1829

Kindergartens. May be established in school districts having population of 2000 and upwards for instruction of children between 4 and 6.

L.1903 ch.114

School board may establish kindergartens for children between 4 and 6.

R.S.1898 §1966

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Resident deaf, mute and blind under 30 entitled to instruction at Utah State School for education of deaf, mute and blind without expense. Parents having control of deaf, dumb and blind children between 8 and 18 are required to send them to said school for at least 6 months in each school year unless taught at home, have already acquired branches or are physically or mentally incompetent. Parents violating law are guilty of a misdemeanor. It is the duty of county attorney to prosecute offenders.

R.S.1898 §2104-19

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court and probation officers in cities of the first and second class.

Probation officers may be appointed in every county of the state for the care of children under 18. Delinquent children may be placed in suitable family home, placed under supervision of probation officers or committed to State Industrial School, but term of commitment shall not extend beyond 21st birthday. *Idem* §1905 ch.117

Neglected children under 16 may be committed to parental school.

R.S.1898 §1953-61; L.1905 ch.107

No child labor law

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 and no female may be employed in any mine or smelter. R.S.1898 §1338; *see also* Const. art.16§3

Hours of labor during day or week. Hours of labor in a mine shall not exceed 8. *Idem* §1337

Penalty for violation by employer. Employer violating law regulating employment of child in mine, guilty of misdemeanor. *Idem* §1338

VERMONT

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-15. L.1904 p.63

Period of compulsory attendance. 28 weeks or during school term. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who are physically or mentally incompetent or excused by school directors. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Not less than \$5 nor more than \$25. L.1904 p.63

Disposition of fine. Paid into treasury of town. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Truant officers or policemen.

L.1904 p.63; S.1894 §710

Attendance officers: how appointed. By school board in town or city. Where officer is not appointed, policemen act. *Idem*

Each town, city or incorporated village may make bylaws concerning truants and incorrigibles under 16. L.1900 p.20

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 5-18.

L.1900 p.20

Subjects taught in public school. Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, free-hand drawing, history and Constitution of the United States, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system and special instruction in geography, history, Constitution and principles of government of Vermont.

S.1894 §683-822

Kindergartens. May be established for children under 5. L.1900 p.20

Night schools. May be established by district. Evening school session equivalent to half day session of public school. L.1898 p.23

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Board of civil authority of towns returns number of deaf, dumb and blind between 5 and 14 to county clerk and he reports to Governor who designates beneficiaries to be sent to institutions for deaf, dumb and blind. Indigent children with consent of parent may be committed for such time as the Governor deems proper. S.1894 §854-64; L.1906 no.55

Delinquent and dependent children

Habitual truants and incorrigibles between 8 and 15 may be sent to Vermont Industrial School for not less than 28 weeks. L.1898 p.22; 1906 no.52

Incorrigibles under 18 may be committed to Vermont Industrial School.

L.1904 p.210

Overseer of poor is required to furnish poor children with clothing.

L.1904 p.65

Indigent minors under or over 14 may be bound out until they become of age.

R.S.1906 §3117-26

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 12 may be employed by a railroad company or in a mill, factory, quarry or workshop or in carrying or delivering messages for any corporation or company. No child under 16 may be so employed except during vacation and before and after school, unless he has completed elementary course of study of nine years or is excused by town superintendent of schools. L.1906 no.52; *see also* L.1904 p.211

No female or person under 21 may be employed in a saloon.

R.S.1906 §5019

For provisions prohibiting cruel treatment of children *see Idem* §5581-85

Educational requirements. No child under 16 may be employed in above mentioned industries unless he has completed elementary course of study of 9 years.

L.1906 no.52

Certificate of age or schooling. No child under 16 shall be employed in work connected with railroading, mining, manufacturing or quarrying or in delivering messages for any company or corporation unless he files with employer certificate of attendance, signed by teacher or if he attended private or parochial school, certificate of superintendent of schools to effect that he has attended school required period.

Idem

Night work prohibited. No child under 16 may be employed in above mentioned occupations after 8 p. m.

Idem

Penalties for violation by employer. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

Idem

Disposition of fine. Paid to town.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. Town superintendent or truant officer.

Idem

VIRGINIA**No compulsory attendance law**

Constitution of Virginia provides that the General Assembly may provide for the compulsory education of children between 8 and 12 years of age, except such as can read and write, are physically or mentally incompetent, attend private school or are excused for cause by district school trustees.

Const. §138

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 7-20.

Const. §135

Subjects taught in public school. Orthography, writing, reading, arithmetic, grammar, geography, physiology and hygiene, with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on human system, civil government, drawing, history of the United States and history of Virginia, etc. L.1906 p.443

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Virginia school for education of deaf, dumb and blind. Indigent pupils selected by the board of visitors are admitted free of charge. C.1904 §1652-59

Deaf, dumb and blind negro children may be admitted to Virginia State School at state expense. L.1906 p.248

Delinquent and dependent children

Delinquent and dependent children may on application of any reputable citizen be committed by any court of record or police justice, to institution or placed in suitable homes until 18 years of age if a female, or 21 if a male. Such children may be committed to reformatory institution when necessary.

L.1906 p.52

Child labor

No child under 12 may be employed in a manufacturing, mechanical or mining operation. C.1904 §3657b-d

Employment of child under 14 in occupation dangerous to health or morals is prohibited. *Idem* §3795a

Hours of labor during day or week. No female and no child under 14 may be employed as an operative in any factory or manufacturing establishment more than 10 hours in one day of 24 hours. *Idem* §3657b-d

Night work prohibited. No child under 14 and over 12 may be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mining operation between the hours of 6 p.m. and 7 a.m. *Idem*

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating labor law, employer and parent may be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100. For violating law regulating hours of labor, fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Commissioner of Labor. *Idem* ch.81a §1790c

WASHINGTON

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-15.

L. 1905 ch.162

Period of compulsory attendance. During school sessions.

Idem

Exemptions. Children are exempt who have already acquired branches, or otherwise furnished with same education, physically or mentally incompetent or excused for some other sufficient reason by the superintendent of schools. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Not more than \$25. *Idem*

Disposition of fine. To be paid to support of schools. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Attendance officers. Police may act. County attorney acts as attorney in court proceedings. *Idem*

Attendance officers: how appointed. By board of directors in city and village districts. In other districts county superintendent shall act as truant officer. *Idem*

Truant or parental schools. May be established in cities having population of 50,000 for habitual truants who may be committed until they arrive at 14th birthday unless sooner discharged. L. 1903 ch.78

Attendance at government schools

Children between 5 and 18 required to attend 9 months unless physically or mentally incompetent, taught at private school or at home, or compelled to support parents or live 10 miles from school. Parents violating law may be fined \$5 to \$25 first offense; \$10 and not more than \$50 second offense. Fines for benefit of school fund. Superintendent of schools enforces law.

Ballinger C. and S. Sup. §2469

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21.

L. 1897 p.384

Subjects taught in public schools. Reading, penmanship, orthography, written arithmetic, mental arithmetic, geography, English grammar, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, history of United States, etc. L. 1897 p.384

Kindergartens. May be established by board of directors. *Idem* p.426

Night schools. May be established by board of directors. *Idem*

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Parents are required to send defective children to school for education of blind and deaf, unless otherwise properly educated. Parents failing to comply may be fined \$50 and not more than \$200 in discretion of court.

Ballinger C. §2562-90

It shall be the duty of the county superintendent to compel parents of defective youth between 6 and 21 to send them to school for such youth unless otherwise properly educated. L. 1897 p.447

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Court and probation officers in counties of first and second class. Delinquent child under 17 may be committed to suitable institution or industrial school, etc. L. 1905 ch.18

Boys between 8 and 16 and girls between 8 and 18 who are incorrigible, young criminals, etc. may be sent to State Reform School until boy is 18 and girl 19 years of age. *Idem* ch.19

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 15 may be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or other mercantile establishment or by any telegraph, telephone company or other corporation while school is in session unless child shall present certificate from school superintendent excusing him from such attendance [*see* "Exemptions" Compulsory attendance law].

L. 1905 ch.162

No boy under 14 and no female of any age may be employed in a mine and no boy under 12 may be employed on the outside workings of a colliery.

Ballingers C. §3172

No female may be employed in a saloon, theater, etc. where intoxicating liquors are sold.

L. 1895 §1 p.177

No female under 18 may be employed as a public messenger. L. 1903 ch.136

Exceptions. Child under 15 is exempt if he possess certificate of school superintendent, which must be filed with employer. L. 1905 ch.162

Educational requirements. Child under 15 before he may be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or other mercantile establishment or by any telegraph, telephone or other corporation must present and employer keep on file certificate of school superintendent, excusing child from attendance, etc., and giving residence, age of child, and time for which excuse is given. L. 1905 ch.162

Certificates of age or schooling. *See* above.

Employer who is in doubt as to age of boy applying for employment in a mine shall demand proof of age by certificate from parents. Ballingers C. §3172

Hours of labor during day or week. No female may be employed more than 10 hours in a mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant.

Ballingers C. Sup. 1903 §3322c

Night work prohibited. No child under 16 may be employed in a bake shop between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m.

L. 1903 p.260

Penalties for violation by employer. Employers and parents violating law prohibiting employment of child under 15 during period school is in session may be fined not more than \$25.

L. 1905 ch.162

Law enforced by whom. Attendance officers shall make complaint to justice of peace or judge of Superior Court. Commissioner of Labor.

L. 1901 p.132 §2

WEST VIRGINIA

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 8-14.

L. 1903 ch.26 C.1906 §1573

Period of compulsory attendance. 20 weeks yearly:

Idem

Exemptions. Children are exempt who are otherwise instructed for like period of time, or for other reasonable excuse, or where there is no school within 2 miles.

Idem

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of \$2 first offense and \$5 subsequent offense.

Idem

Disposition of fine. Paid into building fund of district.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. Truant officer.

Attendance officers: how appointed. By board of education of every district or independent district.

Idem

Compulsory attendance law in Wheeling

Compulsory school age. 7-14.

L. 1905 ch.32

Period of compulsory attendance. During school sessions.

Idem

Exemptions. Children are exempt who have graduated from subdistrict school or attended for like period private or other school, have been otherwise instructed for like period of time in common school branches, have already acquired such branches, are physically or mentally incompetent, or for sickness or other reasonable excuse.

Idem

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of \$2 first offense and \$5 subsequent offense with costs, and in discretion of court may be required to enter into bond in penal sum of \$50. Failure to give bond a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of \$1 and not more than \$5, with costs.

Idem

Disposition of fine. Paid to city collector who shall place same to credit of school fund.

Idem

Law enforced by whom. Attendance officer, who may enter factories.

Idem

Attendance officers: how appointed. By board of education.

Idem

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21.

C. 1906 §1572

Subjects taught in public school. Orthography, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, general United States and state history, and general and state geography, single entry bookkeeping, civil government, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, etc.

Idem §1580-81

Kindergartens. May be established by board of education in city, towns or villages having population of 1000 or more, for instruction of children between 4 and 6.

Idem §1599

May be established in Clarksburg school district.

L. 1899 ch.38

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Resident deaf, dumb and blind between 8 and 25 shall be admitted to West Virginia School for Deaf, Dumb and Blind without expense, for term of 5 years.

C. 1906 §1774-54

Delinquent and dependent children

Incorrigible boys under 18 may be committed to State Reform School until 21st birthday.

Idem §1778

Incorrigible girls between 7 and 18 may be committed to Industrial Home for Girls until 21st birthday.

Idem §1796

Such children may be apprenticed.

Idem

Dependent children under 16 committed to care of Humane Society or trustees of orphan or children's home by judge of Circuit Court may be placed in family home or orphan asylum until 21 if a boy or 18 if a girl.

C. 1906 §2619-35, 482-93

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 12 may be employed in any mine, factory, workshop, mercantile or manufacturing establishment where goods or wares are made or sold and no minor under 14 may be employed during school term of district in which child resides. L. 1905 ch.75

No child under 15 may be employed in a saloon or in occupations dangerous to health or morals. C. 1906 §4219, 4221

Exceptions. 1905 law does not apply to minors under 14 when employment does not interfere with regular attendance at school. L. 1905 ch.75

Educational requirements. Child under 14 must attend school required time. *Idem*

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating law prohibiting employment of child under 12 or 14 during time school is in session, fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$20. *Idem*

Disposition of fine. For benefit of school funds. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Commissioner of Labor reports to prosecuting attorney. *Idem*

Attendance officer in Wheeling district may visit factories. L. 1905 ch.32

WISCONSIN**Compulsory attendance law**

Compulsory school age. 7-14. 14-16 if not regularly and lawfully engaged in useful employment or service at home or elsewhere. L. 1903 ch.189

Period of compulsory attendance. While school is in session. 8 calendar months in cities and 5 in towns, villages and districts. *Idem*

Exemptions. Children are exempt who attend private or parochial school, receive private instruction, are physically or mentally incompetent, or live 2 miles from school. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, or imprisonment in county jail not to exceed 3 months. *Idem*

Law enforced by whom. Truant or school officers. *Idem*

Attendance officers: how appointed. Board of education in cities shall and in towns, villages and districts may appoint such officers. In case no officer is appointed, city superintendent or chairman board of education or district board in all other cities, towns, villages and districts shall perform such duties. Factory Inspector has powers of truant officer. *Idem*

Truant or parental schools. In cities of the first class, board of education may establish ungraded schools for habitual truants, insubordinates or disorderly children between 7 and 16 or they may establish parental boarding school. Term of commitment shall not exceed 2 years nor extend beyond 16th birthday. Such school is not considered a place for grossly neglected children. L. 1903 ch.447

Compulsory attendance law on reservations

Attendance of children between 5 and 18 on reservations is compulsory for at least 9 months. Children are exempt who are taught at home or in private school, compelled to support parents, physically or mentally in-

competent or reside 10 miles from school. Parents violating law may be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, or imprisoned not less than 5 nor more than 30 days, or both, second offense. Duty of district attorney to prosecute offenders on complaint of superintendent or principal of school. Also the duty of peace officers, etc. to assist superintendent in carrying out provisions of law. L. 1905 ch.330

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 4-20.

Const. art.10 §3

Subjects taught in public schools. Orthography, orthoepy, reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, elements of agriculture, history of United States, Constitution of United States and this state, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, etc.

Sanborn & Bernman Ann. 1898 ch.27; L. 1906 ch.27 p.143; 1905 ch.158

Kindergartens. May be established by district boards, town boards of school directors and boards of education. L. 1905 ch.158

Deaf, dumb and blind children

All blind residents of state are entitled to benefit of Janesville School for Blind without expense. Parents may be required by county or city judge to send blind children to such institution. W. S. 1898 ch.30

Deaf and dumb between 10 and 25 may be educated at school for deaf and dumb at state expense. *Idem* ch.31

County or city judge may compel attendance of such children.

On application of board of education of any village or city, State Superintendent may with consent of board of control grant permission to establish one or more schools for instruction of resident deaf mutes. L. 1903 ch.86

Delinquent and dependent children

Juvenile Courts and probation officers in cities of the first, second and third class. Delinquent children under 16 may be committed to care and guardianship of probation officer, placed in suitable family home or committed to industrial school for boys or girls. Neglected children under 16 may be committed to suitable institutions.

L. 1905 ch.496; 1903 ch.97, 359; 1901 ch.90

Counties having 50,000 inhabitants may establish industrial or reformatory schools for incorrigibles or young criminals under 18. L. 1901 ch.210

Dependent children between 3 and 14 may be committed to state public school until 16th birthday or until a home is provided for them.

Sanborne & Sanborne's Ann. 1906 ch.30a p.186

Child labor

Prohibited employments. No child under 14 may be employed at any time in any factory, workshop, bowling alley, barroom, beer garden or in or about any mine. No child under 14 may be employed in any gainful occupation

except that during the vacation of the public school, a child between 12 and 14 may be employed in any store, office, hotel, mercantile establishment, laundry, telegraph, telephone or public messenger service, but not elsewhere, provided he first obtain written permit from Commissioner of Labor, State Factory Inspector, judge of County, Municipal or Juvenile Court where child resides, authorizing employment within such times as such Commissioner of Labor, etc. may fix.

No child between 14 and 16 may be employed in any factory, workshop, bowling alley, barroom, beer garden or in or about any mine, store, office, hotel, mercantile establishment, laundry, telegraph, telephone, public messenger service or work anywhere unless he obtain written permit from Commissioner of Labor, etc. L. 1903 ch.349

No child under 14 may be employed in occupations dangerous to health or morals. A. S. 1898 §4587a; see also L. 1899 ch.330 §3

No child under 16 may operate an elevator. L. 1903 ch.349

No female under 18 may be employed as messenger. L. 1903 ch.402

Exceptions. Child between 12 and 14 may be employed during vacation of the public school, and child between 14 and 16 at any time, in any store, office, hotel, mercantile establishment, laundry, telegraph, telephone or public messenger service, provided he obtains written permit of Commissioner of Labor, etc. of which commissioner, etc. is required to keep record. L. 1903 ch.349

Certificates of age or schooling. Employer of children under 16 in above mentioned establishments is required to keep on file register giving name, age, date of birth and place of residence and also permit granted by Commissioner of Labor, etc. In case of doubt as to age, Commissioner of Labor, etc. shall demand proof by the production of verified baptismal certificate or duly attested birth certificate or in case not obtainable by the record of age stated in the first school enrolment or such other proof as is satisfactory to such commissioner, etc. and no permit shall be issued unless proof of such child's age is filed with said Commissioner of Labor, etc. *Idem*

Such Commissioner of Labor, Factory or Assistant Factory Inspector may demand certificate of fitness from physician in case of children who seem physically unable to perform work, and no child shall be employed who can not obtain such certificate. *Idem*

Hours of labor during day and week. No minor under 16 may be employed at any gainful occupation longer than 10 hours in one day nor more than 6 days in one week. L. 1903 ch.349

No person under 18 may be employed in a cigar factory more than 8 hours in one day or 48 hours in one week. L. 1899 ch.79

Night work prohibited. No minor under 16 may be employed after 9 p.m. nor before 6 a.m. L. 1903 ch.349

Exceptions. Act prohibiting night work does not apply to boys carrying newspapers between 4 and 6 in the morning. *Idem*

Penalties for violation by employer. For violating labor law, fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100. Parents may be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25. In case permit is obtained by false statement as to age of child, it may be revoked by the Commissioner of Labor, etc.

L. 1903 ch.349 §189

For employing female under 18 as messenger, fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 or imprisonment for not more than 6 months. L. 1903 ch.402

Law enforced by whom. Commissioner of Labor, Factory or Assistant Factory Inspectors. L. 1903 ch.349

Truant officers may visit factories, workshops, mercantile or other establishments. L. 1905 ch.246

WYOMING

Compulsory attendance law

Compulsory school age. 7-16. R. S. 1899 §555

Period of compulsory attendance. Children between 6 and 21 are required to attend at least 3 months. *Idem* §554

Exemptions. Children are exempt who are physically or mentally incompetent or, where it would work hardship, district board may excuse child. *Idem*

Amount of fine imposed on parent. Parents of children between 7 and 16 who violate the law may be fined not to exceed \$25 for each offense. *Idem* §555

Law enforced by whom. It is the duty of sheriffs, police etc. to act as truant officers and county superintendent of schools, on written notice of school board, prosecutes offenders. *Idem*

Common school law

Age at which children may be admitted to public school. 6-21. *Idem* §554

Subjects taught in public schools. Teachers must qualify in following subjects: orthography, orthoepy, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, language lessons, English grammar, geography, civil government, history and Constitution of the United States, Constitution of the state, physiology and hygiene with special reference to effect of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system. *Idem* §612, 627

Kindergartens. May be established for instruction of children between 4 and 6, by board of district. *Idem* §593-95

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Resident deaf, dumb and blind persons of suitable age and capacity are entitled to receive education in institute at state expense. Deaf and dumb children of age of 6 and over may be admitted. *Idem* §677-89

Delinquent and dependent children

Delinquent children between 10 and 16 may be committed by district court of any county to industrial or reform school. *Idem* §4930-34

Dependent children may be placed in proper institution.

Idem §2300, 4935-40; L. 1903 ch.106

No child labor law

Prohibited employments. No boy under 14 and no female may be employed in coal, iron or other dangerous mines. Const. art.9 §3

No minor under 14 or female of any age may be employed in or about any coal, iron or other dangerous mine or underground works.

R. S. 1899 §2295

Employment of child under 14 in occupation dangerous to health and morals is prohibited.

Idem §2289

No minor is permitted to enter or remain in saloon.

Idem §5068

Exceptions. Act does not apply where boy or girl of suitable age is employed in office or performs clerical work in such mine.

Idem §2295

Hours of labor during day and week. 8 hours constitutes day's work in all mines.

Const. art.19

Penalties for violations by employer. For violating law prohibiting employment of child under 14 or female in a mine, fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 to which may be added imprisonment in county jail not more than 6 months.

R. S. 1899 §2295

INDEX

Age, see School age

Alabama, 8-9

Alaska, 9

Arizona, 9-10

Arkansas, 10-12

Attendance officers

California, 12, 13

Colorado, 15, 17

Connecticut, 17

District of Columbia, 21

Hawaii, 25

Illinois, 27

Indiana, 30

Iowa, 32

Kansas, 34, 35

Kentucky, 36

Maine, 39

Maryland, 41, 43

Massachusetts, 43, 45

Michigan, 46

Minnesota, 48

Missouri, 51, 53

Montana, 53, 54

Nebraska, 55

New Hampshire, 57, 59

New Jersey, 59, 61

New York, 63

North Carolina, 68, 69, 70

North Dakota, 71

Ohio, 72

Pennsylvania, 78

Rhode Island, 81

Utah, 88

Vermont, 90, 91

Washington, 93, 94

West Virginia, 94, 95, 96

Wisconsin, 96, 99

Wyoming, 99

Blind, see Deaf, dumb and blind children

California, 12-14

Certificates of age or schooling

Alabama, 9

Arkansas, 11

California, 14

Colorado, 16

Connecticut, 19

Delaware, 21

Georgia, 24

Illinois, 28

Indiana, 31

Iowa, 33

Kansas, 35

Kentucky, 37

Maine, 40

Maryland, 42

Massachusetts, 45

Michigan, 47

Minnesota, 49

Missouri, 52

Montana, 54

Nebraska, 56

New Hampshire, 58

New Jersey, 60

New York, 66

North Carolina, 70

North Dakota, 72

Ohio, 74

Oregon, 77

Pennsylvania, 79

Rhode Island, 82

South Carolina, 83

South Dakota, 85

Tennessee, 87

Vermont, 91

Washington, 94

Wisconsin, 98

Child labor

Alabama, 8-9

Arkansas, 11

California, 13-14

Colorado, 15-17

Connecticut, 18-19

Delaware, 20

Florida, 23

Georgia, 24

Hawaii, 26

Illinois, 28-29

Indiana, 31

Iowa, 33

Kansas, 35

Kentucky, 37

Louisiana, 38
 Maine, 40
 Maryland, 42
 Massachusetts, 44
 Michigan, 47
 Minnesota, 49
 Mississippi, 51
 Missouri, 52
 Montana, 54
 Nebraska, 56
 New Hampshire, 58
 New Jersey, 60
 New York, 64-67
 North Carolina, 70
 North Dakota, 72
 Ohio, 73
 Oregon, 76
 Pennsylvania, 78-80
 Rhode Island, 82
 South Carolina, 83
 South Dakota, 85
 Tennessee, 86
 Texas, 88
 Vermont, 91
 Virginia, 92
 Washington, 94
 West Virginia, 96
 Wisconsin, 97-98
 Colorado, 14-17
 Compulsory attendance law
 Arizona, 9-10
 Arkansas, 10-11
 California, 12
 Colorado, 14-15
 Connecticut, 17
 Delaware, 19
 District of Columbia, 21
 Hawaii, 25
 Idaho, 26
 Illinois, 27
 Indiana, 30
 Iowa, 32
 Kansas, 34
 Kentucky, 35-36
 Maine, 39
 Maryland, 41
 Massachusetts, 43
 Michigan, 46
 Minnesota, 48
 Missouri, 51

Montana, 53
 Nebraska, 55
 Nevada, 56
 New Hampshire, 57
 New Jersey, 59
 New Mexico, 61
 New York, 62, 63
 North Carolina, 68, 69
 North Dakota, 71
 Ohio, 72
 Oregon, 75
 Pennsylvania, 77
 Porto Rico, 80
 Rhode Island, 81
 South Carolina, 83
 South Dakota, 84
 Tennessee, 85-86
 Utah, 88
 Vermont, 90
 Washington, 92
 West Virginia, 94, 95
 Wisconsin, 96
 Wyoming, 99
 Connecticut, 17-19
 County attorney, duties
 Indiana, 32
 Iowa, 34
 Kentucky, 37
 Maine, 41
 Michigan, 48
 Utah, 89
 Washington, 93

Deaf, dumb and blind children

Alabama, 8
 Arizona, 10
 Arkansas, 11
 California, 13
 Colorado, 15
 Connecticut, 18
 Delaware, 20
 District of Columbia, 22
 Florida, 22
 Georgia, 23
 Idaho, 27
 Illinois, 28
 Indiana, 30
 Iowa, 33
 Kansas, 35
 Kentucky, 36

Louisiana, 38
 Maine, 39
 Maryland, 41
 Massachusetts, 44
 Michigan, 46
 Minnesota, 49
 Mississippi, 50
 Missouri, 51
 Montana, 54
 Nebraska, 55
 Nevada, 57
 New Hampshire, 58
 New Jersey, 60
 New Mexico, 62
 New York, 64
 North Carolina, 69
 North Dakota, 71
 Ohio, 73
 Oklahoma, 75
 Oregon, 76
 Pennsylvania, 78
 Porto Rico, 81
 Rhode Island, 81
 South Carolina, 83
 South Dakota, 84
 Tennessee, 86
 Texas, 87
 Utah, 89
 Vermont, 90
 Virginia, 92
 Washington, 93
 West Virginia, 95
 Wisconsin, 97
 Wyoming, 99
 Delaware, 19-21
 Delinquent and dependent children
 Alabama, 8
 Arizona, 10
 California, 13
 Colorado, 15
 Connecticut, 18
 Delaware, 20
 District of Columbia, 22
 Florida, 22
 Georgia, 23
 Hawaii, 25
 Idaho, 27
 Illinois, 28
 Indiana, 30
 Iowa, 33

Kansas, 35
 Kentucky, 37
 Louisiana, 38
 Maine, 40
 Maryland, 42
 Massachusetts, 44
 Michigan, 47
 Minnesota, 49
 Mississippi, 50
 Missouri, 52
 Montana, 54
 Nebraska, 55
 Nevada, 57
 New Hampshire, 58
 New Jersey, 60
 New Mexico, 62
 New York, 64
 North Carolina, 69
 North Dakota, 71
 Ohio, 73
 Oklahoma, 75
 Oregon, 76
 Pennsylvania, 78
 Rhode Island, 82
 South Carolina, 83
 South Dakota, 84
 Tennessee, 86
 Texas, 87
 Utah, 89
 Vermont, 91
 Virginia, 92
 Washington, 93
 West Virginia, 95
 Wisconsin, 97
 Wyoming, 99
 District attorney, duties
 Colorado, 17
 Oregon, 77
 District of Columbia, 21-22

Educational qualifications for em-
 ployment
 Arkansas, 11
 California, 13
 Colorado, 16
 Connecticut, 18
 Delaware, 20
 Georgia, 24
 Illinois, 28
 Indiana, 31

Kentucky, 37
 Maine, 40
 Maryland, 42
 Massachusetts, 45
 Michigan, 47
 Minnesota, 49
 Missouri, 52
 Montana, 54
 Nebraska, 56
 New Hampshire, 58
 New York, 65
 North Dakota, 72
 Ohio, 74
 Oregon, 77
 Pennsylvania, 79
 South Carolina, 83
 South Dakota, 85
 Tennessee, 87
 Texas, 88
 Vermont, 91
 Washington, 94
 West Virginia, 96
See also Certificates of age or
 schooling
 Elevators, minors may not operate
 Connecticut, 18
 Illinois, 28
 Indiana, 31
 Iowa, 33
 Kentucky, 37
 Massachusetts, 44
 Michigan, 47
 Minnesota, 49
 New York, 65
 Ohio, 74
 Pennsylvania, 79
 Rhode Island, 82
 Wisconsin, 98
 Employers, *see* Certificates of age or
 schooling; Hours of labor; Pen-
 alties
 Employments, prohibited
 Alabama, 8-9
 Alaska, 9
 Arizona, 10
 Arkansas, 11
 California, 13
 Colorado, 15-16
 Connecticut, 18
 Delaware, 20

District of Columbia, 22
 Florida, 23
 Georgia, 24
 Hawaii, 26
 Idaho, 27
 Illinois, 28
 Indiana, 31
 Iowa, 33
 Kansas, 35
 Kentucky, 37
 Louisiana, 38
 Maine, 40
 Maryland, 42
 Massachusetts, 44
 Michigan, 47
 Minnesota, 49
 Missouri, 52
 Montana, 54
 Nebraska, 56
 New Hampshire, 58
 New Jersey, 60
 New York, 64-65
 North Carolina, 70
 North Dakota, 72
 Ohio, 73
 Oklahoma, 75
 Oregon, 76
 Pennsylvania, 78
 Porto Rico, 81
 Rhode Island, 82
 South Carolina, 83
 South Dakota, 85
 Tennessee, 86
 Texas, 88
 Utah, 90
 Vermont, 91
 Virginia, 92
 Washington, 94
 West Virginia, 96
 Wisconsin, 97-98
 Wyoming, 100
 Enforcement of laws
 Alabama, 9
 Arizona, 10
 California, 12, 14
 Colorado, 15, 17
 Connecticut, 17, 19
 Delaware, 21
 District of Columbia, 21
 Hawaii, 25

Idaho, 26
 Illinois, 27, 29
 Indiana, 30, 32
 Iowa, 32, 34
 Kansas, 34, 35
 Kentucky, 36, 37
 Louisiana, 39
 Maine, 39, 41
 Maryland, 41, 43
 Massachusetts, 43, 45
 Michigan, 46, 48
 Minnesota, 48, 50
 Missouri, 51, 53
 Montana, 53, 54
 Nebraska, 55, 56
 Nevada, 57
 New Hampshire, 57, 59
 New Jersey, 59, 61
 New Mexico, 61
 New York, 63, 67
 North Carolina, 68, 69, 70
 North Dakota, 71, 72
 Ohio, 72, 74
 Oregon, 75, 77
 Pennsylvania, 78, 80
 Porto Rico, 80, 81
 Rhode Island, 81, 82
 South Dakota, 84, 85
 Tennessee, 86, 87
 Utah, 88
 Vermont, 90, 91
 Virginia, 92
 Washington, 93, 94
 West Virginia, 94, 95, 96
 Wisconsin, 96, 99
 Wyoming, 99

Evening schools, *see* Night schools

Evidence of illegal employment

California, 14
 Maine, 41
 Maryland, 43
 Massachusetts, 45
 Minnesota, 50
 New Hampshire, 59
 Ohio, 74
 Oregon, 77
 Pennsylvania, 80

Exemptions from provisions of child labor law
 Alabama, 9

Arkansas, 11
 California, 13
 Colorado, 16
 Delaware, 20
 Georgia, 24
 Indiana, 31
 Kentucky, 37
 Louisiana, 38
 Maine, 40
 Maryland, 42
 Massachusetts, 45
 Michigan, 48
 Minnesota, 49
 Missouri, 52
 Nebraska, 56
 New Hampshire, 58
 New York, 65
 North Carolina, 70
 North Dakota, 72
 Oregon, 76
 Pennsylvania, 79
 Rhode Island, 82
 South Carolina, 83
 South Dakota, 85
 Texas, 88
 Washington, 94
 West Virginia, 96
 Wisconsin, 98

Exemptions from provisions of compulsory attendance law

Arizona, 10
 California, 12
 Colorado, 14
 Connecticut, 17
 District of Columbia, 21
 Hawaii, 25
 Idaho, 26
 Illinois, 27
 Indiana, 30
 Iowa, 32
 Kansas, 34
 Kentucky, 36
 Maine, 39
 Maryland, 41
 Massachusetts, 43
 Michigan, 46
 Minnesota, 48
 Missouri, 51
 Montana, 53
 Nebraska, 55

Nevada, 56
 New Hampshire, 57
 New Jersey, 59
 New Mexico, 61
 New York, 63
 North Carolina, 68, 69
 North Dakota, 71
 Ohio, 72
 Oregon, 75
 Pennsylvania, 77
 Rhode Island, 81
 South Dakota, 84
 Tennessee, 86
 Utah, 88
 Vermont, 90
 Washington, 92
 West Virginia, 94, 95
 Wisconsin, 96
 Wyoming, 99

Fines, disposition of

Arizona, 10
 California, 12, 14
 Colorado, 15
 Idaho, 26
 Illinois, 27
 Kansas, 34
 Kentucky, 36
 Louisiana, 39
 Maine, 39, 41
 Minnesota, 48
 Missouri, 51, 53
 Montana, 53
 Nevada, 56
 New Hampshire, 57, 59
 New Mexico, 61, 62
 New York, 67
 North Carolina, 68, 70
 North Dakota, 72
 Ohio, 72, 74
 Oregon, 75
 Pennsylvania, 78, 80
 Rhode Island, 81
 South Dakota, 84, 85
 Tennessee, 86, 87
 Vermont, 90, 91
 Washington, 93
 West Virginia, 94, 95, 96
Fines imposed on parents
 Arizona, 10

California, 12
 Colorado, 15
 Connecticut, 17, 19
 District of Columbia, 21
 Hawaii, 25
 Idaho, 26
 Illinois, 27, 29
 Indiana, 30
 Iowa, 32, 34
 Kansas, 34, 35
 Kentucky, 36
 Maine, 39, 41
 Maryland, 41
 Massachusetts, 43
 Michigan, 46
 Minnesota, 48, 50
 Missouri, 51
 Montana, 53, 54
 Nebraska, 55
 Nevada, 56
 New Hampshire, 57, 59
 New Jersey, 59, 61
 New Mexico, 61
 New York, 63
 North Carolina, 68, 69
 North Dakota, 71
 Ohio, 72
 Oregon, 75, 77
 Pennsylvania, 78
 Porto Rico, 80
 Rhode Island, 81, 82
 South Carolina, 84
 South Dakota, 84
 Tennessee, 86
 Utah, 88
 Vermont, 90
 Washington, 93, 94
 West Virginia, 94, 95
 Wisconsin, 96, 97, 98
 Wyoming, 99

Fines, see also Penalties

Florida, 22-23

Georgia, 23-24

Government schools, attendance at,
93

Hawaii, 25-26

Hours of labor
Alabama, 9

Arizona, 10
 Arkansas, 11
 California, 14
 Colorado, 16
 Connecticut, 19
 Delaware, 21
 District of Columbia, 22
 Florida, 23
 Georgia, 24
 Illinois, 29
 Indiana, 31-32
 Iowa, 34
 Kentucky, 37
 Louisiana, 38
 Maine, 40
 Maryland, 43
 Massachusetts, 45
 Michigan, 47
 Minnesota, 50
 Missouri, 52
 Nebraska, 56
 Nevada, 57
 New Hampshire, 59
 New Jersey, 61
 New York, 67
 North Carolina, 70
 North Dakota, 72
 Ohio, 74
 Oklahoma, 75
 Oregon, 77
 Pennsylvania, 79
 Porto Rico, 81
 Rhode Island, 82
 South Dakota, 85
 Texas, 88
 Utah, 90
 Virginia, 92
 Washington, 94
 Wisconsin, 98
 Wyoming, 100

Idaho, 26-27
 Illinois, 27-29
 Indian Reservations, New York, Compulsory attendance law, 63
 Indian Territory, 29
 Indiana, 30-32
 Industrial schools
 Alabama, 8
 Colorado, 15

Connecticut, 18
 Delaware, 20
 Georgia, 23
 Hawaii, 25
 Idaho, 27
 Illinois, 28
 Indiana, 30
 Iowa, 33
 Kansas, 35
 Maine, 40
 Maryland, 42
 Massachusetts, 44
 Michigan, 47
 Missouri, 52
 Montana, 54
 Nebraska, 55
 New Hampshire, 58
 New Mexico, 62
 New York, 64
 Ohio, 73
 Pennsylvania, 78
 South Carolina, 83
 Tennessee, 86
 Utah, 89
 Vermont, 91
 Washington, 93
 West Virginia, 95
 Wisconsin, 97
 Wyoming, 99
 Iowa, 32-34

Juvenile offenders, *see* Delinquent and dependent children

Kansas, 34-35
 Kentucky, 35-37
 Kindergartens
 Arizona, 10
 California, 12
 Colorado, 15
 Connecticut, 17
 Florida, 22
 Hawaii, 25
 Idaho, 26
 Illinois, 27
 Indiana, 30
 Iowa, 33
 Kentucky, 36
 Louisiana, 38
 Massachusetts, 44

Michigan, 46
 Minnesota, 48
 Montana, 53
 Nevada, 57
 New Jersey, 60
 New York, 64
 Ohio, 73
 Oklahoma, 74
 Oregon, 76
 Pennsylvania, 78
 Porto Rico, 80
 Utah, 89
 Vermont, 90
 Washington, 93
 West Virginia, 95
 Wisconsin, 97
 Wyoming, 99

Labor, *see* Child labor; Hours of labor

Louisiana, 38-39

Maine, 39-41

Maryland, 41-43

Massachusetts, 43-45

Mercantile establishments, employment in

California, 13
 Connecticut, 18
 Illinois, 28
 Indiana, 31
 Iowa, 33
 Kentucky, 37
 Massachusetts, 44
 Michigan, 47
 Minnesota, 49
 Missouri, 52
 Nebraska, 56
 New Hampshire, 58
 New York, 64
 North Carolina, 70
 North Dakota, 72
 Ohio, 73
 South Dakota, 85
 Washington, 94
 West Virginia, 96
 Wisconsin, 98

Messenger service
 California, 13

Illinois, 28
 Kentucky, 37
 Michigan, 47
 Minnesota, 49
 New York, 64
 Ohio, 73
 Oregon, 76
 Vermont, 91
 Washington, 94
 Wisconsin, 98
 Michigan, 46-48
 Mines, laws regulating employment in
 Alabama, 9
 Arkansas, 11
 Colorado, 15
 Idaho, 27
 Illinois, 28
 Indiana, 31
 Iowa, 33
 Kansas, 35
 Kentucky, 37
 Maryland, 42
 Minnesota, 49
 Missouri, 52
 Montana, 54
 New York, 65
 North Carolina, 70
 North Dakota, 72
 Ohio, 73
 Oregon, 76
 Pennsylvania, 78
 South Carolina, 83
 South Dakota, 85
 Tennessee, 86
 Texas, 88
 Utah, 90
 Virginia, 92
 Washington, 94
 West Virginia, 96
 Wisconsin, 97
 Wyoming, 100
 Minnesota, 48-50
 Mississippi, 50-51
 Missouri, 51-53
 Montana, 53-54

Nebraska, 55-56
 Nevada, 56-57
 New Hampshire, 57-59
 New Jersey, 59-61

New Mexico, 61-62
 New York, 62-67
 Newspapers, sale by minors
 New York, 56, 67
 Wisconsin, 98
 Night schools
 California, 12
 Connecticut, 17
 Georgia, 23
 Hawaii, 25
 Indiana, 30
 Louisiana, 38
 Maine, 39
 Maryland, 41
 Massachusetts, 44
 Minnesota, 48
 New Hampshire, 58
 New Jersey, 60
 New York, 64
 Ohio, 73
 Pennsylvania, 78
 Porto Rico, 80
 Rhode Island, 81
 Vermont, 90
 Washington, 93
 Night work
 Alabama, 9
 Arkansas, 12
 California, 14
 Georgia, 24
 Illinois, 29
 Indiana, 32
 Iowa, 34
 Kentucky, 37
 Massachusetts, 45
 Michigan, 48
 Minnesota, 50
 Missouri, 52
 Nebraska, 56
 New Jersey, 61
 New York, 67
 North Carolina, 70
 Ohio, 74
 Oregon, 77
 Pennsylvania, 79
 Rhode Island, 82
 South Carolina, 84
 Texas, 88
 Vermont, 91
 Virginia, 92

Washington, 94
 Wisconsin, 98
 North Carolina, 68-70
 North Dakota, 71-72

Ohio, 72-74
 Oklahoma, 74-75
 Oregon, 75-77

Parental schools, *see* Truant schools
 Penalties for nonenforcement of at-
 tendance law
 New York, 63
 North Carolina, 69
 See also Fines imposed on parents
 Penalties for violation of child labor
 law
 Alabama, 9
 Arkansas, 12
 California, 14
 Colorado, 16-17
 Connecticut, 19
 Delaware, 21
 Florida, 23
 Georgia, 24
 Illinois, 29
 Indiana, 32
 Iowa, 34
 Kansas, 35
 Kentucky, 37
 Louisiana, 39
 Maine, 40-41
 Maryland, 43
 Massachusetts, 45
 Michigan, 48
 Minnesota, 50
 Mississippi, 51
 Missouri, 52-53
 Montana, 54
 Nebraska, 56
 New Hampshire, 59
 New Jersey, 61
 New York, 67
 North Carolina, 70
 North Dakota, 72
 Ohio, 74
 Oklahoma, 75
 Oregon, 77
 Pennsylvania, 79
 Porto Rico, 81

Rhode Island, 82
 South Carolina, 84
 South Dakota, 85
 Tennessee, 87
 Texas, 88
 Utah, 90
 Vermont, 91
 Virginia, 92
 Washington, 94
 West Virginia, 96
 Wisconsin, 98
 Wyoming, 100.
See also Fines

Pennsylvania, 77-80

Porto Rico, 80-81

Probation officers

California, 13
 Colorado, 15
 Connecticut, 18
 Idaho, 27
 Illinois, 28
 Indiana, 30
 Iowa, 33
 Kansas, 35
 Louisiana, 38
 Maine, 40
 Maryland, 42
 Massachusetts, 44
 Michigan, 47
 Minnesota, 49
 Missouri, 52
 Nebraska, 55
 New Jersey, 60
 New York, 64
 Ohio, 73
 Oregon, 76
 Pennsylvania, 78
 Rhode Island, 82
 Tennessee, 86
 Utah, 89
 Washington, 93
 Wisconsin, 97

Reform schools

Arizona, 10
 California, 13
 Delaware, 20
 District of Columbia, 22
 Florida, 22
 Hawaii, 25

Idaho, 27
 Indiana, 30
 Louisiana, 38
 Montana, 54
 New Mexico, 62
 North Dakota, 71
 South Dakota, 84
 Washington, 93
 West Virginia, 95
 Wisconsin, 97
 Wyoming, 99
 Rhode Island, 81-82

Saloons, laws regulating employment in

Alabama, 9
 Alaska, 9
 California, 13
 Connecticut, 18
 Georgia, 24
 Hawaii, 26
 Maryland, 42
 Massachusetts, 44
 Michigan, 47
 New Hampshire, 58
 New York, 65
 Oregon, 76
 Pennsylvania, 79
 South Dakota, 85
 Texas, 88
 Vermont, 91
 Washington, 94
 West Virginia, 96
 Wyoming, 100

School age

Alabama, 8
 Arizona, 9, 10
 Arkansas, 11
 California, 12
 Colorado, 14, 15
 Connecticut, 17
 Delaware, 20
 District of Columbia, 21
 Florida, 22
 Georgia, 23
 Hawaii, 25
 Idaho, 26
 Illinois, 27
 Indiana, 30
 Iowa, 32, 33

Kansas, 34, 35
 Kentucky, 35, 36
 Louisiana, 38
 Maine, 39
 Maryland, 41
 Massachusetts, 43
 Michigan, 46
 Minnesota, 48
 Mississippi, 50
 Missouri, 51
 Montana, 53
 Nebraska, 55
 Nevada, 56, 57
 New Hampshire, 57, 58
 New Jersey, 59, 60.
 New Mexico, 61, 62
 New York, 62, 63
 North Carolina, 68, 69
 North Dakota, 71
 Ohio, 72, 73
 Oklahoma, 74
 Oregon, 75, 76
 Pennsylvania, 77, 78
 Porto Rico, 80
 Rhode Island, 81
 South Carolina, 83
 South Dakota, 84
 Tennessee, 85, 86
 Texas, 87
 Utah, 88, 89
 Vermont, 90
 Virginia, 92
 Washington, 92, 93
 West Virginia, 94, 95
 Wisconsin, 96, 97
 Wyoming, 99
 School visitors, Connecticut, 17, 19
 South Carolina, 83-84
 South Dakota, 84-85
 Subjects taught
 Alabama, 8
 Alaska, 9
 Arizona, 10
 Arkansas, 11
 California, 12
 Colorado, 15
 Connecticut, 17
 Delaware, 20
 District of Columbia, 21
 Florida, 22

Georgia, 23
 Hawaii, 25
 Idaho, 26
 Illinois, 27
 Indiana, 30
 Iowa, 33
 Kansas, 35
 Kentucky, 36
 Louisiana, 38
 Maine, 39
 Maryland, 41
 Massachusetts, 43
 Michigan, 46
 Minnesota, 48
 Mississippi, 50
 Missouri, 51
 Montana, 53
 Nebraska, 55
 Nevada, 57
 New Hampshire, 58
 New Jersey, 60
 New Mexico, 62
 New York, 63
 North Carolina, 69
 North Dakota, 71
 Ohio, 73
 Oklahoma, 74
 Oregon, 76
 Pennsylvania, 78
 Porto Rico, 80
 Rhode Island, 81
 South Carolina, 83
 South Dakota, 84
 Tennessee, 86
 Texas, 87
 Utah, 89
 Vermont, 90
 Virginia, 92
 Washington, 93
 West Virginia, 95
 Wisconsin, 97
 Wyoming, 99

Teachers, qualifications

Alabama, 8
 Arkansas, 11
 Colorado, 15
 Georgia, 23
 Idaho, 26
 Illinois, 27

- Maine, 39
- Mississippi, 50
- Missouri, 51
- Nebraska, 55
- Oregon, 76
- Porto Rico, 80
- Utah, 89
- Wyoming, 99
- See also* Subjects taught
- Telegraph operator, employment of
 - minor as
 - Colorado, 16
 - Georgia, 24
- Tennessee, 85-87
- Texas, 87-88
- Truant officers, *see* Attendance officers
- Truant schools
 - California, 12
 - Colorado, 15
 - District of Columbia, 21
 - Illinois, 27
 - Indiana, 30
 - Iowa, 33
 - Maine, 40
 - Maryland, 41
 - Massachusetts, 43, 44
 - Michigan, 46
 - Minnesota, 48
 - Missouri, 51, 52
 - Montana, 53
 - Nebraska, 55
 - New Jersey, 59
 - New York, 63
 - North Carolina, 68
 - Pennsylvania, 78
 - Utah, 89
 - Washington, 93
 - Wisconsin, 96
- Truants, *see also* Delinquent and dependent children
- Utah, 88-90**
- Vermont, 90-91**
- Virginia, 91-92
- Washington, 92-94.**
- West Virginia, 94-96
- Wisconsin, 96-99
- Women, laws regulating employment
 - Alabama, 9
 - Arkansas, 11
 - Illinois, 28
 - Indiana, 31
 - Iowa, 33
 - Louisiana, 38
 - Maryland, 42
 - Michigan, 47
 - Missouri, 52
 - New Hampshire, 58
 - New York, 65
 - Utah, 90
 - Vermont, 91
 - Washington, 94
 - Wisconsin, 98
 - Wyoming, 100
- Wyoming, 99-100

GENERAL INDEX¹

Lemies, I 2327
 Accident insurance, G 1754; I 1754,
 1762, 1736a, 1748a
 Accountants, I 1536, 2583b; R 83,
 152, 155
 Accounts, G 853; I 853
 local government, I 2575; R 182-
 83
 Acknowledgments, I 393
 Actions at law
 civil procedure, G 695; I 695
 criminal procedure, G 202; I 202
 special, G 739; I 739
See also Courts; Procedure
 Acts, *see* Statutes
 Adjutant general, G 2400; I 2392a,
 2398a
 Administration of estates, I 426
 Administration of justice
 civil procedure, G 590; I 590
 claims against, I 238
 criminal procedure, G 202; I 202
 Administrative law, G 750; I 750
 Administrators, I 467a; R 192
 Adoption, I 497; R 38, 202
 Adulterations, G 1464; I 1464; R
 81-82
 of foods, G 956; I 956; R 81-82
 Advertisements, regulation of, I
 1592
 Affidavits, I 721
 Age of consent, R 25
 Agency, I 460
 Agents, commissions, I 460(5); R
 197
 Agriculture, G 1826; I 1826; R 55-
 59
 associations, I 1835; R 58
 experiment stations, I 1828; R
 60-63
 fairs, G 1840; I 1840; R 58
 products, I 1427

Agriculture (*continued*)
 schools, G 2343; I 2343; R 241-
 42
 state boards, G 1826; I 1826, 952a,
 1890a; R 17, 55, 96, 155
 weeds, I 1854
 Alcohol, G 900; I 900; R 26
 adulteration, G 998
 Aldermen, I 875k
 Almshouses, I 2155
 Amusements, G 879; I 879
 Animals
 communicable diseases, G 1144;
 I 1144; R 66-67
 cruelty to, G 896; I 896
 domestic, I 1875; R 25, 66-68
 taxation, I 824
 noxious, I 1856; R 67
See also Live stock
 Anniversary celebrations, I 2364;
 R 138
 Apothecaries, *see* Pharmacy
 Appeals
 civil cases, I 733
 court of, *see* Court of appeals
 criminal cases, I 225
 Apprehension of criminals, I 203
 Appropriation of property, *see*
 Condemnation
 Appropriations, G 851
 local finance, G 2577; I 2577; R
 181
See also Accounts; Budget
 Arbor day, I 1598
 Architect, state, I 780d
 Archives, I 2365; R 139
 Armories, I 2392
 Arrest of felon, I 208a
 Arson, I 310; R 24
 Art galleries, I 2678b
 exempt from taxation, I 836a
 Artesian wells, I 1189
 Assault, I 296; R 25

G=Governors Messages; I=Index of Legislation; R=Review of Legislation. In
 Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, references are to classification numbers
 at the left of each page; in Review of Legislation to page references.

1 Not including index to *Compulsory Attendance and Child Labor Laws*.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

- Assayer and chemist, state, R 157
 Assembly, *see* Legislature
 Assessment of taxes, *see* Taxation
 Assessments, special benefit, I 2569
 drainage, R 72, 73, 76, 79
 museums or art gallery, I 2678b
 paving, I 2709b
 roads, I 2700k
 sewers, I 2671, 2661a, 2661c, 2661f
 street sprinkling, I 2727a
 waterworks, I 2650c
 Assessors, *see* Tax assessors
 Assignments, I 449
 Asylums
 blind, I 2191
 deaf and dumb, I 2186
 feeble-minded, I 2218
 hospitals, G 2165; I 2165
 Attachment, I 741
 Attorney general, I 50
 board of liquidation of state debts, member of, I 865b
 powers and duties
 appeals, I 225b
 district attorney, I 675b
 railways, I 845t
 state lands, I 793a
 salary, I 38(8a)
 Attorneys, I 592; R 114
 city, I 2482
 liens, I 595a
 prosecuting, I 675; R 110
 See also Counties, District, State's attorney; Trials
 Auditor, *see* State auditor
 Automobiles, G 2723; I 2723; R 23, 119-27

Badges, I 1504; R 82
 Bail, I 209, 358e
 Bailiff, I 661, 691a
 Bakeries, I 2053; R 11
 Ballots, G 175; I 175, 160e, 164a, 164b, 2648a; R 165
 Banks, G 1679; I 1679; R 87-93
 deposits, I 1688

 Banks, deposits (*continued*)
 public funds, G 868, 2600; I 868, 2600
 dissolution, G 1687; I 1687
 foreign, I 1689
 inspection, G 1680; I 1680; R 88
 loans, I 1691; R 88
 officers, G 1693; I 1693
 savings, G 1708; I 1708; R 89-91
 state departments, G 1680; I 1680; R 152
 taxation, G 843; I 843; R 147
 Bar, admission to, I 592; R 114
 See also Attorneys
 Barbers, I 1540, 929a; R 83, 157
 Barrows, Samuel J., Crimes and corrections, R 21-31
 Battle flags, G 2371; I 2371
 Battlefields, memorials on, G 2376; I 2376; R 140
 Beal, W. H., Experiment stations and inspection, R 60-63
 Bee inspectors, R 67
 Bees, diseases of, I 1171
 Benevolent associations, *see* Charitable institutions; Fraternal beneficiary societies
 Bequests, local government, I 2562
 See also Wills
 Betting, I 883
 Bicycles, I 2718
 Billiards, I 881
 Bills, legislative, G 108; I 106; R 158
 Bills of lading, I 1246
 Biographs, R 24
 Bird day, I 1953b
 Birds, game, I 1947
 Blackjack, R 24
 Blacklisting, I 2137; R 18
 Blind, G 2183a; I 2188, 2183a, 2183b; R 38, 236
 state commission for, R 155
 Boilers, G 1128; I 1128; R 7, 54
 insurance, G 1777
 Bonds
 bail, I 209, 358e

G=Governors Messages; I=Index of Legislation; R=Review of Legislation. In Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, references are to classification numbers at the left of each page; in Review of Legislation to page references.

INDEX TO YEARBOOK OF LEGISLATION 1906

Bonds (*continued*)

- civil procedure, I 737
- contractors, I 419b
- corporations, I 585a
- railways, I 1282b
- criminal procedure, I 226d
- exempt from taxation, I 810b, 810c
- official, I 38(4)
 - county officers, I 2515
 - firemen, I 2616c
 - municipal, I 2475
- state and local, *see* Debts, public

Bookmaking, I 887

Bottles, I 1501

Bottling works, I 844a

Boundaries

- bridges on, I 1396
- county, I 2493
- property, I 387
- roads on, I 2715
- state, G 17; I 17

Bounties

- encouragement of industries, I 1633; R 84
- noxious animals, I 1856
- timber, G 1892; I 1892

Bowls, I 881

Box ball alleys, I 881a

Branding, R 82

- animals, I 1882a

Brass knucks, R 24

Bribery, elections, G 149; I 149; R 161

Bridges, G 1393; I 1393; R 215

- county, I 2560b, 2700v
- tax for, I 2700g, 2702b

Buck, William Bradford, Charities, R 33-40

Bucket shops, I 1507

Budget, G 849; I 849; R 180

- local finance, I 2575

Building and loan associations, I 1718; R 92-93

Buildings

- sanitation and safety, G 1099; I 1099; R 52

Buildings (*continued*)

public, G 779; I 779; R 151

insurance of, I 791

local government, I 2555

school, G 2233; I 2233, 2597k

Burglary, G 312; I 312; R 24

insurance against, I 1781

Burial expenses, soldiers, I 2411

Business name, I 459(5); R 197

Business taxes, *see* Taxation, business taxes

Butter, I 964, 956d, 956e, 1427a

Canal commission, R 157

Canals, G 1384; I 1384, 845f, 845g, 845r, 2242c; R 85, 215

Candidates, elections, G 160; I 160; R 162-65

Canned foods, I 956i

Cans, I 1501

Canvass of votes, I 195

Capital punishment, G 229; I 229

Capital stock, I 509
 building and loan associations, I 1721

insurance companies, I 1739

lighting companies, I 2647

Capitol, G 781, 780a; I 781, 780f, 791b, 797a; R 151

Car companies, G 1267; I 1267

See also Railways

Cars, *see* Railways; Street railways

Casualty insurance, G 1764; I 1764

Cattle, diseases of, I 1175a

Caucuses, G 160; I 160; R 161-65

Cemeteries, I 1054, 2562a

Census, G 21

school, I 2274

Centralization in state administration, R 157

Ceramics, schools of, I 2346

Cereals, I 978

Certiorari, I 749a, 2560a

Chancery, masters in, I 688c

Chancery courts

- actions, consolidation of, I 699a
- banks, dissolution, I 1687c

Chancery courts (*continued*)

- drainage districts, R 75, 76, 77
- election contests, I 163a
- estates in lands, I 384a
- evidence in, I 722
- insane, I 446d
- judges, salaries, R 110
- trust companies, I 1698b; R 92

Chaplain, penitentiary, I 342a

Charitable institutions, I 2140; R 33-34

- board of control, I 2193b; R 35, 38, 41, 82, 156, 157
- exemptions from taxation, I 812

Charities, G 2140; I 63, 2140; R 33-40

- blind, G 2183a; I 2188, 2183a, 2183b; R 38

children, I 2172; R 33

- deaf and dumb, G 2183a; I 2184, 2183a, 2183b; R 38

defectives, G 2183; I 2183; R 38

epileptics, G 2210; I 2210, 2215c

feeble-minded, G 2215; I 2215

insane, G 2193; I 2193; R 41-43

poor relief, I 2149

sick and disabled, I 2160

- state boards, G 63b; I 2142, 371(3g, 790a; R 33, 34, 35, 36, 42

Charters, corporations, I 500; R 115

Chattel loans, R 198

Chattel mortgages, I 414

Checks, I 864

Cheese, I 964, 956d, 956e

Chemist, state, *see* State chemist

Children, I 2172; R 33

- blind, I 2188, 2183a, 2183b, R 38
- crippled and deformed, I 2174; R 38

cruelty to, I 895, 2172

- deaf and dumb, G 2183a; I 2184, 2183a, 2183b; R 38

guardianship, I 445

illegitimate, I 423a

- juvenile offenders, G 371; I 371; R 35

Children (*continued*)

- labor, G 2118; I 2118, 2040b; R 18

hours of, I 2118; R 9, 15, 19

mines, I 2121

- medical inspection of, G 2281; I 2281; R 242

placing in homes, I 2182; R 38

- reform schools, G 346; I 346; R 29

See also Minors; Orphans;

Schools; Wards and guardians

Chloral hydrate, I 926c

Churches, *see* Religious corporations

Cider, I 1014

Circuit courts

- actions, consolidation of, I 699a

appeals, I 733a

children, jurisdiction over, R 37

clerk, I 38b

- drainage proceedings, I 1192q; R 75

grand jury, I 213a

- judges, I 609e, 609i, 609j, 668b, 708a; R 110, 113

judgments, I 735b

jurisdiction, I 609d

marriage ceremony, I 479a

roads, duties, R 126

sergeant at arms, I 689a

solicitor, I 675g

stenographers, I 694c

terms, I 609r

warrants, I 864b

Circuses, I 1592a

Cities, *see* Municipalities

Citizenship, G 116

Civil law, G 375; I 375

Civil procedure, G 695; I 695

Civil service, G 38(1; I 38(1; R 154

county, I 2512

local, G 38(2; I 38(2

municipal, G 2473; I 2473

Civil War veterans, *see* Veterans

Claims

against estates, I 442

INDEX TO YEARBOOK OF LEGISLATION 1906

Claims (*continued*)

against state, I 855
 local finance, I 2586
 state finance, G 854; I 854
 Clams, I 2007
 Clerks, *see* Counties, Courts, Municipalities, clerks, etc.
 Cloth, inspection, I 1469
 Clow, Frederick R., Local finance, R 180-83
 Coal dealers, I 1543
 Cocaine, G 926; I 926
 Coke dealers, I 1543
 Cole, T. L., Bibliographic notes on session laws, revisions and constitutional convention publications, R 141-42
 Collateral inheritance tax, I 836a, 836b, 836d; R 149
 Collectors, tax, *see* Tax collectors
 Colleges, I 2332
 agricultural, I 2344
 Colonial laws, I 2365; R 139
 Combinations, G 589; I 589; R 117-18
 Comfort stations, I 2698
 Commerce and industry, G 1422; I 1422; R 81-85
 Commercial feeding stuffs, I 1472; R 62
 Commercial fertilizers, I 1474; R 61-62
 Commission merchants, I 1544
 Commissioners, counties, *see* Counties, commissioners
 Commissioners, special, I 693
 Commissions, acceptance of, I 460(5); R 197
 Common carriers, I 1240, 1237c
 Common pleas, court of
 clerk, I 2517b
 divorce trials, I 489b
 judges, I 668i, 668k; R 109, 110
 judgments, I 735b
 jurisdiction, I 233d
 liquor licenses, granting, I 907g, 907j
 minors, custody, I 2172c
 venue, change of, I 710a

Common schools, G 2223; I 2223
 Communicable diseases, G 1020; I 1020; R 48
 of animals, G 1144; I 1144; R 66-67
 Commutation of sentence, I 366
 Comptroller, *see* State comptroller
 Compulsory school attendance, G 2270; I 2270; R 236
 Concealed weapons, G 262; I 262; R 24
 Condemnation of property, I 382; R 192
 bridges, I 1393a
 drainage, R 72
 irrigation, I 1183a
 levees, I 1192a
 oil and gas companies, I 2036c
 parks, I 2678c, 2679g
 pipe lines, I 2036a
 public improvement, I 2678a
 public works, R 186
 railways, I 1297, 1306a; R 209, 211
 records, I 396a
 school buildings, I 2233g; R 238
 street railways, R 213
 title companies, plants of, R 192
 waterworks, I 2649, 1180a, 1180b
 Confectionery, I 1008
 workshop regulations, I 2053
 Confederate veterans, I 2409, 2411a, 2413a, 2416a, 2416c
 See also Veterans
 Congressional apportionment, I 83a
 Constables, I 663, 736c
 Constitutional amendments, G 32a, 33a; I 33; R 153-54; adopted, I 35; pending, I 34; rejected, I 36
 attorney general, I 50b
 bar, admission to, I 592a *
 budget, I 849b
 cities, I 2433a, 2433b, 2433c
 constitutional convention, I 32b
 convict labor, I 360b
 coroners, I 647b
 corporations, I 503a, 506a
 counties, I 2498a, 2512a

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

Constitutional amend'ts (*continued*)

county commissioners, I 2504a
 court of appeals, judges, I 605c
 courts, I 609a, 609b, 609c, 609g,
 609h, 609k, 609n, 609p, 668a,
 668b, 668c, 668g
 debts, I 865a, 2597a, 2597b, 2597e,
 2597h, 2598a, 2598b
 depositories, I 868a
 direct legislation, I 115b, 115c
 drains, I 1192b, 1192c, 1192d,
 1192p
 elections, I 130a, 185a
 eminent domain, I 382f
 forest preserves, I 1894d, 1894e
 franks, I 1237c
 hawkers, I 1560b
 justices of the peace, I 653c
 labor, I 2040c, 2085b
 legislative bills, I 106a, 107a
 legislative procedure, I 109a
 legislature, I 77a, 90b, 113a
 lieutenant governor, I 48a
 municipal courts, judges, I 655b
 municipalities, I 2442c
 notaries public, I 669c
 probate courts, I 430b
 public improvement, I 2678a
 public works, I 2620b, 2620c
 railways, I 1200a, 1282a, 1283a
 roads, I 2700g, 2702b
 salaries of public officers, I 38(8a
 schools, I 2228a, 2241a, 2241c,
 2244a, 2245a, 2333a
 sheriffs, I 691b
 special legislation, I 88a
 state printing, I 67j
 taxation, I 800d, 809a, 810a, 812a,
 812d, 819f, 2577f
 tenure of office, I 2478a
 timber, removal of, I 1899a
 veto power of governor, I 45a
 voters, residence, I 142a
 waters, control of, I 1180g
 woman suffrage, I 146b
 Constitutional conventions, G 32a;
 I 30; R 142

Constitutional law, G 15; I 15
 Constitutionality, question of, I 12
 Constitutions, G 30; I 30; R 153
 Consumption, G 1042; I 1042; R 49
 Contagious diseases, G 1020; I
 1020; R 48
 of animals, G 1144; I 1144; R 66-67
 Contempt of court, I 240
 Contract work, eight hour day on,
 R 12
 Contractors
 bonds, I 419b
 liens, I 419d
 Contracts, G 453; I 453; R 193-99
 labor, I 2113(5)
 officers interest in, I 789, 2561,
 2457a
 public, G 787; I 787
 local finance, I 2560
 tax on, I 835
 trade combinations, I 589d
 Conveyance of property, I 392
 by corporations, I 512
 of incompetents and minors, I 447
 public, I 792
 Convict labor, G 354; I 354; R 31
 roads, G 358; I 358; R 31, 119
 Convicts, *see* Criminals; Prisoners
 Corn products, I 1459
 Coroners, I 647
 Corporations, G 500; I 500; R 115-
 18
 contributions to political parties,
 G 154
 foreign, I 525; R 116
 funds, use for campaign ex-
 penses, I 54
 government, I 517
 insolvency, I 523; R 117
 not for profit, I 583
 property, I 509
 religious, I 586
 shares, I 516
 state commission, I 1227c, 1303a
 taxes, G 841; I 841; R 143, 146
 See also Banks; Combinations;
 Insurance; Railways, etc.

G=Governors Messages; I=Index of Legislation; R=Review of Legislation. In
 Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, references are to classification numbers
 at the left of each page; in Review of Legislation to page references.

INDEX TO YEARBOOK OF LEGISLATION 1906

- Correctional institutions, *see* Re-form schools; Reformatories
- Corrections, G 335; I 335; R 27-31
- Corrupt practices, G 149; I 149; R 160-61
- Costs in actions, I 226, 737
- Cotton, I 1546
 - weights and measures, I 1433
- Counselors, *see* Attorneys
- Counties, G 2492; I 2492; R 177-79
 - assessors, *see* Tax assessors
 - attorney, I 675c
 - auditor
 - assessment of real estate, I 820a
 - fruit tree reservations, I 1844a
 - salary and fees, I 2517b, 2593b
 - buildings, I 2555
 - chosen freeholders
 - bridges, I 1393a, 1393b, 1393d
 - county office, filling vacancy in, I 2513b
 - parks, I 2679e
 - toll roads, I 2721b
 - vacancies in office, I 2504e
 - civil service, I 2512
 - clerk
 - corporation taxes, I 841h
 - number in county, I 2503
 - salary, I 2517a
 - tax sales, I 829b
 - commissioners, I 2501
 - bees, appointing inspector, I 1171a
 - bonds, to issue, R 124
 - bridges, I 1393g
 - contracts, interest in, I 2561a
 - county centennial celebrations, to appropriate money for, R 138
 - depositories, designation, I 2600d
 - hospitals, building, I 2168b
 - infirmary, rebuilding, I 2157e
 - law libraries, I 2359c
 - libraries, duties relating to, I 2356b
- Counties, commissioners (*continued*)
 - memorial buildings, I 2374a
 - obstructions to streams, re-moving, I 1812b
 - registrar of voters, appoint-ment, I 187d
 - roads, I 2700n, 2700p, 2700q, 2702h, 2715d, 2737a
 - term of office, I 2504a
- courts
 - clerks, I 938b
 - drains, I 1196c
 - estates, administration, I 442f
 - judges, I 668j, 2240a, 2438a, 2700d
 - jurors, I 661a
 - powers, I 2501a
 - road taxes, I 2713a
 - roads, repair, I 2713f
 - toll roads, I 2721a
- debts, I 2597a
- elections, *see* Elections
- government, G 2492; I 2492; R 177-79
- jails and workhouses, I 349
- new, I 2498
- officers, G 2517; I 2512; R 177
 - election, I 38b
 - financial, G 2593; I 2593
 - oath of office, I 38(3a)
 - salaries, R 177
- police, I 874
- recorder, I 2522(5, 2517b)
- records, G 2497; I 2497
- roads, *see* Roads
- schools, *see* Schools
- sheriff, I 691; R 30
 - convict labor, I 358c
 - jurors, summoning, I 661a
 - property, delivery to owner, I 736c
 - salary, I 2517a, 2517b
 - tax sales, I 829b
 - transportation of prisoners, I 353a
- supervisors
 - accounts, I 2577g, 2577h

G=Governors Messages; I=Index of Legislation; R=Review of Legislation. In Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, references are to classification numbers at the left of each page; in Review of Legislation to page references.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

Counties, supervisors (*continued*)

artesian wells, I 1189a
bonds, to issue, R 121
contracts, interest in, I 2561a
convict labor, I 360a
crops, experimental, on county
farm, I 2157a
election, I 2504b
fish, I 1900i
live stock, indemnity for, I
1147b
records, signing, I 2509a
roads, I 2700f, 2700u, 2713c,
2737c; R 126
salary, I 2510a
taxation, duties relating to, I
845p
term of office, I 2504b
trees, removing, I 2742b
war records, I 2379a
yellow fever, I 1046b
surrogates, I 430, 437a, 2517a
surveyor, I 2523, 2517c
treasurer
cemeteries, I 1059b
city school taxes, I 2244d
fees, I 2593a
poll taxes, I 132a
public funds, loss of, I 2600b
salary, I 2517b
taxes, collection, I 827a

Counting votes, *see* Canvass of
votes

Court of appeals, I 605

appointment of trial commis-
sioners, I 609k
attachment, I 741b
judges, I 605c, 608a; R 109, 111
reports, I 603b

Court of appeals (intermediate), I 609c; R 111

judges, I 240b
jurisdiction, I 609h

Court of claims, I 855

Courts, G 600; I 600; R 109-14

chancery, *see* Chancery courts
circuit, *see* Circuit courts

Courts (*continued*)

clerks, I 671
common pleas, *see* Common
pleas, court of
county, *see* Counties, courts
district, *see* District courts
inferior, I 645
intermediate, G 609, I 609; R 112-
13
appellate, R 111
interpreter, I 667; R 110
judges, G 668; I 668; R 109
justices, *see* Justices of the peace
juvenile, G 371(3); I 371(3); R 35
land, I 398a, 398b, 446c, 748b
municipal, *see* Municipalities,
courts
officers, G 657; I 657
orphans, I 430, 440a, 448e, 449b
police, R 113
probate, *see* Probate courts
quarter sessions, I 667a
records, G 602
reports and reporters, I 603
stenographers, I 694; R 110
superior, *see* Superior courts
supreme, *see* Supreme courts
surrogates, I 430

Crabs, I 2008

Cream, I 956h

Crimes and offenses, G 234; I 234;

R 21-31

Criminal insane, I 361

law, G 200

procedure, G 202; I 202

Criminals

execution, G 229; I 229

identification of, I 369

See also Prisoners

Crippled children, I 2174; R 38

Crossings

railway, G 1317; I 1317

roads, I 1319

Cruelty to animals, G 896; I 896

Cruelty to children, I 895, 2172

Cyclone insurance companies, I 1770a

G=Governors Messages; I=Index of Legislation; R=Review of Legislation. In
Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, references are to classification numbers
at the left of each page; in Review of Legislation to page references.

INDEX TO YEARBOOK OF LEGISLATION 1906

- Dairy** commissioners, *see* Food and dairy commissioners
Dairy products, I 961
Damages, personal injury, employers liability, I 2125
to property, I 326
freight, I 1246
railways, I 1333; R 210
See also Condemnation of property; Property, crimes against
Davis, Jefferson, birthday, I 1610
Dead bodies, I 1048
Deaf and dumb, G 2183a; I 2184, 2183a, 2183b; R 38, 236
Death penalty, G 229; I 229
Debts and debtors, I 454
judgments, I 735
See also Attachment; Insolvency
Debts, public, G 865; I 865; R 152
cities, I 2556a, 2556c, 2556d
comfort stations, I 2698a
hospitals, I 2168a
libraries, I 2358e
local and municipal, I 2597, 2635d
parks, I 2684, 2679g
paving, I 2709
public improvements, I 262cc, 2620e
roads, I 2700c, 2700f, 2700j, 2700n, 2700t, 2702g, 2702i, 2704a; R 121, 122, 124, 126
school, I 2233, 2245, 2227c
sewerage, I 2661b
streets, I 2707a, 2707b, 2707h
waterworks, I 2650a
Debts, state, board of liquidation, R 155
Decedents estates, I 426; R 192
Deeds
commissioners of, I 393e
public lands, G 777; I 777
register of, I 2522(5, 2517a
tax on, I 835
Defectives, G 2183; I 2183
blind, I 2188
epileptics, I 2210
Defectives (*continued*)
feeble-minded, I 2215
insane, I 2193
Deformed children, I 2174
Delinquent taxes, G 829; I 829
Dentistry, I 948; R 47
Dependents, *see* Charitable institutions
Depositions, civil procedure, I 721
Depositories, G 868; I 868; R 152
local finance, G 2600; I 2600; R 181
Deposits
banks, I 1688
building and loan associations, I 1726
insurance companies, G 1741; I 1741
Descent, I 424
Detectives, I 206, 875a
Devises, *see* Wills
Dikes, I 1197
Diphtheria, I 1036
Dipsomaniacs, R 28
Direct legislation, I 115, 32b, 1237b; R 159-60
Direct nomination, G 160(3; I 160(3, 160i
Discipline, public officers, G 38(9
Discriminations
insurance, I 1742
public service corporations, I 2630b
transportation and transmission, G 1205; I 1204
express, G 1379
Diseases, communicable, G 1020; I 1020; R 48
of animals, G 1144; I 1144; R 66-67
Disorderly conduct, I 258
Dispensaries, liquor, G 903; I 903; R 26
Dissolution
banks, G 1687; I 1687
building and loan associations, I 1722
of corporations, I 523; R 117

G=Governors Messages; I=Index of Legislation; R=Review of Legislation. In Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, references are to classification numbers at the left of each page; in Review of Legislation to page references.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

District attorneys, I 675
costs in actions, I 226a

District courts, I 609
clerk, I 671b
judges, I 164a, 203a, 240b, 609g,
668g
judgments, I 735b
juvenile court, separate session
as, I 371(3b)
special justices, I 645a

District officers, I 38(3a)

Ditches, I 1192; R 71-80

Divorce, I 480; R 200

Docks, I 1804

Doctors, *see* Physicians

Documents, lost, restoration, R 193

Dogs, I 1888

Domestic animals, I 1875; R 25,
66-68
contagious diseases, I 1144
taxation, I 824
See also Live stock

Domestic relations, I 474

Drains, I 1192; R 71-80
roads, I 2730

Druggists, I 913, 949; R 47

Drugs
adulteration, I 956a
sale of, I 952; R 48

Drunkards, I 921, 446e; R 28

Dust in factories, I 2051

Earthquake sufferers, I 2159a,
2159b, 2159c

Eaton, Amasa M., The family, R
200-2

Education, G 2220; I 2220; R 233-
42
boards of, I 2325a
state boards, G 2229; I 2229,
2223d, 2253a, 2261d; R 235-
36
compulsory, R 236
elementary and secondary, G
2223; I 2223
higher, I 2330; R 240

Education (*continued*)
industrial, I 2350; R 29, 156, 240-
41
professional, G 2342; I 2342
secondary, I 2223
technical, G 2342; I 2342
See also Schools; Universities

Education Department, New York,
building for, R 234-35

Educational institutions, exemp-
tions from taxation, I 812
See also Schools; Universities

Eldridge, M. O., Roads, R 119-26

Elections, G 126; I 126; R 160-66
ballots, G 175; I 175
certificates, I 163
days, G 171; I 171
districts, I 172
expenses, I 150a, 150b, 150c
fire commissioners, I 2603c
offenses, G 149; I 149
officers, I 192
primary, G 160; I 160; R 161-65
returns, I 195
road labor, I 2713b
school, I 2225
waterworks, I 2648a

Electric
apparatus and power, interfer-
ence with, I 320
companies, I 2638, 2630a, 2636a,
2657a
light and power, I 2645, 797a,
2597c, 2628f, 2629c; R 188
meters, I 2642
railways, *see* Street railways
rates, I 2643

Electricians, I 1133; R 54

Electricity, I 2633

Elementary education, G 2223;
I 2223

Elevated roads, I 1338

Embalming, I 1051; R 50

Embezzlement, I 322, 1714a

Emigrant agents, I 2114

Eminent domain, *see* Condemna-
tion of property

INDEX TO YEARBOOK OF LEGISLATION 1906

- Employees, G 2040; I 2040; R 7-19
 enticement, R 18, 19
 hours of labor, G 2085; I 2085;
 R 8-9, 12, 15, 17, 19
 joining trade unions, R 15
 mines, G 2066; I 2063, 2064
 wages, I 2107
 railways, I 2077; R 13, 17
 hours, I 2097
 wages, I 2100
 assignment of, R 9, 16, 19
 payment of, R 16, 18
See also Labor
- Employers liability, G 2125; I 2125,
 1736a; R 9, 13
- Employment, G 2113; I 2113
 bureaus, G 2115; I 2115
 offices, I 2114; R 9, 14, 16
See also Labor
- Engineers, I 1128; R 54
 state, I 1192h, 2700v, 2702e; R 75
- Epidemics, *see* Contagious diseases
- Epileptics, G 2210; I 2210, 2215c
- Equalization of taxation, G 825;
 I 825, 819b, 827c; R 145, 155
- Estates
 administration of, I 426; R 192
 in lands, I 384
- Eucaine, I 926c
- Evening schools, R 241
- Evidence, *see* Witnesses
- Excise, I 907; R 26-27
- Execution
 of criminals, G 229a; I 229
 exemptions from, I 451
 of judgments, I 736
- Executive mansion, G 780a, 782
- Executors, R 192
- Exemptions
 from execution, I 451
 from jury duty, I 727
 from taxation, I 810, 819j; R 144
 inheritance taxes, I 836
 libraries, I 2359c
 mortgages, I 809b
 railways, I 1283
- Exhibitions, I 893; 1592a
- Expectoration, I 1073; R 50
- Experiment stations and inspection, R 60-63
- Explosives, I 1117; R 24
 crimes, I 310
 fishing, I 1973
- Expositions, G 1662; I 1662; R 84
- Express, G 1378; I 1267, 1378
 companies, I 1247b; R 212
 taxation, I 845k
- Factories**, G 2040; I 2040c; R 7-8,
 9-12, 15, 18
- Fairlie, John A., Municipal functions, R 184-89
- Fairs, G 1662; I 1662
 agricultural, G 1840; I 1840; R 58
- False pretenses, I 324
- Family, G 474; I 474; R 200-2
 crimes against, I 264
 property, I 490
 support of, G 496; I 496; R 201
- Farmers institutes, I 1829; R 58
- Farming, *see* Agriculture
- Farms, abandoned, promoting occupation, R 17
- Feeble-minded, G 2215; I 2215,
 2183a
 delinquent taxes, I 829k
 guardianship, I 446
- Feeding stuffs, R 62
- Fees, R 30
See also specific officers
- Fellow servant law, I 2125
- Felon, I 208a
- Felonies
 indecency, I 278b
 prostitution, I 928c
 teachers examinations, I 2258d
 tobacco plants, taking, I 1849a
 wire fences, destruction, I 388a
- Felt, E. P., Horticulture: diseases and pests, R 64-65
- Fences, property lines, I 387
- Ferries, I 1388
- Fertilizer companies, taxation, R 147
- Fertilizers, I 1474; R 61-62

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

- Fetter, Frank A., State finance, R 151-52; Taxation, R 143-48
- Fidelity companies, *see* Surety companies
- Fiduciaries, I 448, 467a
- Finance
 local, G 2550; I 2550; R 180-83
 school, G 2237; I 2237
 state institutions, I 2333
 state, G 770; I 770; R 151
 See also Accounts
- Financial officers, local, G 2588; I 2588
- Fines, I 226
 See also Penalties
- Fire
 alarms, I 1096
 departments, I 2603; R 184
 inspectors, I 1893b
 insurance, G 1764; I 1764, 1736a, 1748a; R 231-32
 limits, I 1104
 marshals, G 1093
 protection, I 2597k
 wardens, I 1893a
- Firearms, G 262; I 262; R 24
- Firemen's associations, I 2619
- Fires, G 1092; I 1092
 forest, I 1893
 railroads, I 1322
- Firewardens, R 97
- Fish, G 1000, 1900, 1959; I 1900, 1959; R 100-7
 unlawful sale, I 1004c
- Fish and game commissioners, *see* State fish and game commissioners
- Fisk, George Mygatt, Commerce and industry, R 81-85
- Flags, battle, G 2371
- Floods, I 1113
- Fly wheels, explosion of, insurance against loss by, I 1773b
- Food and dairy commissioners, G 926a; I 964a
- Foods, adulteration, G 956; I 956; R 81-82
- Folds, I 1388
- Foreclosures, I 410
- Foreign corporations, I 525; R 116
 banking, I 1689
 insurance, I 1746, 2233f
 fire, I 1766
 trust and fidelity, I 1795a
- Forest
 fires, I 1893
 preserves, I 1894
- Forestry, G 1890; I 1890; R 95-99
 commissioners, I 1890, 1900d, 1904c, 1964c; R 95, 96, 99, 155
 See also Timber
- Franchise
 electoral, I 129
 school elections, I 2225
- Franchises, G 2628; I 2628; R 187-89
 railways, I 1298
 street railways, I 1362; R 212
 taxation, G 841b; I 841; R 146
- Franks, G 1237; I 1237
- Fraternal beneficiary societies, I 1761, 812b
- Fraternities, I 583a
- Fraud, I 325; R 25, 193
- Free public libraries, I 2356
 exemptions from taxation, I 836a
- Freight, I 1240; R 207
 street railways, I 1345
- Freund, Ernst, Property, R 191-92
- Fruit pests, I 1844
- Fruits, weights and measures, I 1429, 1427c
- Funds
 depositories, G 868; I 868
 local, G 2600; I 2600; R 181
 local, I 2587
 See also Finance
- Gambling**, G 883; I 883
- Game, G 1900; I 1900
 big game, I 1913
 birds, I 1947
 commissioners, *see* State fish and game commissioners
 small game, I 1927
- Garbage, I 2663(5); R 186

INDEX TO YEARBOOK OF LEGISLATION 1906

Garnishment, I 742
 Gas, G 2633; I 2633
 companies, I 2636, 2638, 2630a,
 2657a
 mains and meters, interference
 with, I 320
 meters, I 2642
 natural, I 2035
 plants, I 2597c
 rates, I 2643
 Gases, factories, I 2051
 Geologist, state, I 1180d, 2384a;
 R 156
 Geology, I 2384
 Gifts, local government, I 2562
 Gipsy moth, R 64, 65
 Girls, institutions for, G 345; I 345
 Government
 crimes against, I 236
 documents, G 67; I 67
 ownership
 electricity and gas, I 2635
 municipal utilities, I 2629
 railways, I 1280
 street railways, I 1350
 toll roads, I 2721
 waterworks, I 2650
 Governor, I 40
 appointments
 bank commissioner, I 1680c
 bank examiner, R 88
 blind, commission for, R 39
 boiler inspector, I 1128a, 1129b
 boundary commissioners, I 17e
 charitable institutions, board
 of control, R 157
 civil service commission, chair-
 man, I 381a
 college, board of visitors, I
 2332f
 colleges, trustees, 2344c
 deeds, commissioners of, I 393e
 electrical examiners, I 1133a
 feeble-minded, school for, trus-
 tees, I 2218a
 fisheries, board of, R 101
 insane, support of, agent for
 collection of claims, I 2203d

Governor, appointments (*continued*)
 Jamestown Exposition, man-
 agers, I 1662a, 1662c, 1662f
 mines, inspectors, I 2636b
 monuments, commission to erect,
 I 2370a
 municipal government, com-
 missioners on, R 167
 parks, commission on, I 2679k
 police courts, commission to
 revise laws, R 113
 railroad commissioners, I 1267b
 railway police, I 1334a
 registration commissioners, I
 187c; R 166
 state libraries, officers, I 2354a,
 2354b
 state university, trustee, I 2332a
 statute law, commission to re-
 vise, I 11c
 steamboat police, I 1817a
 taxation, boards of, I 825d; R
 146
 investigators of, I 800b
 water supply, commissioners, I
 1079g
 messenger, I 44b
 powers and duties
 appointments, R 154
 children, crippled, I 2174a
 corporations, I 525b
 employment bureaus, I 2115a
 flags, preservation, I 2371b
 insect pests, I 1850a, 1850b
 maritime quarantine station, I
 1024a
 memorials, I 2376b
 militia, I 2393a
 prisoners, parole, I 372a
 removals, I 653c, 669c; R 113
 Spanish War veterans, I 2405a
 state lands, I 793a
 veto power, I 45
 yellow fever, I 1046a
 salary, I 38(8a); R 154
 secretary, I 44
 Grade crossings, G 1317a; I 1317;
 R 209

Grading, I 2708
 Grain, I 1478; R 62
 warehouses, G 1515; I 1515
 weight, I 1427b
 Grand jury, I 213
 Grassplots, I 2742
 Grave markers, I 2372
 Guaranty companies, I 1795
 Guardianship, I 445

Habeas corpus, I 211
 Hamlets, *see* Municipalities
 Harbors, I 1803
 Harrison, Richard C., Corporations, R 115-18
 Hasse, Adelaide R., Public printing and records, R 134-40
 Hawkers, I 1560; R 83
 Hazing, I 303; R 22
 Health, public, G 930; I 930; R 45-54
 adulterations of foods, I 956
 dead bodies, disposition, I 1048
 of employees, I 2049
 mines, I 2064
 railways, I 2078
 local boards, I 934; R 45
 medicine, state control, I 940
 nuisances, I 1065
 sanitation of buildings, I 1099
 sewerage, I 2661
 state boards, G 932; I 932; R 45, 46
 powers and duties
 barbers, I 1540a; R 83
 diseases, prevention, I 1036a, 1040a, 1046c; R 49
 foods and drugs, I 956c
 laboratories, I 936a
 meats, unlawful sale, I 1004a
 plumbing, regulation of, I 1106(5a); R 53
 vital statistics, I 938c
 water and sewage systems, I 2648d, 2648e
 Health insurance, I 1762, 1748a
 Heating plants, I 2597c

Heirs, *see* Estates
 Heroin, I 926c
 High schools, I 2327
 Higher education, I 2330; R 240
 Highways, *see* Roads
 Historic places, G 2369; I 2369
 Historical societies, I 2366; R 139
 History, G 2363; I 2363; R 138
 Holidays, I 1596; R 84
 Home rule, G 2629a; I 2433; R 168
 Homesteads, I 451
 Horses, diseases of, I 1175
 Horticultural societies, I 1838
 Horticulture, I 1844; R 64-65
 Hospitals, G 2165; I 2165
 exemptions from taxation, I 836a
 for contagious diseases, I 1023
 for insane, I 2198
 Hotel keepers liability, I 455; R 193
 Hotels, liquor license, I 907k
 Hours of labor, G 2085; I 2085; R 8-9, 12, 15, 17, 19
 House of representatives, *see* Legislature; Representatives
 Huebner S., Insurance, R 217-32
 Hunting, G 1906; I 1906
 Husband and wife, I 474
 Hydrophobia, I 1040; R 49

Identification of criminals, I 369
 Idiots, *see* Feeble-minded
 Illegitimate children, I 423a
 Imitations, I 1464
 foods, I 956
 Immigration, G 1675; I 1675; R 85
 emigrant agents, I 2114
 state boards, I 1890a
 Immoral literature, I 280
 Incendiarism, I 310
 Incest, I 276
 Incompetents, guardianship, I 446
 Indecency, I 278
 Indeterminate sentence, G 370; I 370; R 21-22, 30
 Indictments, I 214
 Industrial combinations, *see* Combinations

INDEX TO YEARBOOK OF LEGISLATION 1906

- Industrial education, I 2350; R 29, 156, 240-41
- Industrial Institute, R 56
- Industrial insurance, I 1762
- Industries, encouragement of, G 1630; I 1630; R 84-85
- Inebriates, I 921; R 28
- Infectious diseases, *see* Communicable diseases
- Inferior courts, I 645
- Inheritance, *see* Descent
- Inheritance taxes, G 836; I 836; R 149-50
- Initiative, I 115, 32b, 67j, 1237b; R 153, 159-60, 168
- Injunctions, G 749a
- Injuries, *see* Damages
- Innkeepers, *see* Hotel keepers
- Inquests, I 651
- Insane, G 2193; I 2193; R 41-43
 - criminal, I 361
 - delinquent taxes, I 829k
 - guardianship, I 446, 445c
 - hospitals for, I 2198, 2179a
- Insect pests, I 1844; R 64-65
- Insolvency, I 449; R 117
 - banks, G 1687; I 1687
 - building and loan associations, I 1722
- See also* Receivers
- Insurance, G 1732; I 1732; R 217-32
 - accident, I 1754, 1762, 1736a, 1748a
 - agents, I 1736, 833a
 - casualty, G 1764; I 1764
 - fire, G 1764; I 1764, 1736a, 1748a; R 231-32
 - health, I 1762, 1748a
 - industrial, I 1762
 - investigating committees, R 229
 - life, G 1741a, 1747a, 1747c, 1754; I 1754, 325a, 833f, 1739a, 1741a, 1741b, 1747b, 1748a, 1762a, 1762b; R 217-31
 - mutual, G 1759; I 1759, 1770
 - of public buildings, I 791
 - state departments, I 1733, 1510a; R 83, 155, 229-30
- Insurance companies, I 1732; R 217
 - actions against, I 1748
 - capital stock, I 1739
 - foreign, I 1746, 2233f
 - fire, I 1766
 - marine, I 1766a
 - lobbying, R 225
 - taxation, G 844; I 844; R 146
- Intangible property, taxation, R 145
- Intemperance, *see* Drunkards
- Interest, G 463; I 463; R 198
- Intermediate courts, G 609; I 609; R 112-13
- Interpreter, court, I 667; R 110
- Intoxicating liquors, G 900; I 900; R 26-27
- Intoxication, I 921, 446e; R 28
- Investment companies, I 1715
- Investments
 - banks, I 1691
 - building and loan associations, I 1724
 - insurance companies, G 1747; I 1747
 - savings banks, I 1713
 - school funds, I 2241
 - trust companies, I 1703
- Irrigation, I 1183; R 70
- Itinerant vendors, I 1586; R 83
- Jailers' fees, R 30**
- Jails, I 349
- Jamestown Exposition, G 1662; I 1662
- Judges, G 668; I 668; R 109
 - change of, I 710
- See also* Courts
- Judgments
 - civil procedure, I 735
 - criminal procedure, I 224
 - executions of, I 736
 - local finance, I 2586
- Judicial sales, I 736
- Junk dealers, I 1568
- Jurisdiction
 - cessions to United States, I 18
 - governmental, G 17; I 17

G=Governors Messages; I=Index of Legislation; R=Review of Legislation. In Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, references are to classification numbers at the left of each page; in Review of Legislation to page references.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

- Jury, G 726; I 726
 - commissioners, I 729
 - criminal procedure, G 230; I 230
 - grand, I 213
- Justice
 - administration of, G 590; I 590
 - crimes against, I 238
- Justices of the peace, I 653; R 110, 113
 - assignment of wages acknowledged before, I 2101c
 - commitment of vagrants, I 260b
 - criminal jurisdiction, I 233b
 - judgments, execution of, I 736a
 - pleadings, I 708d
- Juvenile courts, G 371(3); I 371(3); R 35
- Juvenile offenders, G 371; I 371; R 35
 - reform schools, G 343; I 343; R 29
- Juvenile probation, R 35
- Labels**, I 1500
 - food adulterations, I 958
- Labor, G 2040; I 2040; R 7-19
 - children's, I 2118, 2040b
 - mines, I 2121
 - commissioners, I 2040a, 2040g, 2051a, 2063c, 2066a, 2082c, 2125b
 - convict, G 354; I 354; R 31
 - roads, G 358; I 358; R 31, 119
 - employers liability, I 2125
 - employment, I 2113
 - hours of, G 2085; I 2085, 2040f; R 8-9, 12, 15, 17, 19
 - inspector, R 18
 - mechanics liens, I 419
 - President's recommendations, R 9
 - roads, I 2713
 - wages, I 2100
 - women's, I 2117, 2040d
 - mines, I 2120
- Laboratories, state, I 936a
- Laborers, *see* Employees
- Land court, I 398a, 398b, 446c, 748b
- Land office
 - clerk of, I 774b
 - commissioner of, I 2001a
- Land registration, I 398
- Landlord and tenant, I 422
- Lands, G 377; I 377
 - cessions to United States, I 18
 - drainage, I 1192; R 71-80
 - local finance, I 2553
 - public, G 774; I 774; R 151
 - school, I 2240
 - state institutions, I 2333
- See also* Property
- Larceny, I 328
- Lard, I 956
- Law, I 1
 - libraries, I 2359; R 132
 - practice of, I 591; R 114
- Lawmaking, R 157-60
- Laws, *see* Statutes
- Lawyers, *see* Attorneys
- Leases, guardianship, I 447
- Lee's birthday, I 1614
- Legacies, *see* Wills
- Legal holidays, I 1596
- Legal notices, I 697
- Legislation
 - comparative, I 14
 - direct, I 115, 32b, 1237b; R 159-60
 - special, G 88; I 88; R 158-59
- See also* Statutes
- Legislative procedure, G 105; I 105
- Legislature, G 77; I 77; R 157-60
 - apportionment, I 80
 - members, I 90
 - officers and employees, G 100; I 100
 - records, I 102
 - salary, R 157 *
 - sessions, G 113; I 113
- See also* Representatives; Senators
- Levees, I 1197
- Librarian, state, I 70c, 2354b
- Libraries, G 2352; I 2352, 2562a; R 129-33
 - law, I 2359; R 132

G=Governors Messages; I=Index of Legislation; R=Review of Legislation. In Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, references are to classification numbers at the left of each page; in Review of Legislation to page references.

INDEX TO YEARBOOK OF LEGISLATION 1906

Libraries (*continued*)

- public, I 2356; R 129-33
 - exemptions from taxation, I 836a
- race problem, R 132
- school, I 2360; R 132
- state, G 2354; I 2354; R 131
- state aid, I 2357
- traveling, G 2354b; I 2357; R 130-31

Library instruction, R 131

Licenses

- marriage, I 478
- trades and occupations, I 1532; R 83
 - accountants, I 1536; R 83
 - barbers, I 1540; R 83
 - bird collectors, I 1953b
 - coal dealers, I 1543
 - coke dealers, I 1543
 - commission merchants, I 1544
 - electricians, I 1133a
 - engineers, I 1130
 - hawkers, I 1560
 - hunters, I 1906, 1919a, 1950h, 1950i, 1964a
 - itinerant vendors, I 1586
 - junk dealers, I 1568
 - medicine, I 943; R 47
 - oyster culture, I 2011a
 - peddlers, I 1560; R 83
 - plumbers, I 1106(5b)
 - secondhand dealers, I 1568
 - teachers, I 2258
 - transient merchants, I 1586
 - veterinarians, I 1588
- See also* Taxation, business taxes

Liens, I 405

- attorneys, I 595
- on crops, I 413b
- mechanics, I 419
- real estate, I 829n
- for rent, I 422c
- special, I 421
- special assessments, I 2572a
- streets, I 2707a
- vendor's, I 392a

Lieutenant governor, I 48

- Life insurance, G 1741a, 1747a, 1747c, 1754; I 1754, 325a, 833f, 1739a, 1741a, 1741b, 1747b, 1748a, 1762a, 1762b; R 217-31

Life-saving Service pensions, G 38(8b)

Lighting

- municipal, G 2633
- plants, R 188
- state buildings, I 797
- See also* Electric light and power; Gas

Lightning insurance, I 1770a

Lightning rods, I 833h

Limitations, civil procedure, I 701

Liquors, G 900; I 900; R 26-27

- adulteration, G 998; I 956a
- corporations to manufacture, R 115
- taxation, I 833c, 833e
- unlawful sale, I 893e

Live stock, I 1875; R 66-68

- contagious diseases, I 1144a
- insurance, I 1789
- taxation, I 824b
- transportation, I 1260
- See also* Domestic animals

Loan companies, I 1715

Loans, I 463

- banks, I 1691
- building and loan associations, I 1724

Lobbying, G 99; I 99; R 158

- insurance companies, R 225

Local

- finance, G 2550; I 2550; R 180-83
- government, G 2430; I 2430; R 167-79
- option, liquors, G 904, I 904, 903a; R 27

Loeb Isidor, Courts and the practice of law, R 109-14

Lumber, G 1896; I 1896

- transportation, I 1264

Lunatics, *see* Insane

Macadamizing, I 2709

McGarr, T. E., The insane, R 41-43

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

Malicious mischief, I 326
 Manual training schools, I 2350
 Maple sugar, I 1012a
 Marine insurance companies, I 1766a
 Maritime quarantine, I 1024
 Markets, G 1508; I 1508; R 82
 Marks, I 1500
 Marriage, I 476; R 200
 Married women, property rights, I 494; R 201
 Marsh, M. C., Fish and fisheries, R 100-7
 Mayor, G 2468; I 2468, 875k
 Meat, G 1000
 unlawful sale, I 1004
 Mechanic arts, schools of, R 241
 Mechanics liens, I 419
 Medals, I 2373
 Mediation and arbitration, board of, R 10
 Medical inspection of school children, G 2281; I 2281; R 242
 Medicine, I 940; R 46-48
 See also Physicians
 Medicines, adulteration, I 956a
 Memorial buildings, I 2374
 Memorials, I 2370; R 138, 139
 on battlefields, G 2376; I 2376; R 140
 to individuals, I 2377; R 140
 Merchandise, sale of, I 459; R 194
 Merriam, Charles Edward, State government, lawmaking and elections, R 153-66
 Metal knucks, R 24
 Mileage
 books, G 1232; I 1232; R 208
 jurors, I 728
 Military regulations, G 2388; I 2388
 Militia, I 2391
 Milk, I 961, 956d, 956e, 956h
 cans and bottles, measures, I 1447
 transportation, I 1210
 Mill tolls, I 1574
 Mines and mining, G 2020; I 2020; R 7-8, 17, 18

Mines and mining (*continued*)
 employment in, 2119
 wages, I 2107
 workshop regulations, G 2063; I 2063
 Minors
 guardianship, I 445
 liquor laws, I 911; R 27
 tobacco, sale to, I 924a
 See also Children
 Misdemeanors, violation of laws relating to
 assault, I 296b
 badges, unlawful wearing, I 1504a, 1504c
 blacklisting, R 18
 boundary marks, removing, I 17f
 bridges, collusive bids, I 1393f
 candidates, elections, I 160(3d
 children, R 38
 delinquent or dependent, R 37
 circuses or exhibitions, I 1592a
 commissions, acceptance of, R 197
 contracts, breaking, I 422a
 corn meal, measure, I 1459d
 corporation funds, use for campaign expenses, I 154
 corporations, I 507d; R 115
 cotton, sale of, I 1546a
 counties, officers, I 2561a
 deaf and blind, education, R 236
 drains, obstructing, I 1196a
 election offenses, I 149a, 149e
 electric apparatus and power, interference with, I 320b
 embezzlement, I 1714a
 employers and employees, I 2103a
 family, nonsupport, G 496; I 496a; R 201
 fire alarms, I 1096a
 fish nets, taking, I 1908c
 fraud, I 325b, 325c
 garnishment, I 742c
 hazing, I 303a; R 23
 hours of labor, R 17
 indecentcy, I 278a
 insurance, I 1742a

INDEX TO YEARBOOK OF LEGISLATION 1906

- Misdemeanors (*continued*)
 juvenile delinquents, I 371a
 legislative procedure, I 105a
 liquor traffic, I 911b
 mattresses, manufacture, I 1469a
 mines, employers, I 2110a; R 17
 employment in, I 2119a
 navigation, I 1800a
 oyster culture, I 2015a
 physicians, I 944a
 race distinction, I 1238b
 railways, injury to, I 1333a
 seduction, I 288b
 stealing ride on train, I 1335a
 stolen goods, receiving, I 328d
 teachers examinations, I 2258g
 theater tickets, sale by speculators, R 26
 vagrancy, I 260a
 water, pollution of, I 1079a
 weights, I 1425a
See also Penalties
- Money, I 461
 taxation, I 809
- Monopolies, *see* Combinations
- Monuments, I 2370; R 139, 140
See also Memorials
- Morals, crimes against, I 264
- Morgues, I 1063
- Mortgage companies, I 1715
- Mortgages, I 405
 chattel, I 414
 personal property, I 413
 property of incompetents, I 447
 real property, I 407
 taxation, G 809a; I 809a, 809b,
 809c; R 145
- Mosquitos, I 1076; R 49, 51
- Motocycles, G 2723; I 2723; R 119
- Municipal franchises, *see* Franchises
- Municipal functions, R 184-89
- Municipal ownership, G 2629; I 2629; R 187-89
 electricity and gas, I 2635
See also Government ownership
- Municipal utilities, G 2627; I 2627;
 R 184-89
- Municipalities, G 2432; I 2432; R 167-79
 annexation and exclusion of territory, I 2439
 buildings, I 2555
 civil service, G 38(2, 2473; I 38(2, 2473
 classification, I 2442; R 170-71
 clerk, I 175b
 consolidation, R 171
 council, I 2455
 garbage, removal, I 2663(5a, 2663(5b
 hospitals, support, I 2168d
 live stock, duties relating to, I 1877a, 1888a
 museum or art gallery, maintenance, I 2678b
 police, appointment, I 875b
 registration of electors, I 187b
 sewer assessments, I 2671c
 sewers, building, I 2661e
 wards, redistricting, I 2454c
 courts, I 655
 accounts, I 864b
 judges, I 203a, 668f
 juvenile delinquents, I 371(3b
 marriage, ceremony, I 479a
 special justices, I 645a
 debts, I 2597, 2599a
 parks, I 2684
 streets, I 2707a, 2707b, 2707h
 waterworks, I 2650a
 elections, *see* Elections
 finance, G 2550; I 2550
 fire department, I 2603
 franchises, G 2628; I 2628, 1362d
 legislative body, I 2455
 mayor, G 2468; I 2468, 875k
 officers, I 2473
 bonds, I 2475a
 election, I 38b
 financial, G 2588; I 2589
 nominations, I 160(3a
 oath of office, I 38(3a
 organization, I 2438
 parks, I 2679
 police, G 875; I 875

G=Governors Messages; I=Index of Legislation; R=Review of Legislation. In Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, references are to classification numbers at the left of each page; in Review of Legislation to page references.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

Municipalities (*continued*)

- property, I 2552
- records, I 2449
- roads, I 1319c
- schools, *see* Schools
- sewerage, I 2661
- streets, I 2727c, 2727d, 2727e
- taxes, I 2566
- treasurer, I 2600b
 - poll taxes, I 132a
- wards, I 2454
- water supply, G 2650
- waterworks, I 2650, 2649a
- Museums, I 2678b
 - scientific, I 2385
- Mutual insurance companies, fire
 - and casualty, I 1770
 - life and accident, G 1759, I 1759

Name, business, I 459(5)

- Narcotics, I 900
- National Education Association of
 - the United States, incorporation
 - by Congress, R 233
- National Guard, I 2391
- Natural gas, I 2035
- Naturalization, G 118
- Navigation, I 1800; R 85
- Negotiable instruments, I 464; R
 - 108-99
- Negroes
 - education, G 2246; I 2246
 - transportation accommodations,
 - G 1238; I 1238
- Newspapers, publication of session
 - laws in, I 6
- Niagara Falls, preservation, G
 - 1180b, 1180c, 1180d, 2369a
- Nominations, elections, G 160; I
 - 160; R 165
- Nonpartizan legislation, R 173
- Normal schools, I 2266; R 156, 239
- Notaries public, I 669, 393a, 653c;
 - R 113
- Noxious animals, I 1856; R 67
- Nuisances, G 1065; I 1065; R 50
- Nursery stock, I 1844; R 6465
- Nurses, I 2171

Oaths of office, I 38(3)

- county officers, I 2514
- township officers, I 2533a
- Obscene literature, I 280
- Obstructions to streams, I 1812
- Officers, G 38; I 38; R 151
 - interest in contracts, I 789, 2561,
 - 2457a
 - See also under specific titles,*
 - Peace officers; State officers,
 - etc.
- Oil, I 1490
 - companies, I 845n
 - mineral, I 2035
 - inspection, G-1493; I 1493; R
 - 157
- Opium, I 926
- Oranges, I 1464a
- Orphans
 - court, I 430, 440a, 448e, 449b
 - homes, I 2418
 - See also* Children
- Osteopathy, G 947
- Oysters, G 2011; I 2011, 1464a; R
 - 100-3
- Pardons, G 373; I 373; R 30, 156
- Paris green, I 1492a; R 63
- Parks, I 2679, 2620g, 2678a, 2678c;
 - R 151, 186-87
 - state, I 798
- Parole, prisoners, G 372; I 372; R
 - 30
- Parsonages, I 810a
- Parties, political, R 160-66
- Party walls, I 389
- Passenger rates, G 1227; I 1227; R
 - 208
- Passes, G 1237; I 1237, 2630b; R
 - 209
- Patent medicines, I 954a
- Patriotic exercises, I 2306
- Paving, I 2709
- Pawnbroking, I 1727; R 93
- Peace officers, I 873
- Peddlers, I 1560; R 83
- Penalties, R 21-22; changes in, R 24

G=Governors Messages; I=Index of Legislation; R=Review of Legislation. In Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, references are to classification numbers at the left of each page; in Review of Legislation to page references.

INDEX TO YEARBOOK OF LEGISLATION 1906

- Penalties for violation of laws relating to
 adulterated foods, I 956a
 amusement, place of, I 893b
 arson, I 310a, 310b, 310c; R 24
 assault, I 296b
 automobiles, I 2723a, 2723b, 2723c, 2723f; R 120-27
 banks, I 1680a
 biograph, exhibitor, R 24
 birds, destruction, I 1953b
 blackjack, R 24
 brass or metal knucks, R 24
 burglary, I 312a, 312b; R 24, 25
 carrying concealed weapons, I 262a
 chattel loans, R 198
 cider, sale of, I 1014
 cocaine, sale of, I 926c
 combinations, R 118
 commission merchants, I 1544a
 common carriers, I 1247c
 contracts, officers interest in, I 789a
 corporations, I 507b
 drainage, I 1196d, 2730a
 drugs, sale of, I 952a
 election offenses, I 150b
 embezzlement, I 322a
 explosives, I 1117a
 family, nonsupport, R 201
 fires, investigation, I 1093b
 fishing, I 1904
 foods, adulteration, I 956i
 labeling, I 1464a
 fraud, I 325a
 game laws, I 1904
 hazing, R 22-23
 hunting, I 1904
 incest, I 276a
 insurance, I 1758e
 labor, children's, I 2118a
 liquor traffic, I 903a, 911a
 malicious mischief, I 326a
 marriage, prohibited, I 477a
 militia, I 2391c
 milk, adulterated, sale of, I 961a, 961c
- Penalties for violation of laws relating to (*continued*)
 milk, sale of, I 967b
 test of, I 970a
 municipal ordinances, voting on, I 2465a
 oil or gas wells, I 2037c
 perjury, I 246a
 phonographs, exhibitor, R 24
 plays, unlawful presentation, R 22
 police, I 875i
 prostitution, I 928a, 928b, 928d
 railways, I 1305a
 roads, R 120-27
 scallops, taking, I 2017a
 sidewalks, I 2716b
 speculation, I 1507a
 taxation, I 829e
 dogs, I 1889c
 tenement houses, I 1110a
 trademarks, I 1500a
 weapons, carrying, R 24
 weights, I 1427b
 wheat and corn products, weight, I 1459a, 1459b
 See also Felonies; Misdemeanors
- Penitentiaries, G 341a; I 341
- Pensions
 firemen, I 2616; R 185
 Life-saving Service, G 38(8b)
 police, I 876; R 185
 soldiers, I 38(5, 2406; R 155
 teachers, I 2255; R 239-40
- Perjury, I 246; R 25
- Personal injury, employers liability, I 2125
- Personal property
 liens and mortgages, I 413
 taxation, G 808; I 808, 823; R 145
- Persons, crimes against, I 292
- Pesthouses, I 1023a
- Petroleum, I 2035
 products, inspection, G 1493; I 1493
 monopolies, I 589c
- Pharmacy, I 913, 949; R 47
- Phonographs, R 23
- Physical culture, I 2308

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

- Physicians, I 943; R 47
 commitment of insane, I 2205c
 prison, I 342c, 342d, 342e
 school, I 2281a; R 242
- Piers, I 1804
- Pistols, R 24
- Placing out children, I 2182; R 38
- Plants, I 1844
- Plate glass insurance, G 1791; I 1764a
- Playgrounds, I 2694
- Plays exciting race prejudice, R 22
- Pleadings, I 708
- Plumbing, I 1106(5); R 53
- Poisons, sale of, R 48
- Police, G 875; I 872; R 184
 courts, I 655; 645a; R 113
 juror, I 2465a, 2504c, 2504d
 railway, R 211
 steamboat, I 1817
 street railway, I 1374
- Political candidates, *see* Candidates
- Political code, I 15
- Political parties, R 160-66
- Poll taxes, I 831
 roads, I 2714
 suffrage qualifications, I 132, 141a
- Polls, I 171b
- Pollution of water, R 52
- Poolselling, I 887
- Poor relief, I 2149
- Poorhouses, I 2155
- Poultry associations, I 1839
- Power vessels, chief inspector of, R 156
- Primary elections, G 160; I 160; R 161-65
- Printing
 bills, G 108
 municipal, I 2448
 public, G 67; I 67; R 134-40
- Prisoners
 commitment, I 353
 discharge, I 367
 pardons, I 373; R 30
 parole, R 30
 sentencing and reform, G 363; I 363; R 30
- Prisoners (*continued*)
 sick, care of, I 352
 transportation, I 353; R 30
 traveling libraries for, I 352c
See also Convict labor; Criminals
- Prisons, state, G 341; I 341; R 29
- Privilege taxes, *see* Taxation, business taxes
- Probate courts, I 430
 criminal jurisdiction, I 233d
 family property, I 490b
 guardians, appointment, I 446a, 446e
 judges, I 2517b
 liens, I 405a
 minors, guardianship, I 445a, 445b
 real property, may license sale, I 442c
- Probate procedure, I 429
- Probation, I 374
 juvenile, I 371(3)
 officers, R 36-37
- Procedure
 civil, G 695; I 695
 criminal, G 202; I 202
 divorce, I 489
 probate, I 429
- Professional education, G 2342; I 2342
- Prohibition, G 916b; I 902
- Property, G 377; I 377; R 191-92
 actions affecting, I 739
 conveyance, I 392
 by corporations, I 512
 incompetents, I 447
 public, I 792
 corporations, I 509
 not for profit, I 585
 crimes against, I 308
 damages to
 freight, I 1247
 railways, I 1333; R 210
 family, I 490; R 201
 judicial sales, I 736
 personal
 liens and mortgages, I 413

INDEX TO YEARBOOK OF LEGISLATION 1906

Property, personal (*continued*)
 taxation, G 808, 823; I 808, 823;
 R 145
 public, G 770; I 770
 local government, I 2552
 real estate, I 379
 rights of married women, R 201
 titles to
 actions affecting, I 748
 public lands, G 777; I 777
See also Mortgages; Taxation
 Property and supplies, public, G
 784; I 779, 784
 local government, I 2559
 Proprietary medicines, I 954
 Prosecuting attorneys, I 675; R 110
 Prosecutions, criminal procedure,
 I 212
 Prostitutions, I 928
 Public
 buildings, G 779; I 779; R 151
 local government, I 2555
 sanitation and safety, I 1099
 school, I 2233
 debts, *see* Debts, public
 documents, G 67; I 67; R 132,
 134-38
 grounds, I 2679
 health, G 930; I 930; R 45-54
 lands, G 774; I 774; R 151
 school, I 2240
 libraries, I 2356; R 129-33
 morals, crimes against, I 264
 officers, *see* Officers
 order, G 870; I 870
 crimes against, R 1256
 ownership, *see* Government
 ownership
 printing, G 67; I 67; R 134-40
 municipal, I 2448
 property, G 770; I 770
 local government, I 2552
 prosecutor, I 675; R 114
 records, I 70c; R 138, 139
 safety, G 1090; I 1090; R 184-86
 railways, G 1314; I 1314; R 209
 street railways, I 1368
 service corporations, G 1200b

Public service corporations (*cont'd*)
 taxation, G 845; I 845
 utilities, municipal ownership, R
 188
 works, I 793; R 186
 hours of labor, I 2096
 local government, G 2620; I
 2620
 state board of, I 793, 792a, 865c,
 1384b
 Quarantine, G 1020a, 1046a; I 1023,
 1020a, 1020b, 1020c; R 48
 of animals, I 1148a
 Quarter sessions, court of, I 667a
 Quo warranto, I 749b
 Race distinction,
 street railways, I 1238; R 214
 transportation, G 1238; I 1238
 Racing, I 891
 commission, state, R 156
 Railways, G 1200, 1267; I 1200,
 1267; R 203-14
 cars, supply of, I 1307
 commissioners, *see* State railroad
 commissioners
 condemnation of property, R 211
 consolidation, I 1272; R 211
 construction, I 1288; R 211
 corporate organization and power,
 I 1268
 crossings, G 1317; I 1317
 damages to property, R 210
 discriminations, G 1205
 employees, G 2097a; R 13, 17
 labor, I 2077
 hours, I 2097
 franchises, I 1298
 freight rates, R 207
 grade crossings, R 209
 incorporation, R 211
 liability for injury, I 2126
 passenger rates, G 1227; I 1227;
 R 208
 passes, G 1237; I 1237; R 209
 police, I 1334; R 211
 public comfort regulations, I 1328

- Railways (*continued*)
 public order, I 1332
 public ownership, I 1280
 race distinction, G 1238; I 1238
 rates, G 1212; I 1204; R 207
 reports, G 1300
 rights of way, I 1295
 safety regulations, G 1314; I 1314;
 R 209
 stations, I 1303a; R 208
 supervision and regulation, I 1286
 taxation, G 845; I 845, 2242c; R
 147
 traffic regulations, I 1301
See also Street railways
 Rape, G 286; I 286
 Real property, I 379
 mortgages, I 407
 See also Property
 Receiver general, I 864a
 Receivers, corporations, I 523; R
 117
 See also Assignments
 Recorder of deeds, I 2522(5, 2517a
 Records, G 2363; I 2363
 conveyances, G 396; I 396
 county, I 2497
 court, G 602; I 602
 probate procedure, I 437
 public, I 70c; R 138, 139
 real property, liens, I 411a
 war, G 2379; I 2379
 Rectories, I 810a
 Redemption
 liens and mortgages, I 410
 tax sales, I 829
 Referees, I 688
 Referendum, I 115, 32b, 67j, 1237b,
 2635d; R 159-60, 168, 188
 Reform schools, G 343, 346; I 343;
 R 29
 Reformatories, G 343, 347; I 343; R
 27, 29
 board of managers, R 156, 157
 Refrigerator cars, I 845n
 Register of deeds, I 2522(5, 2517a
 Registers of wills, I 430c
 Registration of voters, G 187; I 187,
 160e, 160(3c; R 165-66
 Religious corporations, I 586
 Religious institutions, exemptions
 from taxation, I 812
 Representatives
 state, I 80
 United States, I 83, 160(3a
 Reserves, trust companies, I 1703
 Resources and attractions, G 1675;
 I 1675
 Revenue, *see* Taxation
 Revisions, bibliographic notes on,
 R 141-42
 Revolvers, R 24
 Rights of way, railways, I 1295
 See also Condemnation of prop-
 erty; Franchises
 River improvement commission, R
 157
 Roads, G 2700; I 2700; R 119-26
 commissioners, I 1414a, 2702b,
 2702j, 2723e, 2730b, 2733a
 debts, I 2597h
 districts, I 2704
 engines, I 2740
 improvement, I 2620d
 injury to, I 2737
 labor, I 2713
 convict, G 358; I 358; R 31, 119
 obstruction, I 2737
 officers, I 2703
 state aid, G 2702; I 2702
 taxes, *see* Taxation, roads
 toll, I 2720; R 122
 Rogers, Howard J., Education, R
 233-42
 Safe deposit companies, I 1698
 taxation, R 147
 Safety, public, G 1090; I 1090; R
 45-54, 184-86
 railways, I 1314; R 209
 street railways, I 1368a
 Safety of employees
 mines, I 2066
 railways, I 2080

INDEX TO YEARBOOK OF LEGISLATION 1906

- Salaries, public officers, G 38(8; I 38(8
See also Wages
- Sale of property, I 447
- Saloons, I 914
See also Liquors
- Sanborn, John B., Contracts and obligations, R 193-99
- Sanitation, R 45
 buildings, G 1099; I 1099
See also Health, public
- Saturdays, holiday, I 1624
- Savings and loan associations, I 1718
See also Building and loan associations
- Savings banks, G 1708; I 1708, R 87, 89-91
 taxation, R 147
- Scenic places, G 2369; I 2369; R 139
- Scholarships, I 2335
- Schools, G 2223; I 2223; R 233-42
 agricultural, G 2343; I 2343
 attendance, G 2267; I 2267
 compulsory, G 2270; I 2270
 boards, I 2228
See also Education, boards of
 buildings, G 2233; I 2233, 2597k
 census, I 2274
 commissioners, I 2231b
 consolidation of districts, I 2227
 conveyance of pupils, I 2272; R 237
 county, superintendents, G 2230
 curriculum, I 2288
 debts, I 2245
 districts, I 2227
 elections, I 2225
 elementary, I 2223
 evening, R 241
 finance, G 2237; I 2237; R 237
 state institutions, I 2333
 holidays, R 242
 lands, I 2240
 libraries, I 2360; R 132
 manual training, I 2350
- Schools (*continued*)
 medical inspection, G 2281; I 2281; R 242
 meetings, I 2225
 month, I 2275
 normal, I 2266; R 156, 239
 officers, I 2228
 private, I 2325
 professional, G 2342; I 2342
 secondary, I 2327
 state aid, I 2328
 students, G 2277; I 2277
 superintendents, I 2228a
 county, I 2230, 845q, 845r
 district, township and municipal, I 2231
 state, I 2229, 2223d, 2261a, 2332g, 2360a
 supplies, I 325c
 taxes, *see* Taxation, schools
 technical, G 2342; I 2350
 treasurer, I 2600b
 truants, I 2270c; R 237
 trustees, I 2223b, 2223f
 week, I 2275a
 year, G 2275
See also Teachers
- Schulte, J. I., Agriculture, R 55-59
- Scientific work, I 2380
- Scott, William A., Banking, R 87-93
- Second hand dealers, I 1568
- Secondary education, G 2223; I 2223, 2327
- Secretary of state, I 49
 birds, duties in regard to, I 1953b
 corporations, I 507b, 525b, 842a, 842b
 franchises, municipal, I 2627a
 laws, duties relating to, I 11a
 passes, statement concerning, I 2630b
 records, I 719b
 salary, I 38(8a
 service of process, I 705a
 state publications, I 70a, 70c
 supreme court reports, I 603a

G=Governors Messages; I=Index of Legislation; R=Review of Legislation. In Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, references are to classification numbers at the left of each page; in Review of Legislation to page references.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

- Security companies, I 843b
 Seduction, I 288; R 25
 Seeds, I 1496; R 63
 Senators, state, I 856a
 See also Legislature
 Senators, United States, I 84, 160(3a; R 158
 Sentence, I 363
 commutation of, I 366
 criminal procedure, G 228; I 228
 execution of, I 353b
 indeterminate, G 370; I 370; R 21-22, 30
 Sergeant at arms, I 689
 Service of process, I 705
 Session laws
 bibliographic notes on, R 141-42
 publication, I 5
 Sewerage, I 2661, 2620c, 2629a
 pollution of water, I 1079
 state institutions, I 797
 Sewers, I 2597k, 2598b, 2620d, 2620f, 2648d, 2648e; R 186
 Shares, *see* Capital stock
 Sheep, taxation, I 824a
 Shellfish, I 2000; R 100-3
 commissioners, I 2001, 2011d; R 100, 156
 Sheriff, *see* Counties, sheriff
 Shipping, I 1800
 Shore lands, I 778
 Shows, I 893
 Sick and disabled, I 2160
 Sidepaths, I 2718
 Sidewalks, I 2716
 Sleeping cars, I 845n
 Slot machines, I 833i, 883a
 Smoke, G 1084; R 52
 Society badges, I 1504
 Soldiers
 homes, I 2416
 monuments, G 2376; I 2376
 See also Veterans
 Spanish war veterans, I 2405, 2373a
 Special assessments, *see* Assessments, special benefit
 Special legislation, G 88; R 158
 Speculation, I 1507; R 82
 Sponge fishery, R 104
 Sprinkling systems, automatic, insurance against damage by, I 1773a
 State
 accountancy, board of, R 83, 155
 accounts, G 853; I 853
 agricultural associations, I 1840
 agriculture, boards of, G 1826; I 1826, 952a, 1890a; R 17, 55-58, 96, 155
 aid
 to libraries, I 2357
 for roads, G 2702; I 2702
 schools, G 2237; I 2237, 2350a
 secondary schools, I 2328
 architect, I 780d
 armories, I 2392
 assayer and chemist, I 2031a; R 157
 attorney, *see* Attorney general
 auditor, I 429a, 1680b, 1764b, 2174a, 2583a
 automobile association, R 121
 bank commissioners, R 87, 89, 91
 bank examiner, G 1680a, 1680b; R 88
 barber examiners, I 1540b; R 83, 157
 blind, commission for, R 155
 boards, temporary, R 156
 buildings, R 151
 canal commission, R 157
 capitol, G 781, 780a; I 781, 780f, 791b, 797a; R 151
 charitable institutions, board of control, I 2193b; R 35, 38, 41, 82, 156, 157
 charities and corrections, boards of, G 638; I 2142, 371(3g, 790a; R 33, 34, 35, 36, 42
 chemist, R 157
 claims against, I 855
 claims in favor of, G 854; I 854
 comptroller, I 38(8a, 836g
 corporation commission, I 1227c, 1303a

INDEX TO YEARBOOK OF LEGISLATION 1906

State (*continued*)

dairy and food commissioner, G 926a; I 964a
debts, I 865
 board of liquidation, R 155
departments, G 38; I 38
 created, abolished or reorganized, I 57
 temporary, I 58
depositories, G 868; I 868; R 152
dispensary, I 903b
domain, I 772
education, boards of, G 2229; I 2229, 2223d, 2253a, 2261d; R 235-36
educational institutions, I 2332
engineers, I 1192h, 2700v, 2702e; R 75
epileptic asylums, G 2213; I 2213, 2215c
equalization, board of, I 819b, 825b, 827c; R 145, 155
examiners, board of, R 47
fairs, G 1840; I 1840
finance, G 770; I 770; R 151-52
firemen's associations, I 2619
firewarden, R 97
fish and game commissioners, I 1890c, 1900b, 1900d, 1900f, 1904c, 1964c, 2000a; R 156
food and dairy commissioner, G 926a; I 964a
forest park reservation commissioners, I 1894a, 1894b
forestry commissioners, I 1890, 1900d, 1904c, 1964c; R 95, 96, 99, 155
geological survey, R 156
geologist, I 1180d, 2384a; R 156
government, R 153-66
harbor commissioners, I 1804a, 1804b
health boards, *see* Health, public, state boards
highway commissioners, I 1414a, 2702b, 2702j, 2723e, 2730b, 2733a; R 119, 125

State (*continued*)

horticulturalist, R 64
hospitals, G 2166; I 2166
 for insane, G 2198; I 2198
immigration, boards of, I 1890a
industrial education, commission on, I 2350a; R 156
Industrial Institute, R 56
institutions, G 60, 109a; I 60; R 152, 156
 blind, I 2191
 charitable, I 2143
 deaf and dumb, I 2186
 feeble-minded, I 2218
 insane, I 2198
 penal, I 341
 property and supplies, G 790; I 790
insurance departments, I 1733, 1510a; R 83, 155, 229-30
insurance of public buildings, I 791
labor commissioner, G 2040; I 2040a, 2040g, 2051a, 2063c, 2066a, 2082c, 2125b; R 10, 11, 12, 16, 18
laboratories, I 936
land office
 clerk, I 774b
 commissioner of, I 2001a
librarian, I 70c, 2354b
libraries, G 2354; I 2354; R 131
library commission, I 2357; R 130, 131
live stock sanitary board, R 66
mediation and arbitration, board of, R 10
medicine, control of, I 940; R 46-48
militia, I 2391
officers, G 38; I 38; R 151, 155
 accounts, I 856a
 nominations for, I 160(3a)
 temporary, I 58
offices, created, abolished or reorganized, I 57; R 157
oils, inspector of, R 157

G=Governors Messages; I=Index of Legislation; R=Review of Legislation. In Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, references are to classification numbers at the left of each page; in Review of Legislation to page references.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

State (*continued*)

oyster commission, I 2012; R 102
 pardons, board of, G 373; I 373;
 R 30, 156
 parks, I 798; R 151
 penitentiary commissioners, board
 of, R 29
 police, I 874; R 184
 power vessels, inspector of, R
 156
 printing, G 67; I 67; R 135
 prisons, G 341; I 341; R 29
 probation officer, I 371(3g)
 property, I 772
 public works, board of, I 793,
 792a, 865c, 1384b
 publications, I 67; R 132, 134-38
 racing commission, R 156
 railroad commissioners, I 1200a,
 1212a, 1267, 1305b, 1314a, 1314b,
 1331b, 1368a, 1378a, 2036b; R
 203-7, 212
 reformatories, board of managers,
 R 156, 157
 river improvement commission, R
 157
 road commissioner, R 121
 road systems, G 2702; I 2702
 savings bank commissioners, R 87
 schools, superintendents of, I 2229,
 2223d, 2261a, 2332g, 2360a
 secretary of, *see* Secretary of state
 sewerage commission, R 52
 shellfish commissioners, I 2001,
 2011d; R 100, 156
 special investigations, I 59
 tax commissioner, I 719c, 800c,
 845i
 teachers examiners, I 2258e; R 156
 treasurer, I 38(8a, 854a, 864a, 865c,
 868b, 2240b
 undertakers and embalmers, board
 of, R 156
 universities, I 2332; R 240
 veterinary surgeon, I 1148a
 warehouses, I 1524
 water commission, I 2648b, 2648c
 waters, I 1908

State's attorney, I 675b
 Statistics, G 19
 vital, I 938; R 46
 Statutes, I 2
 revision and compilation, I 11
 special, G 88; I 88
 unconstitutional, I 12
 Stealing ride on train, I 1335
 Steam boilers, G 1129a
 insurance, I 1736a, 1764a
 Steamboat police, I 1817
 Steamboats, I 1139
 Stenographers
 attorney general, I 5ca, 50f
 court, I 694; R 110
 railroad commissioners, I 1267d
 witnesses, statements of, I 721a
 Stewart, John T., Land drainage,
 R 71-80
 Stock, capital, *see* Capital stock
 Stockholders, liability of, I 506; R
 116-17
 Stolen goods, receiving, I 328; R 25
 Storage, *see* Warehouses
 Streams, pollution of, I 1079
 Street commissioners, I 2703
 Street railways, G 1337; I 1337; R
 212-14
 corporate organization and powers,
 I 1339
 crossing steam railways, I 1318
 fares, I 1365
 franchises, I 1362
 public order, I 1374
 public ownership and aid, I 1350
 public safety and comfort, I 1368
 race distinction, I 1238; R 214
 supervision, I 1353
 taxation, I 845; R 147
 vestibules, I 2079
 heating, R 19
 Streets, G 2700; I 2700; R 186
 improvement, I 2707, 2597k, 2620d,
 2620f
 Succession, I 423; R 192
 Suffrage, I 129; R 160
 school, I 2225

INDEX TO YEARBOOK OF LEGISLATION 1906

Sugars, I 1008
 Summons, I 705
 Sunday observance, G 929; I 929
 Superior courts, I 609; R 112
 appeals, I 733d, 733e, 733g
 judges, I 609b, 655a, 668a, 668d, 668e
 records, I 602b
 streams, pollution of, I 1079b
 Supervisors, *see* Counties, supervisors
 Support of family, G 496; I 496; R 201
 Supreme courts, G 605; I 605
 appeals to, I 733c, 733d, 733g, 733h, 733i
 clerk, I 606a, 2359a
 commission, R 111
 convicts, probation, I 374a
 corporations, I 500d
 drainage proceedings, R 79
 fire department, proceedings against member of, I 2613a
 judges, I 608, 38a, 240b, 668a, 668b; R 109, 110
 records, I 602b
 reports, I 603a
 street railways, I 1360a
 Supreme courts (intermediate)
 judges, I 609n, 657b, 708a
 appellate division, I 609k, 609p
 Sureties, public officers, I 38(4)
 Surety companies, I 1795, 1736a
 Suretyship, I 467; R 199
 Surrogates, I 437a, 2517a
 courts, I 430
 Surveyor, county, I 2523
 Surveyor general, salary, I 38(8a)
 Swamp lands
 drainage, I 1192
 state, I 778
 Sweat shops, I 2082; R 11
 Syrups, I 1008

Tax

assessors, G 819; I 819, 845e
 collectors, I 827
 commissioners, I 719c, 800c, 845i

Tax (*continued*)

rate, I 849a, 849b, 849c, 849d; R 152
 local, I 2577; R 182
 sales, G 829; I 829
 Taxation, G 800; I 800; R 143-48
 assessment of taxes, G 819; I 819; R 145-46
 banking institutions, G 843; I 843; R 147
 business taxes, G 833; I 833; R 146
 liquors, G 833; I 833, 907
 collection, I 827
 corporations, G 841; I 841; R 143, 146
 deeds, I 835
 delinquent taxes, G 829; I 829
 dogs, I 1889
 domestic animals, I 824
 drainage assessments, I 1194
 equalization of, G 825; I 825; 819b, 827c; R 145
 exemptions from, I 810, 819j; R 144
 inheritance taxes, I 836
 libraries, I 2359c
 mortgages, I 809b
 railways, I 1283
 inheritance taxes, G 836; I 836; R 149-50
 insurance companies, G 844; I 844; R 146
 libraries, I 2358b, 2358c; R 129, 130, 133
 local and municipal, I 2566, 2629c
 limit of, G 2578; I 2578
 mortgages, I 809a, 809b, 809c; R 145
 personal property, G 808; I 808, 823; R 145
 poll taxes, I 132, 831, 141a
 roads, I 2714
 railways, G 845; I 845, 2242c; R 147
 real estate, assessment of, I 820
 roads, I 2713, 2700b, 2700d, 2700g, 2700i, 2700n, 2700s, 2700v, 2702b; R 120

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

Taxation (*continued*)

schools, I 2240, 2244, 2223b, 2223c, 2227f, 2242c, 2332c; R 237
separation of state and local, G 807; R 144
sewers, I 2620c
special assessments, I 2569
 museum or art gallery, I 2678b
 paving, I 2709b
 public improvements, I 2597f, 2597g, 2597j
 sewers, I 2671
 waterworks, I 2650c
transportation and transmission corporations, G 845; I 845; R 147
Teachers, I 2247; R 238-39
 associations, I 2250
 employment, I 2253
 examiners, I 2258e; R 156
 institutes, I 2263
 pensions, I 2255; R 239
 qualifications, I 2258
 salaries, I 2254, 2245a
Technical education, G 2342; I 2342, 2350
Teele, R. P., Public control of water, R 69-70
Telegraph, G 1411; I 1411; R 215-16
 companies, privileges from, I 1237c
 taxation, I 845k, 845q
 lines, I 2645d
 operators, I 2097a
Telephone, G 1411; I 1411; R 215
 companies, privileges from, I 1237c
 taxation, I 845k, 845q
 lines, I 2645d
 operators, I 2097a
Temperance, liquor laws, G 900; I 900
Tenants, I 422
Tenement houses, I 1110, 2082; R 11
Tenure of office
 municipalities I 2478
 public officers, G 38(9); I 38(9)
 township officers, I 2536
Testaments, *see* Wills

Testimony, *see* Witnesses

Theater tickets, sale by speculators, R 26
Theaters, I 893
Tide lands, G 778; I 778
Timber, G 1896; I 1896
 taxation, I 823a, 823b
 See also Forestry
Tires, wide, I 2745
Title guaranty companies, R 191, 192, 232
Titles to property
 actions affecting, I 748
 public lands, G 777; I 777
Tobacco, I 924, 833a, 844a; R 64
 warehouses, I 1524
Toll roads, I 2720; R 122
Topography, I 2384
Tornado insurance companies, I 1770a
Torrens system, I 398
Towns, officers, I 38(3a)
 See also Municipalities
Townships, I 2526
 clerks, I 841h, 2713d
 debts, I 2599a
 officers, I 2533
 supervisors, I 2600a
Trade combinations, G 589; I 589; R 117-18
Trademarks, I 1500
Trades and occupations, regulation, I 1532; R 83
Trading stamps, I 1628, 833a, 844a; R 84, 146
Tramps, I 260; R 25
Transient merchants, I 1586; R 83
Transportation and communication, G 1200; I 1200; R 203-16
Transportation and transmission corporations, taxation, G 845; I 845; R 147
Transportation of convicts, I 353; R 30
Traveling libraries, G 2354b; I 2357; R 130-31
 convicts, I 352c

G=Governors Messages; I=Index of Legislation; R=Review of Legislation. In Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, references are to classification numbers at the left of each page; in Review of Legislation to page references.

INDEX TO YEARBOOK OF LEGISLATION 1906

Treasurer, *see* Counties, treasurer;
State treasurer

Trees, I 1890, 2742

See also Forestry

Trespass

crimes, I 326

hunters, I 1908

Trials

civil, I 708

new, I 733

criminal, new, I 225

divorce, I 489

Trolleys, *see* Street railways

Truancy, G 2270; I 2270; R 237

Trust companies, I 1698, 843b, 1679b,
1679c, 1795a; R 91-92, 232

Trustee process, *see* Garnishment

Trusts, I 448; R 192

local finance, I 2562

Trusts (Combinations), *see* Combina-
tions

Tuberculosis, G 1042; I 1042; R
49-50

of animals, G 1167

Tunnels, R 215

inspectors, R 12

Turnpikes, I 2720

Underground railways, I 1338

Undertaking, practice of, R 50, 156

Uniform accounts, municipal, I 2583

Union labels, I 1503; R 82

Unions, membership in, I 2137

United States

cessions to, I 18

representatives, I 83, 160(3a

senators, I 84, 160(3a; R 158

Universities, I 2330; R 240

Usury, G 463; I 463; R 198

Vaccination, I 1027; R 48

Vagrancy, I 260; R 25

Venue, I 703, 2577a

change of, civil procedure, I 710

Verdicts, G 726; I 726

Vessels, inspection, I 1139

See also Navigation

Vestibules on cars, I 2079

Veterans

Confederate, I 2409

cotton, seeding, I 1546b

exempt from taxation, I 816, 833g

homes, I 2416

organization, I 2421

pensions, I 38(5, 2406; R 155

preference of, I 38(5

Spanish War, I 2373a

suffrage, I 141

war records, G 2379

Veterinary practice, I 1588, 1148a

Veto power of governor, I 45

Vinegar, I 956d, 956e

Vital statistics, I 938; R 46

Voters

list, I 190

qualifications, I 130a

registration, G 187; I 187, 160e,

160(3c; R 165-66

residence, I 142

women, I 146

See also Elections

Voting, G 175; I 175

machines, I 185; R 165

Wages, I 2100

assignment of, I 2101; R 9, 16, 19

garnishment, I 742a

payment of, I 2103; R 16, 18

War records, G 2379; I 2379

Wards and guardians, I 445

Warehouses, G 1508; I 1508; R 82

Warrants, I 864

Water, G 2648

companies, I 2655, 2630a

pollution of, G 1079; I 1079; R 52

rates, I 2657

rights, I 1183

supply, I 2648

Waters

control of, G 1180; I 1180; R 69-70

public, I 1818

state, I 1908

Waterways, I 1800; R 85

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

- Waterworks, G 2648; I 2648; R 188-89
 debts for, I 2597c, 2597k, 2598a, 2598b
 franchises, I 2628f
 municipal ownership, I 2629a, 2629b, 2629c
 state buildings, I 797
 Weapons, G 262; I 262; R 24
 Weber, Adna F., Labor, R 7-19
 Weeds, I 1854; R 59
 Weights and measures, I 1425; R 81
 Wells, Philip P. & Woodruff, G. W., Forestry, R 95-99
 West, Max, Inheritance tax, R 149-50
 Wharves, I 1804
 Wheat products, I 1459
 Widows of soldiers
 homes, I 2418
 pensions and relief, I 2413
 Wilcox, Delos F., Local government, R 167-79
 Wilcox, E. V., Domestic and noxious animals, R 66-68
 Wild animals, noxious, I 1856
 Wills, R 192
 foreign, I 433
 probate of, I 429, 431
 registers of, I 430c
 See also Estates
- Windstorm insurance companies, I 1770a
 Wine, I 918
 Winslow, C. E. A., Public health and safety, R 45-54
 Wire fences, I 388
 Witnesses
 civil procedure, I 717
 criminal procedure, I 219a
 election offenses, I 149a, 149b
 Woman suffrage, I 146; R 160
 Women
 employment, G 2117; I 2117, 2040d; R 18
 hours of, R 9, 15, 19
 mines, I 2120
 factory inspectors, I 2040c
 institutions for, G 345; I 345; R 30
 married, property rights, I 494; R 201
 Wood, transportation, I 1264
 Woodruff, George W. & Wells, P. P., Forestry, R 95-99
 Workshops, R 11
 Writs, I 749
 Wynkoop, Asa, Libraries, R 129-33
- Yellow** fever, G 1046; I 1046; R 48
 Young, Allyn A., Transportation and communication, R 203-16

G=Governors Messages; I=Index of Legislation; R=Review of Legislation. In Governors Messages and Index of Legislation, references are to classification numbers at the left of each page; in Review of Legislation to page references.

INDEX TO ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS, 1907.

	No.
A.	
Adjutant-General, annual report.....	8
Advisory Board of Consulting Engineers, meetings and proceedings, report of	48
Agriculture, State Commissioner, annual report.....	20
American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, annual report.....	55
American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, annual report.	45
Architect, State, annual report.....	63
Armory Commission, reply to resolution of Assembly, relative to costs of maintenance of armories	44
Assembly resolution, relative to Hudson River Bridge Co., asking infor- mation from State Board of Railroad Commissioners.....	49
Assembly, supplemental index for 1907.....	67
B.	
Berkshire Industrial Farm, annual report.....	38
Board of Railroad Commissioners, Assembly resolution asking infor- mation relative to Hudson River Bridge Co.....	49
Board of Railroad Commissioners, reply to resolution of Assembly rela- tive to Hudson River Bridge Co.....	47
Board of Statutory Consolidation, annual report.....	65
Bronx Valley Park Commission, report of.....	9
Brooklyn Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, annual report..	32
C.	
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Rome, annual report..	5
Commissioner of Education, annual report.....	21
Commissioners of the Land Office in relation to escheated lands, annual report	26
Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, annual report.....	46
Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara, annual report....	23
Commission of 1906 to investigate the condition of the blind, report of..	53
Comptroller, annual report	3
Comptroller on the expenditures of canals, annual report.....	40
Conrad Poppenhusen Association, annual report.....	10
Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, annual report..	42
D.	
Department of Health, annual report.....	41
Director of New York State Library, report of.....	56
E.	
Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch, preliminary report.....	54
Education, State Commissioner, annual report.....	21
Elections, State Superintendent of, annual report.....	61
Engineers, Consulting. Advisory Board, report of meetings and proceed- ings	48
F.	
Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, annual report.....	29
Forest, Fish and Game Commission, annual report.....	11, 71
Forest Preserve Board, annual report.....	39

G.		No.
Governor's message		2
Governor, statement of pardons, commutations and respites granted by..		39

H.		
Health Department, State, annual report.....		41
Historian, State, report of.....		76
Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, first annual report.....		52

I.		
Index of the Assembly for 1907, supplemental.....		67
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York city, annual report		43
Insurance, Superintendent of, annual report.....		31

L.		
Labor Department, annual report.....		30
Land Office, Commissioners, annual report in relation to escheated lands.		26
List of members of Assembly		1
List of standing committees.....		4
Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, report of.....		69
Lunacy Commission, annual report.....		22

M.		
Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, annual report.....		62
Museum, New York State, annual report.....		68

N.		
New York Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, New York city, annual report		14
New York Juvenile Asylum, annual report.....		35
New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, annual report		37
New York State Hospital for Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuber- culosis, annual report		18
New York State Library, report of the Director.....		56
New York State Museum, annual report		66, 68
New York State Reformatory at Bedford, annual report.....		17
New York State Reformatory at Elmira, annual report.....		28
New York State School for the Blind, annual report.....		51
New York State School for the Blind, Managers of, annual report.....		13
New York State Soldiers* and Sailors' Home, annual report.....		33
New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson, Board of Managers, annual report		16
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Malone, annual report.		58

O.		
Onondaga Salt Springs, Superintendent of, annual report.....		34

P.		
Palisades Interstate Park, Commissioners of, annual report.....		46
Pardons, commutations and respites granted by the Governor.....		39

R.		
Reports of:		
Adjutant-General		8
American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.....		55
American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.....		45
Berkshire Industrial Farm		38

Reports of — Continued:

	No.
Board of Managers New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson	16
Board of Managers State Industrial School at Rochester	6
Board of Managers Western House of Refuge for Women	25
Bronx Valley Park Commission	9
Brooklyn Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children	32
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Rome	5
Commissioner of Education	21
Commissioners of the Land Office in relation to escheated lands	26
Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park	46
Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara	23
Commission of 1906 to investigate the condition of the blind	53
Comptroller	3
Comptroller on the expenditures of canals	40
Conrad Poppenhusen Association	10
Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art	42
Director of New York State Library	56
Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch, preliminary report	54
Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities	29
Forest, Fish and Game Commission	11, 71
Forest Preserve Board	59
Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission	52
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York city	43
Louisanna Purchase Exposition Commission	69
Managers of New York State School for the Blind	13
Managers of Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children . . .	15
Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society	62
New York Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, New York city	14
New York Juvenile Asylum	35
New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	37
New York State Hospital for Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18
New York State Museum	66, 68
New York State Reformatory at Bedford	17
New York State Reformatory at Elmira	28
New York State School for the Blind	51
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home	33
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Malone	58
Rome State Custodial Asylum	24
St. Joseph's Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes	7
Secretary of State on Statistics of Crime	64
Society of the New York Hospital	60
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in New York . . .	36
State Architect	63
State Board of Statutory Consolidation	65
State Commissioner of Agriculture	20
State Commission in Lunacy	22
State Custodial Asylum at Newark	12
State Department of Health	41
State Engineer and Surveyor	19
State Historian	70
State Labor Department	30
State Racing Commission	50
State Superintendent of Elections	61
Superintendent of Insurance	31
Superintendent of Onondaga Salt Springs	34
Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor	57
Water Supply Commission	27

S.

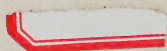
	No.
Sailors' Snug Harbor, Trustees, annual report.....	57
St. Joseph's Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, annual report	7
Secretary of State on Statistics of Crime, report of.....	64
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in New York....	36
Society of the New York Hospital, annual report.....	60
Standing committees, list of	4
State Architect, annual report	63
State Armory Commission, reply to resolution of the Assembly, relative to costs and maintenance of armories.....	44
State Board of Railroad Commissioners, Assembly resolution asking information relative to Hudson River Bridge Co.....	49
State Board of Railroad Commissioners, reply to resolution of Assembly, relative to Hudson River Bridge Co.....	47
State Board of Statutory Consolidation, annual report.....	65
State Commissioner of Agriculture, annual report.....	20
State Commission in Lunacy, annual report.....	22
State Custodial Asylum at Newark, annual report.....	12
State Custodial Asylum, Rome, annual report.....	24
State Department of Health, annual report.....	41
State Engineer and Surveyor, annual report.....	19
State Industrial School at Rochester, annual report of Board of Managers	6
State Labor Department, annual report.....	30
Statement of pardons, commutations and respites granted by the Governor	39
State Racing Commission, annual report.....	50
State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, annual report	33
State Superintendent of Elections, annual report.....	61
Superintendent of Insurance, annual report.....	31
Superintendent of Onondaga Salt Springs, annual report.....	34
Supplemental index of the Assembly for 1907.....	67
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Managers of, annual report	15

T.

Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor, annual report.....	57
--	----

W.

Water Supply Commission, annual report.....	27
Western House of Refuge for Women, Board of Managers, annual report.	25



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